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The Kingston Daily Freeman.

VOL. XLIII.—No. 232. CITY OF KINGSTON, N Y., FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1914. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Classified Advertisements

ONE CENT A WORD.

Classified advertisements in this department will be inserted at the uniform price of one cent per word for each insertion. Advertisements after one month, one-half cent per word will be charged. Orders may be left at the following places:

GEO. W. MOORE, 580 Broadway.
WM. McMULLEN, Ellenville, N. Y.
CHARLES W. CARD, Port Ewen, N. Y.
JOSEPH McLEAN, 245 East Strand.
WILLIAM O'REILLY, 530 Broadway.
RELYEA BROS., 742 Broadway.
D. H. SIMPSON, 630 Broadway.
FREEMAN BRANCH OFFICE, 280 Fair Street.
FREEMAN, Downtown, 8-9 Broadway.

All "Want Advertisements" which appear in The Daily Freeman on Mondays will appear without extra charge in the Semi-Weekly Freeman and Journal on Tuesdays. Those which appear in the daily editions of Thursday will be repeated free in the Semi-Weekly on Friday. Thus both city and county will be thoroughly covered.

ONE CENT A WORD

TO LET.

FURNISHED CAMP at Legg's Mills. Louis Ferris, Lake Katrine, N. Y.

TO LET—Unfurnished room, 241 Wall st.

TO LET—Two unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping. 219 Wall st.

FURNISHED CAMP from August 10 to 24. Inquire C. R. Styles.

FOUR ROOM flat, furnished for housekeeping. Reasonable. "E. W.," Uptown Freeman.

FURNISHED house. 70 Main st.

TO LET—Cottage. Inquire J. E. Diamond & Co.

FLAT on Manor ave., $11.50. Apply 14 Downs street.

TO LET—For August, furnished bungalow at Ideal Park, Mt. Pleasant. Apply M. A. Tobey, 206 Tremper ave.

TO-LET—House, 97 Clifton ave. Spencer, 240 Fair st.

FLAT to let, 111 Abeel st.

LOWER FLAT, 65 Downs st. Inquire Mrs. Archer, 134 St. James st.

COTTAGE, 223 Downs st. $15.00. Watere toilet, gas. Telephone 1139-W. Inquir-221 Downs.

SIX ROOM house, near Gill st. Low rent David Gill, Jr., Strand.

FIVE rooms. Inquire 406 Washington ave.

HOUSE 152 O'Neil street, all modern improvements. Inquire W. A. Frey.

BUILDING on Hasbrouck ave., 47, 49, 51, formerly occupied as a cracker bakery. Will be fitted up to suit the tenants. S. Staples, 16 President's Place.

TO LET—Flat. Inquire 29 Liberty st.

TO LET—Wilson House on state road to West Hurley. Large house and barns and about 70 acres of land. Inquire Wm. D. Brinnier.

CROSBY residence, 10 rooms, all improvements, No. 112 W. Obestnut st. Apply 574 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO-LET.

FURNISHED rooms, privilege of light housekeeping. 89 Van Buren.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 106 Henry st.

BOARD and room. The Holland House. 77 Main st.

FURNISHED rooms and board. Sherwood Lodge, 317 Clinton ave.

TWO rooms and kitchenette. Winters, 231 Clinton ave.

FURNISHED rooms. The Bryant, 81 Green street.

FURNISHED rooms, next door to Elks Club. 260 Fair st.

LARGE front room and kitchenette. 156 St. James st.

FURNISHED rooms. 102 Hone st

FURNISHED rooms with board. 26 Adams street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE storage. Mouse-proof, sanitary, fire-proof. Frederick C. Winters Kingston. Phone 1468-J

POULTRY.

PIGEONS pay dollars where chickens pay cents; small capital needed small space required; always penned up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents Reliable Squab Journal. Versailles, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPLENDIDLY located house, 280 Washington ave. Newly painted and brand new plumbing throughout. Will sell on easy terms. Exchange or rent. TenBroeck. Phone 826-W.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Good, reliable man to do general work around store and deliver orders. E. W. G. Breithaupt Co., Phoenicia.

WANTED—At once, first class chauffeur. Apply by telephone. John H. Gray, Tannersville, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced office girl at once. Address "B.," Uptown Freeman.

WANTED—Saleslady of mature years Must be courteous and alert and eager for advancement. Splendid position now open. Apply at once. L. B. Van Wagenen Co.

WANTED—Saleslady with experience in the sales and display of art goods, embroidery, etc. L. B. Van Wagenen Co.

WANTED—Young girl as chambermaid; good references. Apply in person or by letter. The Rhinebeck Hotel.

ADV. WRITING.

MUCH advertising suffers from the inability of the amateur writer to get started without 15 minutes of "cranking up" and his inability to stop until the terminus is half a mile behind. Shall I hit the nail squarely on the head for you, Mr. Merchant or Manufacturer, with advertisements, booklets, circulars, etc., that carry the "punch" and possess terseness, timeliness, impressiveness and persuasiveness? Write me for my reasonable terms. George M. Zeilmer, care of Kingston Freeman.

WORK WANTED.

WANTED—Any work by experienced grocer and shipping clerk. Address "Ray." Uptown Freeman.

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATION wanted caring for children or assisting with light housework by girl, 15 years. Box 147, Port Ewen.

NEW EVIDENCE IN CARMAN CASE

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 17.—District Attorney Smith of Nassau county today announced the discovery of new evidence against Mrs. Florence Carman, who is accused of shooting to death Mrs. Louise Bailey in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman at Freeport. He declared that this evidence strengthend the case against Mrs. Carman and that he might ask the next Nassau grand jury to bring in an indictment charging murder in the first degree.

Such an indictment would supersede that voted by the grand jury late yesterday. That true bill charged manslaughter in the first degree. Death in the electric chair is the penalty for murder in the first degree.

"If the new clues turn out as good as they promise now, I shall certainly ask a superseding indictment" said the district attorney. He made this statement after receiving a report from four Burns detectives who have been working on the case.

Spare the Hens.

Winifred had been disobedient, and her mother led her into the chicken house. Amid apprehensive cries from the child and the alarmed cackles from the hens, active punishment progressed until Winifred sobbed chidingly: "Mamma, don't you think this scares the hens too much?"

ONE CENT A WORD

FOUND.

FOUND—Knights Pythias charm set in agate. Owner can have same by paying for ad. Downtown Freeman Office.

WANTED.

WANTED—Plain sewing. Inquire after 6 o'clock. 457 Washington ave.

PHOTOS for developing and printing O'Reilly's, 530 Broadway.

WANTED—Either one high pressure 60 horse power boiler or two thirty h. p. boilers, one with engine attached. Prefer contractor's boilers on wheels. Address S. R. Deyo Company, Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED—All kinds of furniture for boarding house. Must be cheap. "Y.," Uptown Freeman.

A BARGAIN.

THREE FAMILY apartment house, paying better than 10 per cent. Easy terms. For particulars inquire Hotel Bauer, 57 Railroad ave.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Vegetable cook at once. Apply Dr. C. O. Sahler Sanitarium.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bedroom suit and go-cart. 65 Henry st.

CABBAGE plants. Water's, 60 Highland avenue.

A NO. 1 young mare for carriage, road work or teaming. Canfield Supply Co., Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House in desirable location. Box 1064, Kingston.

FOR SALE—Upright piano; reasonable. Can be seen evenings. 44 Post st.

STRATIFIED ginseng seed, one two and three-year old roots for sale. Frank Buley, Mt. Tremper.

MOTORCYCLE, Reading Standard, 7 h. p., 1913 model, for sale cheap. Very little used. H. W. Justus, Napanoch, N. Y.

SAWED cord wood. $3 per two-horse load. F. A. Waters, Jr., Highland ave. Tele.

THREE portable chicken coops. 150 Prospect st. Call after six o'clock.

1914 METZ "22," roadster. Fully equipped. Bargain. L. R. Conner, Cottekill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Parlor stove, fine condition 608 Broadway, corner Field Court.

FOR SALE—White and gold Foster crib and mattress, $10.00. "Crib," Uptown Freeman.

I WILL sell at sacrifice my home, 326 Washington ave. Mrs. James Cummings.

FOR SALE—Two light delivery wagons, in good condition, at a bargain. S. J. Messinger.

BARN. Inquire 456 Broadway.

UPRIGHT "Kroeger" piano, in splendid condition. $250.00. Apply "M. A.," 317 Clinton ave.

FOR SALE—Motorboat, 36 ft. long, enclosed cabin, in fine order. Inquire Wm. D Brinnier.

OWNER of five cars wants to sell two to make room in garage. Both in running order. One a Walter, the other a Delehea. Will sell at $250 each. Inquire at Oscar's Farm, New Paltz.

EIGHT-ROOM cottage, with all improvements. Apply to owner, 101 W. Chester st.

SPECIAL price offer to party who will build on new street at once, sidewalk and sewer. Inquire S. D. Scudder, Agent, 111 Green st., City.

FOR SALE—Gasoline engine and pump 118 N. Front st.

BICYCLE. 118 N. Front st.

INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BOND WITH SINKING FUND AT 98½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, NETS INVESTOR 6¼ PER CENT. COMPANY'S EARNINGS OVER 30 PER CENT ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK. ONLY A SMALL NUMBER LEFT. APPLY FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TO NITRO POWDER COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., BURGEVIN BUILDING.

DETECTIVE.

EUREKA
Private Detective Bureau
Authorized by the State of New York
Shadowing suspects, private property protected
Female operators for special occasions
Matrimonial and domestic difficulties
Treated strictly confidential
64 Second street Tel. 1338 Newburgh, N.Y

INFORMATION WANTED.

PERSONS witnessing accident to lady alighting from train from New York at Rhinecliff, Saturday evening, July 11th, between six and seven o'clock, please communicate. Post Office Box 1082, Kingston, N. Y.

DOUBT VALIDITY OF VIADUCT CLAIMS

Point Raised That Only Property That Abuts on Washington Avenue Can be Considered by the Commission.

Upon the decision of the Washington avenue viaduct commission, Messrs. Hasbrouck, Duffy and Thompson, in the three claims for damages to property located on Murphy street and Fitch's Lane heard by the commission on Thursday afternoon depends the question of whether several other claims of a similar nature are valid claims for damages and if the objection raised by the lawyers for the U. & D., the O. & W., and the city of Kingston, is sustained it will mean that a number of claims for damages on account of the building of the viaduct will be thrown out by the commission.

The question was raised by Harry H. Flemming, attorney for the Ulster & Delaware railroad, when the claim of Mrs. Anna Tindale of Pearl street, for damages to a house and lot on Murphy street was taken up for trial. Howard Chipp appeared for Mrs. Tindale. Mr. Flemming entered an objection to any testimony being taken in the claim basing his objection upon the grounds that the property did not abut on Washington avenue but was located on Murphy street about one hundred feet away, and that the commission had no jurisdiction to award any damages as under the law only property abutting on Washington avenue at that point could be awarded any damages. Philip Elting, attorney for the O. & W., concurred with Mr. Flemming.

Corporation Counsel William D. Brinnier, who represents the city, said that he believed all property owners who were damaged by reason of the building of the viaduct should be reasonably compensated whether abutting property owners or not, but if there was no provision of law covering such cases where property did not abut he was also obliged to unite with Mr. Flemming and Mr. Elting in the objection. Mr. Brinnier said that he had raised that question himself when he appeared in behalf of several property owners at the public hearing in the matter held at the city hall when the question of the viaduct was taken up before Commissioner Decker of the public service commission. He said that he had told Mr. Decker that he believed the railroads should go over the street and not the highway over the tracks for if that was done cases like this Tindale claim would be sure to come up.

Mr. Chipp said the damages to the property arose mainly because of the fact that the viaduct shut off access to Murphy street.

The commission ruled that it would hear the testimony in the case and that it would pass on the question of whether it was a valid claim for damages later, when both sides would be given an opportunity of being heard in the matter.

Schuyler C. Schultz of Schultz & Bogart was called as an expert by Mr. Chipp and testified that the Tindale house was the only house located on Murphy street and that it was a seven room frame building and was worth before the viaduct was built $2,500 and after the viaduct was completed it was only worth $600 a damage of $1,900.

In reply to questions by Mr. Brinnier he said that some of the siding on the house was loose but he considered the buliding in fair condition.

"Would you give $2,500 for this property before the viaduct was built?" asked Mr. Brinnier suddenly.

Mr. Schultz hesitated and then said "I am not buying any property now." After some further questions along that line Mr. Schultz said that when he bought property he always figured to make twenty per cent on it, and before leaving the witness stand he said that he would have bought the property for $2,000, but he would not give over $600 for it now. He said he based his valuation on the property before and after mainly on the fact that the entrance to the property would not be accessible when the viaduct was completed as any one to get to the house would have to pass under the viaduct.

W. F. Abernethy was also called as an expert by Mr. Chipp and he placed the same valuation on the property as Mr. Schultz. Mr. Abernethy said the fair rental value of the property was about $12 a month.

Mrs. Tindale while on the stand in answer to questions by Mr. Brinnier acknowledged that she had been receiving $7 a month rent for the property for a number of years. The reason for the low rent she based upon the fact that she had good tenants in the house.

Mr. Chipp rested his case and Mr. Brinnier called Addison E. Dederick as his first witness. Mr. Dederick has been an expert for a number of years and has testified in a large number of cases. He valued the property at $1,300 before and $1,000 after the building of the viaduct, a damage to the property of $300. He placed the rental value at $7 a month.

In reply to questions by Mr. Chipp he said that he did not believe that he would need a sketch of the vicinity in order to find his way to the house after the viaduct was completed.

"But you have known that in times of the freshet in the Esopus creek that you would need a rowboat to get to the house?" asked Mr. Brinnier.

"So I understand," replied Mr. Dederick, as he left the stand.

Michael Reis was the other expert called by Mr. Brinnier and he placed the same valuation on the property as Mr. Dederick.

Claim For a Barn.

The claim of Mrs. Mary Noone and Mrs. Anna Tindale for a barn on Fitch's Line which was located partly on the Noone property and partly on the Tindale property, was then taken up for trial. Mr. Chipp also represented the claimants.

Mr. Schultz valued the barn at $1,500 before and $300 after the viaduct was built. He said a fair rental value would be $10 a month.

Mr. Abernethy also placed the same values on the barn and placed the rental at $12 a month.

Mr. Dederick and Mr. Reis valued the property at $500 before and $400 after completion of viaduct and a fair rental value at $3 a month.

The Fitzgerald Claim.

The claim of Mrs. Fitzgerald and others for vacant lots along Fitch's Lane was taken up. Mr. Chipp also represented the claimants and the same withnesses testified.

Mr. Schultz valued the lots at $800 before and $200 after the building of the viaduct. Mr. Abernethy placed the same valuation on the property and said a fair rental value would be $60 a year. He based the depreciation of value in the fact that after the viaduct was completed the land would not be as good for agricultural purposes for which it was now used.

Mr. Dederick placed a valuation of $400 before and $350 after the viaduct was built with a fair rental value of $12 a year. Mr. Reis placed the same valuation on the property.

The commission then adjourned to Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, July 24, with the understanding that no other claims of a similar nature would be heard until it had passed upon the question of whether the three claims heard were valid claims or whether the should be thrown out because the property did not abut on Washington avenue.

Flynn Succeeds Smith.

Aldred D. Flynn of Manhattan has been appointed deputy chief engineer of the New York board of water supply at a salary of $9,000 a year, $1,000 less than his predecessor Merritt H. Smith, received. Flynn was formerly department engineer at $7,500, the place he leaves vacant given to Thaddeus Merriman of Manhattan. I. M. De Verona has been pensioned at $3,000 a year, thirty per cent of his salary.

Cabaret on the Shultz.

Following the custom of many of the big inland steamers Captain C. Haber of the steamer C. A. Shultz has secured a cabaret performance which will be given three or four afternoons each week. Prof. George Glasby, a well known musician of New York, has been secured to take charge of the musical end of the entertainment. Special concerts will be given on the boat on Sunday afternoons.



MRS. WAKEFIELD CONFIDENT AS TRIAL OPENS.

Mrs. Bessie Wakefield and her two children.

New Haven, Conn., July 17.—With the jury to try her completed an elaborate defense prepared by her attorneys, Mrs. Bessie Wakefield on trial for the murder of her husband a year ago, is confident that she will be acquitted. This is Mrs. Wakefield's second trial on the same charge.

RUSSIANS FIRE ON GERMAN BALLOON

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Neidenburg, East Prussia, July 17.—The German military Zeppelin dirigible balloon Z. 4 was fired upon today by Russian troops when it crossed the Russian border near here.

The Z. 4 was upon a military mission at the time and the commander evidently did not realize that he had crossed the frontier.

The balloon returned to German soil uninjured.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING A HOUSE

Thursday morning the farm house of John Feltman on the Saugerties road beyond Marz' Hotel was entered and robbed and Deputy Sheriff Charles Lay later arrested Charles Case, 15 years old, of Fort Montgomery, and Harry Ostrander, 16 years old, of Newburgh, and brought them to the county jail. This morning they were taken before Justice Mooney at East Kingston for a hearing on a charge of burglary in the third degree. The robbery occurred while the Feltman family were outside busy on the farm. The doors to the farm house were unlocked and the young men are accused of walking in and sitting down to the table and eating some pudding that was on it. After eating they rummaged around and helped themselves to two revolvers and some clothing. The stolen articles were recovered and returned.

After a hearing before Justice Money at East Kingston this morning Case, and Ostrander, were sentenced to serve 90 days at the county jail.

Excursion on Saturday.

The Wurts Street Baptist Sunday school will go on an excursion to Newburgh on the steamer B. B. Odell on Saturday of this week. The Odell will leave Central Hudson dock at 11 o'clock and arrive in Newburgh about 1 o'clock, returning by way of steamer Homer Ramsdell which leaves Newburgh at 5:30. This arrangement will give the excursionists between four and five hours in which to visit Mt. Beacon, Orange Lake and other points of interest in and near Newburgh. A low fare for the round trip has been granted and no doubt a large number will take advantage of this opportunity.

MARLBOROUGH HAS VERY BAD LOCKUP

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, N. Y., July 17.—The State Commission of Prisons has approved the following report of an inspection of the village lockup at Marlborough:

Inspected June 15, 1914. [illegible] relius Eckerson, village president.

This lockup consists of one steel cell in the northeast corner of a two-story frame building. The room is used for board meetings and court room; is lighted by electricity and heated with coal stove. There are two bunks in the cell which were furnished with blankets; these blankets were nothing more than rags, and were in a dirty filthy condition. At the time of inspection there were three prisoners occupying the cell which was in a dirty and insanitary condition. The floor was strewn with cigarette and cigar butts, papers and other refuse. The room used for a court room was in the same dirty, filthy condition. The whole interior needs painting and cleaning.

They were holding court at the time I was inspecting the lockup, and the odor was very bad. There is no water supply or closet in this lockup or room, although the village has a water and sewerage system.

I was informed by the proprietor of the building that on June 12, 1914, 30 tramps occupied this lockup and room, 4 were in the cell, 6 on a large table in the court room, and 20 tramps were lying around on the floor which was covered with newspapers. I was also informed from the same source that four locks had been broken off from the doors at different times in the past few months and tramps allowed to roam in and out of the building.

Recommendations.

1. That a toilet and running water be installed.

2. That the village officials be notified that unless the lockup is put in a sanitary condition within a reasonable time they will be cited to show cause why it should not be closed under the provisions of chapter 379 of the Laws of 1914.

3. That when a prisoner is locked in a cell for the night, the authorities should see to it that the building is properly looked after, as it is a dangerous fire trap.

Respectfully Submitted,
RUDOLPH F. DIEDLING,
Commissioner.

RAILROAD WINS SUIT.

Held Not Liable for Nitro Powder Company's McCord Claim.

Virgil B. Van Wagonen, as referee, in the action brought by the Nitro Powder Company against the New York Central Railroad, has handed down a decision dismissing the complaint. The action was brought to recover about $9,000 for powder and explosives furnished one Ira L. McCord for work on the Boston & Albany Railroad. When the latter did not pay the plaintiff it placed a mechanic's lien on the property. Later this was lifted when McCord assigned to the powder company his claim for about $7,000 then due. Later the company furnished additional merchandise to the amount of $2,000. McCord's assignment carried with it the provision that it was not payable until the contract was completed and then only when such deductions provided in the contract had been made. The referee holds that it does not appear that the work was ever completed by McCord. The burden rested on the plaintiff to show that the work was completed and the amount was due and payable. According to the decision the evidence does not sustain a finding that plaintiff had promised to pay the debt. Joseph M. Fowler was attorney for the plaintiff with Howard Chipp of counsel and Amos Van Etten for the railroad.

PIGS AND GARBAGE.

Not Necessary to go Outside the City to Find Both.

Editor Freeman:—

At the meeting of the board of health held on Tuesday complaint was made about the nauseating odor arising from garbage from the city, being fed to hogs which are just over the city line in the town of Ulster, Mr. Merritt, attorney of law, stating if the nuisance was not abated it may be necessary to take mandamus proceedings.

We have been suffering from the same nuisance all summer. We have to keep all parts of the house facing the piggery closed, but what with the smell of garbage and the clouds of flies bred therein, although every door and window in the house is screened, we cannot keep the flies out, and the condition is intolerable, and, this is the point I wish to call attention to; in our case the pigs are in the city limits, and the garbage is delivered there by city collectors. If it is against the law to keep pigs in the city limits what about the men helping to break the law? I notice the sanitary inspector in his report tells of the places he has inspected and found conditions good, now I ask him to see about this piggery in the city limits, and I can assure him, both for myself and neighbors, we shall be delighted if by the next meeting of the board he can report all conditions good. We have waited for a long time for things to be abated, and have now got to that stage where patience ceases to be a virtue. I am

A SUFFERER.

VETO EXPLAINED BY THE MAYOR

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to why he vetoed the resolutions offered by Alderman Martin to purchase voting machines for the city, Mayor Can[illegible] written the following letter to The Freeman setting forth his reasons:

July 17, 1914

Editor of Freeman—I did not intend to heed the letter of Alderman Martin because it is not a reply to my veto but an attempted reply to articles that have appeared in one of the local papers; and furthermore, I doubt if the alderman will state that he alone was the author of that letter, but comments by one of the local papers upon the alderman's letter makes it proper for me to explain my veto.

In the first place, I could not approve of any resolution of the council directing anyone to enter into a contract with a specific company to purchase something involving the expenditure of $10,000, whether payable in installments or not, without an inquiry into the matter. If the people of the city want voting machines, they should have the best in the market in order that all elections will be valid and so that all possibility of trouble over the ballots will be eliminated. No merchant would bind himself for the payment of $10,000 for the purchase of a fixture without making inquiries to ascertain if the fixture could be purchased elsewhere for less money or if a better fixture could be obtained from some other company for the same money.

Alderman Martin's resolution absolutely directs the committee to enter into a contract with a certain company for the purchase of voting machines for the whole city. It does not allow an inquiry into the matter or a comparison of the voting machines and the prices of that company and of other companies. The only way that we can have a real test is by trying them in one or more of our wards at the next election, but we should not be compelled to purchase the machines to try them if the company is willing to have the machines stand on their merit and abide by the opinion of our citizens. The company may be willing to make a contract with the city to install the machines that in the event that they work correctly, efficiently and in accordance with the laws, the city will pay for them. I have no doubt that the machines will do that very thing.

However, the point is whether the people want them whether they are a good substitute or not. In some places the people have not liked them. That may be the case here. If a contract is made and the people do not like them and they should be discarded, the city would be compelled to make its annual payment and interest each year without having any return for its money. Alderman Martin states in the first part of his letter that the installation of the machines would cause a saving of $1,500 a year to the city. The latter part of his letter contradicts this statement by explaining that the $1,500 or hereabouts would go to the seller of the machines for annual payments of $1,000 and the interest. If a new form of ballot should at any time require a new machine or extensive changes in the machines, the city would be out the cost thereof. Anyone who believes that these machines will save the city any money should be awakened. The only question is whether the people would prefer them to the present system because of better service. I do not attack them, neither do I support them. I want to see them working in an election.

We must not lose sight of the fact that at the present time, we have a booth in each polling place for each one hundred voters as I remember it. With the installation of one machine in each polling place only one voter could vote at any one time instead of five or six as at the present time. We do not know what effect that will have with the new ballot because it will require more time for the voter to vote this year than before. Supposing one hundred voters desire to vote between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, could they do it with one machine? I want to know.

Respectfully,
PALMER CANFIELD, JR.
Mayor.

TO TRY MEDIATION IN RAILROAD CASE

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 17.—The United States board of mediation and conciliation will begin the work of trying to settle differences between the 98 western railroads and their enginemen and firemen on Monday morning, it was announced by the board today.

Judge Martin A. Knapp, Judge William L. Chambers and Dr. G. W. Hangar, composing the board, said they will leave Washington in time to arrive in Chicago Sunday so they can begin their efforts of trying to prevent the big strike promptly on Monday.

The board's decision to take a hand was made after receipt of a communication from Chairman A. W. Trenholm, of the conference committee of managers representing the roads who formally requested that the federal government take immediate steps to forestall the strike threatened by 55,000 employes.

KINGSTON CITY LIBRARY,
KINGSTON, N. Y.

The Kingston Daily Freeman.

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BUILDING on Hasbrouck ave., 47, 49, 51, formerly occupied as a cracker bakery. Will be fitted up to suit the tenants. E. Staples, 16 President's Place.

TO LET—Flat. Inquire 29 Liberty st.

TO LET—Wilson House on state road to West Hurley. Large house and barns and about 70 acres of land. Inquire Wm. D. Brinnier.

CROSBY residence, 10 rooms, all improvements, No. 117 W. Obestnut st. Apply 574 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO-LET.

FURNISHED rooms, privilege of light housekeeping. 59 Van Buren.

TO LET—Furnished rooms. 106 Henry st.

BOARD and room. The Holland House, 77 Main st.

FURNISHED rooms and board. Sherwood Lodge, 317 Clinton ave.

TWO rooms and kitchenette. Winters, 231 Clinton ave.

FURNISHED rooms. The Bryant, 81 Green street.

FURNISHED rooms, next door to Elks Club. 260 Fair st.

LARGE front room and kitchenette. 106 St. James st.

FURNISHED rooms. 102 Hone st.

FURNISHED rooms with board. 2 Adams street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE storage. Mouse-proof, sanitary, fire-proof. Frederick C. Winters Kingston. Phone 1408-J

POULTRY.

PIGEONS pay dollars where chickens pay cents; small capital needed small space required; always penned up; ready markets; send for May issue of our Journal; fully explained there; price ten cents Reliable Squab Journal, Versailles, Mo.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SPLENDIDLY located house, 280 Washington ave. Newly painted and brand new plumbing throughout. Will sell on easy terms. Exchange or rent. Ten Broeck. Phone 826-W.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Good, reliable man to do general work around store and deliver orders. E. W. G. Breithaupt Co., Phoenicia.

WANTED—At once, first class chauffeur. Apply by telephone. John H. Gray, Tannersville, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—An experienced office girl at once. Address "B.," Uptown Freeman.

WANTED—Saleslady of mature years Must be courteous and alert and eager for advancement. Splendid position now open. Apply at once. L. B. Van Wagenen Co.

WANTED—Saleslady with experience in the sales and display of art goods, embroidery, etc. L. B. Van Wagenen Co.

WANTED—Young girl as chambermaid; good references. Apply in person or by letter. The Rhinebeck Hotel.

ADV. WRITING.

MUCH advertising suffers from the inability of the amateur writer to get started without 15 minutes of "cranking up" and his inability to stop until the terminus is half a mile behind. Shall I hit the nail squarely on the head for you, Mr. Merchant or Manufacturer, with advertisements, booklets, circulars, etc., that carry the "punch" and possess terseness, timeliness, impressiveness and persuasiveness? Write me for my reasonable terms. George M. Zeilmer, care of Kingston Freeman.

WORK WANTED.

WANTED—Any work by experienced grocer and shipping clerk. Address "Ray," Uptown Freeman.

SITUATION WANTED.

SITUATION wanted caring for children or assisting with light housework by girl, 15 years. Box 167, Port Ewen.

NEW EVIDENCE IN CARMAN CASE

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 17.—District Attorney Smith of Nassau county today announced the discovery of new evidence against Mrs. Florence Carman, who is accused of shooting to death Mrs. Louise Bailey in the office of Dr. Edwin Carman at Freeport. He declared that this evidence strengthend the case against Mrs. Carman and that he might ask the next Nassau grand jury to bring in an indictment charging murder in the first degree.

Such an indictment would supersede that voted by the grand jury late yesterday. That true bill charged manslaughter in the first degree. Death in the electric chair is the penalty for murder in the first degree.

"If the new clues turn out as good as they promise now, I shall certainly ask a superseding indictment" said the district attorney. He made this statement after receiving a report from four Burns detectives who have been working on the case.

Spare the Hens.

Winifred had been disobedient, and her mother led her into the chicken house. Amid apprehensive cries from the child and the alarmed cackles from the hens, active punishment progressed until Winifred sobbed chidingly: "Mamma, don't you think this scares the hens too much?"

ONE CENT A WORD

FOUND.

FOUND—Knights Pythias charm set in agate. Owner can have same by paying for ad. Downtown Freeman Office.

WANTED.

WANTED—Plain sewing. Inquire after 6 o'clock. 457 Washington ave.

PHOTOS for developing and printing O'Reilly's, 530 Broadway.

WANTED—Either one high pressure 60 horse power boiler or two thirty h. p. boilers, one with engine attached. Prefer contractor's boilers on wheels. Address S. R. Deyo Company, Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED—All kinds of furniture for boarding house. Must be cheap. "Y.," Uptown Freeman.

A BARGAIN.

[illegible] Hotel [illegible] 97 Railroad ave.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Vegetable cook at once. Apply Dr. C. O. Sahler Sanitarium.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bedroom suit and go-cart. 65 Henry st.

CABBAGE plants. Water's, 60 Highland avenue.

A NO. 1 young mare for carriage, road work or teaming. Canfield Supply Co., Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE—House in desirable location. Box 1064, Kingston.

FOR SALE—Upright piano; reasonable. Can be seen evenings. 44 Post st.

STRATIFIED ginseng seed, one two and three-year old roots for sale. Frank Buley, Mt. Tremper.

MOTORCYCLE, Reading Standard, 7 h. p., 1913 model, for sale cheap. Very little used. H. W. Justus, Napanoch, N. Y.

SAWED cord wood. $3 per two-horse load. F. A. Waters, Jr., Highland ave. Tele.

THREE portable chicken coops. 150 Prospect st. Call after six o'clock.

1914 METZ "22," roadster. Fully equipped. Bargain. L. R. Conner, Cottekill, N. Y.

FOR SALE—Parlor stove, fine condition 608 Broadway, corner Field Court.

FOR SALE—White and gold Foster crib and mattress, $10.00. "Crib," Uptown Freeman.

I WILL sell at sacrifice my home, 326 Washington ave. Mrs. James Cummings.

FOR SALE—Two light delivery wagons, in good condition, at a bargain. S. J. Messinger.

BARN. Inquire 456 Broadway.

UPRIGHT "Kroeger" piano, in splendid condition. $250.00. Apply "M. A.," 317 Clinton ave.

FOR SALE—Motorboat, 36 ft. long, enclosed cabin, in fine order. Inquire Wm. D Brinnier.

OWNER of five cars wants to sell two to make room in garage. Both in running order. One a Walter, the other a Delehea. Will sell at $250 each. Inquire at Oscar's Farm, New Paltz.

EIGHT-ROOM cottage, with all improvements. Apply to owner, 101 W. Chester st.

SPECIAL price offer to party who will build on new street at once, sidewalk and sewer. Inquire S. D. Scudder, Agent, 111 Green st., City.

FOR SALE—Gasoline engine and pump 118 N. Front st.

BICYCLE. 118 N. Front st.

INVESTMENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BOND WITH SINKING FUND AT 98½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST, NETS INVESTORS 6% PERCENT. COMPANY'S EARNINGS OVER 30 PER CENT ON ITS CAPITAL STOCK. ONLY A SMALL NUMBER LEFT. APPLY FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TO NITRO POWDER COMPANY, KINGSTON, N. Y., BURGEVIN BUILDING.

DETECTIVE.

EUREKA
Private Detective Bureau
Authorized by the State of New York
Shadowing suspects, private property protected
Female operators for special occasions
Matrimonial and domestic difficulties
Treated strictly confidential
64 Second street Tel. 1331 Newburgh, N.Y

INFORMATION WANTED.

PERSONS witnessing accident to lady alighting from train from New York at Rhinecliff, Saturday evening, July 11th, between six and seven o'clock, please communicate. Post Office Box 1062, Kingston, N. Y.

DOUBT VALIDITY OF VIADUCT CLAIMS

Point Raised That Only Property That Abuts on Washington Avenue Can be Considered by the Commission.

Upon the decision of the Washington avenue viaduct commission, Messrs. Hasbrouck, Duffy and Thompson, in the three claims for damages to property located on Murphy street and Fitch's Lane heard by the commission on Thursday afternoon depends the question of whether several other claims of a similar nature are valid claims for damages and if the objection raised by the lawyers for the U. & D., the O. & W., and the city of Kingston, is sustained it will mean that a number of claims for damages on account of the building of the viaduct will be thrown out by the commission.

The question was raised by Harry H. Flemming, attorney for the Ulster & Delaware railroad, when the claim of Mrs. Anna Tindale of Pearl street, for damages to a house and lot on Murphy street was taken up for trial. Howard Chipp appeared for Mrs. Tindale. Mr. Flemming entered an objection to any testimony being taken in the claim basing his objection upon the grounds that the property did not abut on Washington avenue but was located on Murphy street about one hundred feet away, and that the commission had no jurisdiction to award any damages as under the law only property abutting on Washington avenue at that point could be awarded any damages. Philip Elting, attorney for the O. & W., concurred with Mr. Flemming.

Corporation Counsel William D. Brinnier, who represents the city, said that he believed all property owners who were damaged by reason of the building of the viaduct should be reasonably compensated whether abutting property owners or not, but if there was no provision of law covering such cases where property did not abut he was also obliged to unite with Mr. Flemming and Mr. Elting in the objection. Mr. Brinnier said that he had raised that question himself when he appeared in behalf of several property owners at the public hearing in the matter held at the city hall when the question of the viaduct was taken up before Commissioner Decker of the public service commission. He stated that he had told Mr. Decker that he believed the commission had no power over the tracks for if that were the case then this Tindale claim would be sure to come up.

Mr. Chipp said the damages to the property arose mainly because of the fact that the viaduct shut off access to Murphy street.

The commission ruled that it would hear the testimony in the case and that it would pass on the question of whether it was a valid claim for damages later, when both sides would be given an opportunity of being heard in the matter.

Schuyler C. Schultz of Schultz & Bogart was called as an expert by Mr. Chipp and testified that the Tindale house was the only house located on Murphy street and that it was a seven room frame building and was worth before the viaduct was built $2,500 and after the viaduct was completed it was only worth $600 a damage of $1,900.

In reply to questions by Mr. Brinnier he said that some of the siding on the house was loose but he considered the building in fair condition.

"Would you give $2,500 for this property before the viaduct was built?" asked Mr. Brinnier suddenly.

Mr. Schultz hesitated and then said "I am not buying any property now." After some further questions along that line Mr. Schultz said that when he bought property he always figured to make twenty per cent on it, and before leaving the witness stand he said that he would have bought the property for $2,000, but he would not give over $600 for it now. He said he based his valuation on the property before and after mainly on the fact that the entrance to the property would not be accessible when the viaduct was completed as any one to get to the house would have to pass under the viaduct.

W. F. Abernethy was also called as an expert by Mr. Chipp and he placed the same valuation on the property as Mr. Schultz. Mr. Abernethy said the fair rental value of the property was about $12 a month.

Mrs. Tindale while on the stand in answer to questions by Mr. Brinnier acknowledged that she had been receiving $7 a month rent for the property for a number of years. The reason for the low rent she based upon the fact that she had good tenants in the house.

Mr. Chipp rested his case and Mr. Brinnier called Addison E. Dederick as his first witness. Mr. Dederick has been an expert for a number of years and has testified in a large number of cases. He valued the property at $1,300 before and $1,000 after the building of the viaduct, a damage to the property of $300. He placed the rental value at $7 a month.

In reply to questions by Mr. Chipp he said that he did not believe that he would need a sketch of the vicinity in order to find his way to the house after the viaduct was completed.

"But you have known [illegible] in times of the freshet in the Esopus creek that you would need a rowboat to get to the house?" asked Mr. Brinnier.

"So I understand," replied Mr. Dederick, as he left the stand.

Michael Reis was the other expert called by Mr. Brinnier and he placed the same valuation on the property as Mr. Dederick.



MRS. WARREN [illegible] ON BENT AS TRIAL OPENS.
Mrs. Bessie Warren and her two children.

Claim For a Barn.

The claim of Mrs. Mary Noone and Mrs. Anna Tindale for a barn on Fitch's Line which was located partly on the Noone property and partly on the Tindale property, was then taken up for trial. Mr. Chipp also represented the claimants.

Mr. Schultz valued the barn at $1,500 before and $300 after the viaduct was built. He said a fair rental value would be $10 a month.

Mr. Abernethy also placed the same values on the barn and placed the rental at $12 a month.

Mr. Dederick and Mr. Reis valued the property at $500 before and $400 after completion of viaduct and a fair rental value at $3 a month.

The Fitzgerald Claim.

The claim of Mrs. Fitzgerald and others for vacant lots along Fitch's Lane was taken up. Mr. Chipp also represented the claimants and the same withnesses testified.

Mr. Schultz valued the lots at $800 before and $200 after the building of the viaduct. Mr. Abernethy placed the same valuation on the property and said a fair rental value would be $60 a year. He based the depreciation of value in the fact that after the viaduct was completed the land would not be as good for agricultural purposes for which it was now used.

Mr. Dederick placed a valuation of $400 before and $350 after the viaduct was built with a fair rental value of $12 a year. Mr. Reis placed the same valuation on the property.

The commission then adjourned to Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, July 24, with the understanding that no other claims of a similar nature would be heard until it had passed upon the question of whether the three claims heard were valid claims or whether the should be thrown out because the property did not abut on Washington avenue.

Flynn Succeeds Smith.

Aldred D. Flynn of Manhattan has been appointed deputy chief engineer of the New York board of water supply at a salary of $9,000 a year, $1,000 less than his predecessor Merritt H. Smith, received. Flynn was formerly department engineer at $7,500, the place he leaves vacant given to Thaddeus Merriman of Manhattan. I. M. De Verona has been pensioned at $3,000 a year, thirty per cent of his salary.

Cabaret on the Shultz.

Following the custom of many of the big inland steamers Captain C. Haber of the steamer C. A. Shultz has secured a cabaret performance which will be given three or four afternoons each week. Prof. George Glasby, a well known musician of New York, has been secured to take charge of the musical end of the entertainment. Special concerts will be given on the boat on Sunday afternoons.

RUSSIANS FIRE ON GERMAN BALLOON

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Neidenburg, East Prussia, July 17.—The German military Zeppelin dirigible balloon Z. 4 was fired upon today by Russian troops when it crossed the Russian border near here.

The Z. 4 was upon a military mission at the time and the commander evidently did not realize that he had crossed the frontier.

The balloon returned to German soil uninjured.

ARRESTED FOR ROBBING A HOUSE

Thursday morning the farm house of John Feltman on the Saugerties road beyond Marz' Hotel was entered and robbed and Deputy Sheriff Charles Lay later arrested Charles Case, 15 years old, of Fort Montgomery, and Harry Ostrander, 16 years old, of Newburgh, and brought them to the county jail. This morning they were taken before Justice Mooney at East Kingston for a hearing on a charge of burglary in the third degree. The robbery occurred while the Feltman family were outside busy on the farm. The doors to the farm house were unlocked and the young men are accused of walking in and sitting down to the table and eating some pudding that was on it. After eating they rummaged around and helped themselves to two revolvers and some clothing. The stolen articles were recovered and returned.

After a hearing before Justice Money at East Kingston this morning Case, and Ostrander, were sentenced to serve 90 days at the county jail.

Excursion on Saturday.

The Wurts Street Baptist Sunday school will go on an excursion to Newburgh on the steamer B. B. Odell on Saturday of this week. The Odell will leave Central Hudson dock at 11 o'clock and arrive in Newburgh about 1 o'clock, returning by way of steamer Homer Ramsdell which leaves Newburgh at 5:30. This arrangement will give the excursionists between four and five hours in which to visit Mt. Beacon, Orange Lake and other points of interest in and near Newburgh. A low fare for the round trip has been granted and no doubt a large number will take advantage of this opportunity.

MARLBOROUGH HAS VERY BAD LOCKUP

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, N. Y., July 17.—The State Commission of Prisons has approved the following report of an inspection of the village lockup at Marlborough:

Inspected June 15, 1914. [illegible] Delius Eckerson, village president.

This lockup consists of one steel cell in the northeast corner of a two-story frame building. The room is used for board meetings and court room; is lighted by electricity and heated with coal stove. There are two bunks in the cell which were furnished with blankets; these blankets were nothing more than rags, and were in a dirty filthy condition. At the time of inspection there were three prisoners occupying the cell which was in a dirty and insanitary condition. The floor was strewn with cigarette and cigar butts, papers and other refuse. The room used for a court room was in the same dirty, filthy condition. The whole interior needs painting and cleaning.

They were holding court at the time I was inspecting the lockup, and the odor was very bad. There is no water supply or closet in this lockup or room, although the village has a water and sewerage system.

I was informed by the proprietor of the building that on June 12, 1914, 30 tramps occupied this lockup and room, 4 were in the cell, 6 on a large table in the court room, and 20 tramps were lying around on the floor which was covered with newspapers. I was also informed from the same source that four locks had been broken off from the doors at different times in the past few months and tramps allowed to roam in and out of the building.

Recommendations.

1. That a toilet and running water be installed.
2. That the village officials be notified that unless the lockup is put in a sanitary condition within a reasonable time they will be cited to show cause why it should not be closed under the provisions of chapter 379 of the Laws of 1914.
3. That when a prisoner is locked in a cell for the night, the authorities should see to it that the building is properly looked after, as it is a dangerous fire trap.

Respectfully submitted,
RUDOLPH P. [illegible]
Commissioner.

RAILROAD WINS SUIT.

Held Not Liable for Nitro Powder Company's McCord Claim.

Virgil B. Van Wagonen, as referee, in the action brought by the Nitro Powder Company against the New York Central Railroad, has handed down a decision dismissing the complaint. The action was brought to recover about $9,000 for powder and explosives furnished one Ira L. McCord for work on the Boston & Albany Railroad. When the latter did not pay the plaintiff it placed a mechanic's lien on the property. Later this was lifted when McCord assigned to the powder company his claim for about $7,000 then due. Later the company furnished additional merchandise to the amount of $2,000. McCord's assignment carried with it the provision that it was not payable until the contract was completed and then only when such deductions provided in the contract had been made. The referee holds that it does not appear that the work was ever completed by McCord. The burden rested on the plaintiff to show that the work was completed and the amount was due and payable. According to the decision the evidence does not sustain a finding that plaintiff had promised to pay the debt. Joseph M. Fowler was attorney for the plaintiff with Howard Chipp of counsel and Amos Van Etten for the railroad.

PIGS AND GARBAGE.

Not Necessary to go Outside the City to Find Both.

Editor Freeman:—

At the meeting of the board of health held on Tuesday complaint was made about the nauseating odor arising from garbage from the city, being fed to hogs which are just over the city line in the town of Ulster, Mr. Merritt, attorney of law, stating if the nuisance was not abated it may be necessary to take mandamus proceedings.

We have been suffering from the same nuisance all summer. We have to keep all parts of the house facing the piggery closed, but what with the smell of garbage and the clouds of flies bred therein, although every door and window in the house is screened, we cannot keep the flies out, and the condition is intolerable, and, this is the point I wish to call attention to; in our case the pigs are in the city limits, and the garbage is delivered there by city collectors. If it is against the law to keep pigs in the city limits what about the men helping to break the law? I notice the sanitary inspector in his report tells of the places he has inspected and found conditions good, now I ask him to see about this piggery in the city limits, and I can assure him, both for myself and neighbors, we shall be delighted if by the next meeting of the board he can report all conditions good. We have waited for a long time for things to be abated, and have now got to that stage where patience ceases to be a virtue. I am

A SUFFERER.

VETO EXPLAINED BY THE MAYOR

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to why he vetoed the resolutions offered by Alderman Martin to purchase voting machines for the city, Mayor Canfield has written the following letter to The Freeman setting forth his reasons:

July 17, 1914

Editor of Freeman—I did not intend to heed the letter of Alderman Martin because it is not a reply to my veto but an attempted reply to articles that have appeared in one of the local papers; and furthermore, I doubt if the alderman will state that he alone was the author of that letter, but comments by one of the local papers upon the alderman's letter makes it proper for me to explain my veto.

In the first place, I could not approve of any resolution of the council directing anyone to enter into a contract with a specific company to purchase something involving the expenditure of $10,000, whether payable in installments or not, without an inquiry into the matter. If the people of the city want voting machines, they should have the best in the market in order that all elections will be valid and so that all possibility of trouble over the ballots will be eliminated. No merchant would bind himself for the payment of $10,000 for the purchase of a fixture without making inquiries to ascertain if the fixture could be purchased elsewhere for less money or if a better fixture could be obtained from some other company for the same money.

Alderman Martin's resolution absolutely directs the committee to enter into a contract with a certain company for the purchase of voting machines for the whole city. It does not allow an inquiry into the matter or a comparison of the voting machines and the prices of that company and of other companies. The only way that we can have a real test is by trying them in one or more of our wards at the next election, but we should not be compelled to purchase the machines to try them if the company is willing to have the machines stand on their merit and abide by the opinion of our citizens. The company may be willing to make a contract with the city to install the machines that in the event that they work correctly, efficiently and in accordance with the laws, the city will pay for them. I have no [illegible] that the machines [illegible] however, the point is whether people want them whether they are a good substitute or not. In some places the people have not liked them. That may be the case here. If a contract is made and the people do not like them and they should be discarded, the city would be compelled to make its annual payment and interest each year without having any return for its money. Alderman Martin states in the first part of his letter that the installation of the machines would cause a saving of $1,500 a year to the city. The latter part of his letter contradicts this statement by explaining that the $1,500 or hereabouts would go to the seller of the machines for annual payments of $1,000 and the interest. If a new form of ballot should at any time require a new machine or extensive changes in the machines, the city would be out the cost thereof. Anyone who believes that these machines will save the city any money should be awakened. The only question is whether the people would prefer them to the present system because of better service. I do not attack them, neither do I support them. I want to see them working in an election.

We must not lose sight of the fact that at the present time, we have a booth in each polling place for each one hundred voters as I remember it. With the installation of one machine in each polling place only one voter could vote at any one time instead of five or six as at the present time. We do not know what effect that will have with the new ballot because it will require more time for the voter to vote this year than before. Supposing one hundred voters desire to vote between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, could they do it with one machine? I want to know.

Respectfully,
PALMER CANFIELD, JR.
Mayor.

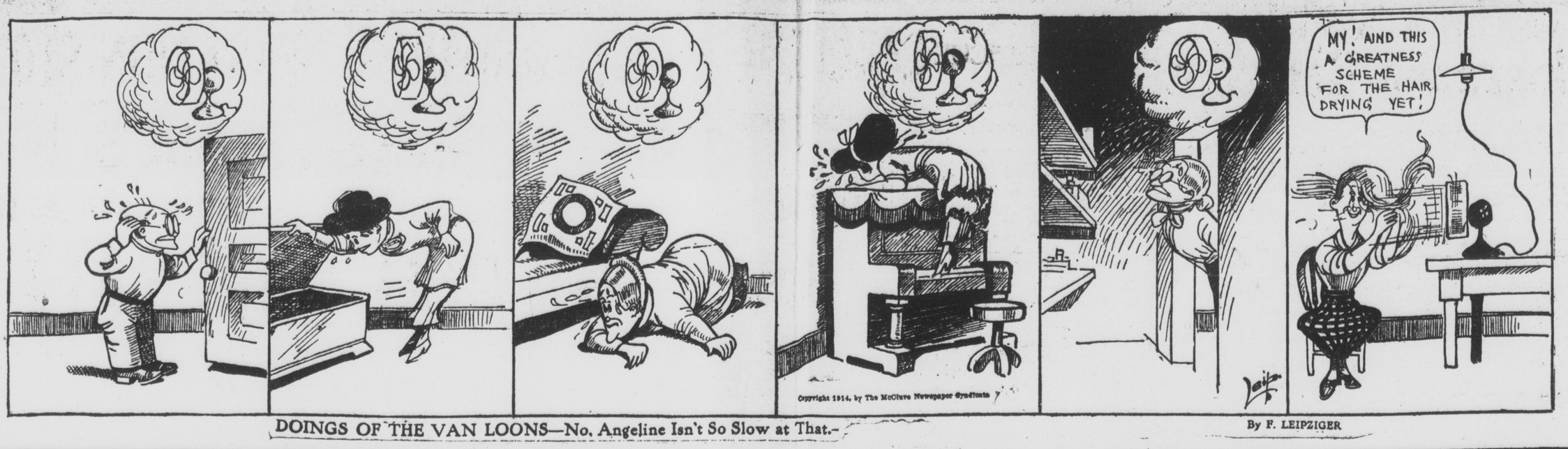
TO TRY MEDIATION IN RAILROAD CASE

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 17.—The United States board of mediation and conciliation will begin the work of trying to settle differences between the 98 western railroads and their enginemen and firemen on Monday morning, it was announced by the board today.

Judge Martin A. Knapp, Judge William L. Chambers and Dr. G. W. Hangar, composing the board, said they will leave Washington in time to arrive in Chicago Sunday so they can begin their efforts of trying to prevent the big strike promptly on Monday.

The board's decision to take a hand was made after receipt of a communication from Chairman A. W. Trenholm, of the conference committee of managers representing the roads who formally requested that the federal government take immediate steps to forestall the strike threatened by 55,000 employes.



DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS—No, Angeline Isn't So Slow at That.—

By F. LEIPZIGER

From the many designs and color combinations that we can show you in

Bundhar Wilton
DURABLE AS IRON

Rugs and Carpets

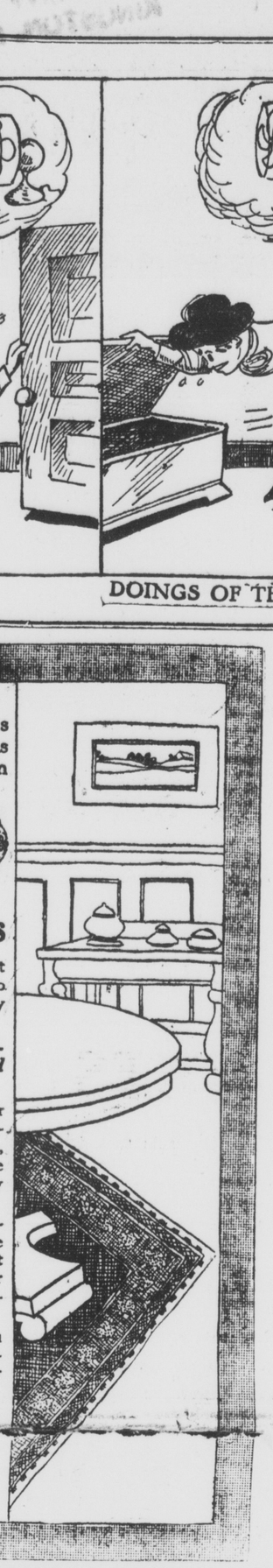
you will be sure to find just exactly what you want, no matter which room you may wish to carpet.

And We Guarantee Bundhar Wilton to Please and Satisfy You.

They will outwear any other rug; their coloring is permanent; they never mat down, wrinkle or curl up at the edges; and their price is very moderate.

We have nearly half a hundred sizes for you to choose from or we can make prompt delivery from the mill, if your room requires an out-of-the-ordinary size.

Come in and let us show you how different Bundhar Wiltons are from other floor coverings.



STOCK & SORBIE
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MANTELS

BRITISH VIEW OF NATIONAL GUARD

The most important feature of the new American National Guard act, says a writer in the London Chronicle, is the taking of the nomination of officers out of the hands of governors of states and placing this function in the custody of the president. This removes the whole matter from the political field.

The president with the sanction of congress can call for any number of volunteers and they are placed on exactly the same footing as other enlisted men except that they must be dismissed as soon after the proclamation of peace as practicable. The writer continues: When it is remembered that the United States has no reserve force as it is operated in Europe, and that the law limits the standing army to 100,000, it will at once be seen how important are the new powers to the nation.

In theory, of course, compulsory service for all male adults between the age of 18 and 45 should provide an army sufficient to satisfy the most aggressive and ambitious nation in the whole world; but the American people being a peaceful and kindly folk in the main, have allowed the intention of the law to remain unfulfilled in fact. So that while on paper there are 16,127,000 "organized and unorganized" militia known to the official records, less than the odd thousand are actually available for immediate service, with little training.

The enlisted or regular army stands at something less than 85,000, of whom nearly one-half are employed on coast defense and other duties or in the Philippines and other dependencies; probably 50,000 would be the uttermost muster possible for the country at a moment's call.

It will interest Europeans to read something of the democratic methods by which the army of this great country is officered. Indeed it may be that Great Britain will get some light upon the democratizing of her own army in a review of the American system.

Briefly, there are three methods by which a man can obtain a commission; but there is no way in which he can be smuggled in solely by reason of his wealth or social position. If there should prove to have been an unwise exercise of the president's prerogative of limited selections in a number of cases, there are so few as merely to prove the usually wise choice made.

Primarily enlistment in the commissioned ranks is from the Military Academy and I am assured that it is almost impossible for a cadet to "fake" a pass at West Point, for instance.

This academy is to the American army what Sandhurst is to the Army of the King George. There are differences, all in favor of West Point, as I believe, but on the whole they are analogous institutions.

And West Point knows nothing of wealthy and poor as such. Every youngster is proved worthy before he can get there. When he succeeds the nation provides for his needs for six years and pays him enough to keep him out of debt.

In addition to the admissions from the Military Academy, a Senator, Congressional District or Territory may have one cadet at the Academy, the District of Columbia having two, and Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines sharing in the privilege.

It might at first seem that such a system was open to political use or abuse. But notice has to be given that appointments are about to be made and any youngster who has sufficient grit to face a stiff examination in "useful" as distinguished from ornamental subjects may enter and takes an equal chance.

Promotion from the ranks proceeds on the same lines. From time to time examinations are held and every man serving has the right to proffer himself for the test. Of course, the number of acceptances is limited, not by the number of passes but by the number of vacancies at the time available. The chief point is that those who are successful will find themselves not merely tolerated but welcomed as equals at least by the majority of those with whom they are to pass the remainder of their professional career.

It is only since the Spanish war that Americans as a whole have come to realize that they have to be prepared to take their place among the fighting nations of the world if they are to have their due weight in the preservation of peace. Even so recently as during the lifetime of the Taft administration the bill which has just passed both houses accepting the principle of voluntary service in time of need was refused adoption. And in the same administration the then secretary of state for war had to warn the country that he had not ammunition for one first class engagement of the importance of those of the Japanese war with Russia. Probably that has been largely corrected but the recent urgent order for large completions of shell manufacture indicate that having provided necessary reserves for the coast defense forts, for the Panama zone and other important strategical points, Mr. Garrison finds himself with too small a margin for safety.

Approximately there is not much difference in the conditions of service between America and Great Britain. The men enlist for seven years and serve four in the ranks. Some are permitted to re-enlist and a few go on from period to period being retained for special efficiency and retiring after 30 years' with a pension of 75 per cent of the pay received at the expiration of their time, plus any allowance they may have been receiving. The rate of pay for privates ranges from 2s. to 3s. 6d.—50c to 87½c. And even when the enormously higher price of most things that are necessary to a soldier is taken into account, I imagine the American rank and file are better off than in England.

OUR DAILY PATTERN.



9306—A Comfortable Play Suit—Child's Rompers.

Galatea, gingham, chambray, kindergarten cloth, khaki, linene or linen may be used for this design. The model may be finished with short or long sleeves. The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 2, 4 and 6 years. It requires 3¾ yards of 36 inch material for the 4 year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps by the Pattern Department, The Freeman, Rondout, N. Y. Be sure to state the size wanted.

Catalogue Notice.

Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for our up-to-date 1914 Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 Designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns; also a concise and compresensive article on dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Remedy for Drowsiness.

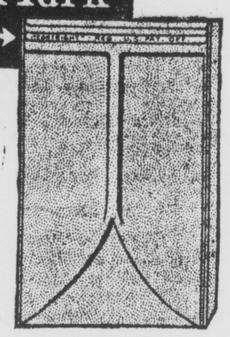
Drowsiness during the day, if a person has slept well the night before, is often caused by indigestion. Often this is remedied by drinking something very hot like cocoa or coffee. The brain needs a mild stimulant. Lassitude of the body is not always an indication of illness or laziness.

Real Love.

If a woman still laughs at her husband's jokes five years after the wedding bells have jingled the divorce lawyers get discouraged.

Look For This Mark

"CORTRIGHT" REG. U.S.PAT. OFF.



You'll find it on the top of each genuine

CORTRIGHT Metal Shingle

It is put there to protect you as well as us from the imitator. Roofs covered with these shingles 27 years ago are good today, and have never needed repairs. That's why they're imitated. Therefore, look for this stamp.

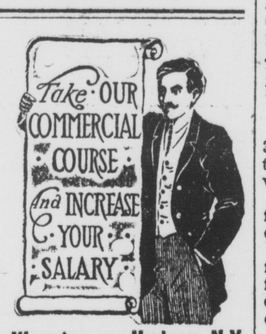
For Sale by

CHARLES P. ASHLEY, 56 Henry Street, Kingston, N. Y.

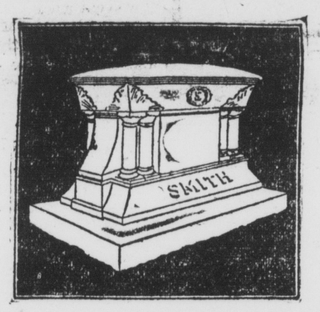
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Thousands of young men and young women have taken our advice, and are today earning fine salaries. What we have done for them, we can do for YOU!

For expert knowledge necessary to command a high salary, attend



SPENCER'S BUSINESS SCHOOL, Kingston-on-Hudson, N Y.



JULY MONUMENT

orders are certain of erection this season—orders placed with us are certain of being filled with the finest quality granite or marble, designed beautifully and of the first order of workmanship.

This establishment earnestly requests an opportunity to submit its samples and prices to prospective purchasers and it invites inspection of its many examples of work hereabouts.

A card or phone call will bring a courteous, prompt response.

BYRNE BROS.,

Telephone 1467-J **Broadway and Henry Street**

Kingston Savings Bank

273 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.
CHARTERED 1874.

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JOHN E. KRAFT, Vice-President.
CHARLES TAPPEN, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. DE LAVERGNE, Assistant Treasurer.
HARRY ENSIGN, Accountant.
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Everett Fowler, Charles Tappen,
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Virgil B. Van Wagonen.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 3. 1914, and remaining in bank until January 1, 1915, will be credited with five (5) months' interest.

Interest will be paid on all sums from one dollar to three thousand dollars.

Accounts may be opened by mail for which a bank book will be forwarded on receipt of New York draft, certified check, postoffice or express money order.

Rooms for the convenience of ladies are a feature of the banking house.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum was declared for six months, ending June 30, 1914.

ULSTER COUNTY Savings Institution

280 Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.
INCORPORATED 1851.

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GEORGE W. WASHBURN,
HARRY R. BRIGHAM, Vice-Presidents.
J. M. SCHAEFFER, Secretary.
JOHN B. ALLIGER, Treasurer.
JAMES J. O'CONNOR, Teller.
JOHN R. T. HALL, Bookkeeper.
PHILIP ELTINGE, Attorney.

TRUSTEES.

Harry R. Brigham, E. H. Loughran,
John B. Alliger, John L. McGrath
Peter C. Black, A. W. Thompson
Howard Chipp, Charles S. Wood.
Philip Elting, James S. Winne,
George Hutton, J. M. Schaffer,
Geo. W. Washburn, of Saugerties.

For six months ending June 30, 1914, interest will be credited July 1st, 1914, at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest.

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Women and children under age have by law the control of their own saving bank accounts.

Persons living out of the city may send money by bank draft, check, postoffice order or express, and deposit book will be returned by mail.

ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

THE RONDOUT Savings Bank

RONDOUT, N. Y.

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T. C. COYKENDALL....1st Vice-President
F. H. GRIFFITHS.....2nd Vice-President
J. E. DERRENBACHER.....Secretary
L. L. OSTERHOUDT, Assistant Secretary
DAYTON MURRAY.....Bookkeeper

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Wesley D. Hale T. C. Coykendall
J. E. Derrenbacher H. H. Flemming
J. Graham Rose Nicholas Stock
John D. Schoonmaker

Interest will be paid on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum was declared for six months ending June 30, 1914.

Interest credited semi-annually, January and July.

Moneys withdrawn before January 1 and July will not be entitled to interest.

Deposits made to draw interest from the first of each month.

All deposits made on or before the 10th day of January and July draw interest from the first days of those months.

Banking hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays, 9 a. m. to 12 m.

REAL TEMPERANCE

IN setting an example as to what constitutes a true food drink, we have done so not only for the people of Kingston, but for the entire field of progressive brewers. This is a broad statement, but comparative tests will bear us out. We refer particularly to our delectable

Half Stock Ale

The increasing use of pure beer, with corresponding decreased use of "strong drink," is proof to many that pure beer, judiciously used, is the keynote to true temperance.

Half Stock Ale is a Summer as well as a Winter beverage. It is "different" in flavor and nutritive qualities.

PETER BARMANN

BREWERY 'PHONE 66 KINGSTON, N. Y.

Kingston Opera House

TONIGHT and Saturday, July 18

3 Performances Each Day, 2:30, 7:15 and 9 o'clock

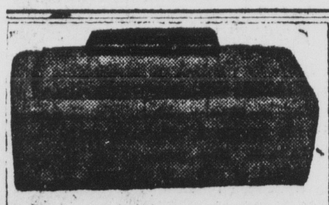
THE SQUAW MAN

Edwin Milton Royle's Thrilling Dramatic Success in six parts and two hundred and sixty-four scenes

WITH DUSTIN FARNUM

Mr. Louis Reeves Harrison says in the Moving Picture World—"The Squaw Man is one of the best vizualizations of a stage play ever shown on a screen."

Admission 10 and 25 Cents



Kingston Reinforced Artificial Stone Burial Vaults
Manufactured by
A.C. PETTIT, 174 Cornell St.

On sale at all undertakers in Kingston.

ADVERTISERS ESTIMATE THE VALUE BY THE CIRCULATION, And The Freeman has a circulation double that of all other Kingston dailies combined. * * * * * * *

AT THE ART SHOP

Just received a very fine assortment of Will-O-Ware baskets, newest shapes, just the thing for porches. Also a large assortment of framed pictures for wedding or graduation presents. Call and inspect the goods found in the art shop. Pictures from 35 cents to $400 each.

Wm. H. Riel

295 Wall St. Ground Floor

W. H. CONNELLY, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon and Specialist
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
FAIR ST. KINGSTON, N. Y.
Office Hours—9:30 a. m. until 12 m.
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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

West Shore (River Division) and Wallkill Valley Branch

One way fare plus 10c for round trip. Every Sunday and Holiday to Sept. 20. Returning same day, except tickets sold Sept. 6 and 7 will be honored Sept. 8.

Consult local ticket agents for time of trains and other information.

WANT "ADS" INSERTED AT THE SMALL COST OF CENT-A-WORD



DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS—No, Angeline Isn't So Slow at That.— By F. LEIPZIGER

From the many designs and color combinations that we can show you in

Bundhar Wilton
DURABLE AS IRON

Rugs and Carpets

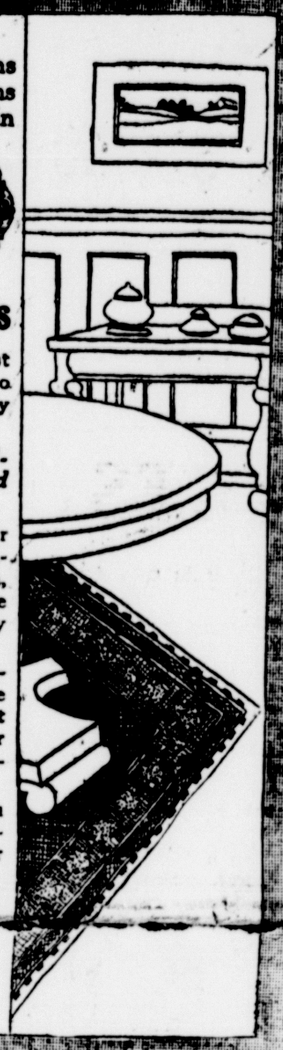
you will be sure to find just exactly what you want, no matter which room you may wish to carpet.

And We Guarantee Bundhar Wilton to Please and Satisfy You.

They will outwear any other rug; their coloring is permanent; they never mat down, wrinkle or curl up at the edges; and their price is very moderate.

We have nearly half a hundred sizes for you to choose from or we can make prompt delivery from the mill, if your room requires an out-of-the-ordinary size.

Come in and let us show you how different Bundhar Wiltons are from other floor coverings.



STOCK & SORTO
FURNITURE, CARPETS, MANTELS

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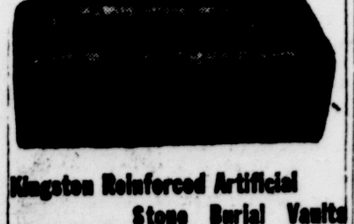
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BRITISH VIEW OF NATIONAL GUARD

The most important feature of the new American National Guard act, says a writer in the London Chronicle, is the taking of the nomination of officers out of the hands of governors of states and placing this function in the custody of the president. This removes the whole matter from the political field.

The president with the sanction of congress can call for any number of volunteers and they are placed on exactly the same footing as other enlisted men except that they must be dismissed as soon after the proclamation of peace as practicable. The writer continues: When it is remembered that the United States has no reserve force as it is operated in Europe, and that the law limits the standing army to 100,000, it will at once be seen how important are the new powers to the nation.

In theory, of course, compulsory service for all male adults between the age of 18 and 45 should provide an army sufficient to satisfy the most aggressive and ambitious nation in the whole world; but the American people being a peaceful and kindly folk in the main, have allowed the intention of the law to remain unfulfilled in fact. So that while on paper there are 16,127,000 "organized and unorganized" militia known to the official records, less than the odd thousand are actually available for immediate service, with little training.

The enlisted or regular army stands at something less than 85,000, of whom nearly one-half are employed on coast defense and other duties or in the Philippines and other dependencies; probably 50,000 would be the uttermost muster possible for the country at a moment's call.

It will interest Europeans to read something of the democratic methods by which the army of this great country is officered. Indeed it may be that Great Britain will get some light upon the democratizing of her own army in a review of the American system.

Briefly, there are three methods by which a man can obtain a commission; but there is no way in which he can be smuggled in solely by reason of his wealth or social position. If there should prove to have been an unwise exercise of the president's prerogative of limited selections in a number of cases, there are so few as merely to prove the usually wise choice made.

Primarily enlistment in the commissioned ranks is from the Military Academy and I am assured that it is almost impossible for a cadet to "fake" a pass at West Point, for instance.

This academy is to the American army what Sandhurst is to the Army of the King George. There are differences, all in favor of West Point, as I believe, but on the whole they are analogous institutions.

And West Point knows nothing of wealthy and poor as such. Every youngster is proved worthy before he can get there. When he succeeds the nation provides for his needs for six years and pays him enough to keep him out of debt.

In addition to the admissions from the Military Academy, a Senator, Congressional District or Territory may have one cadet at the Academy, the District of Columbia having two, and Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines sharing in the privilege.

It might at first seem that such a system was open to political use or abuse. But notice has to be given that appointments are about to be made and any youngster who has sufficient grit to face a stiff examination in "useful" as distinguished from ornamental subjects may enter and takes an equal chance.

Promotion from the ranks proceeds on the same lines. From time to time examinations are held and every man serving has the right to proffer himself for the test. Of course, the number of acceptances is limited, not by the number of passes but by the number of vacancies at the time available. The chief point is that those who are successful will find themselves not merely tolerated but welcomed as equals at least by the majority of those with whom they are to pass the remainder of their professional career.

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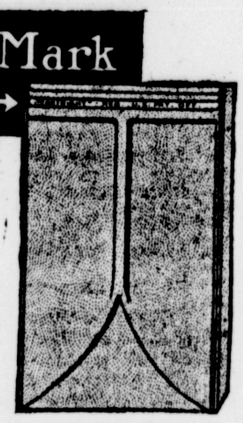
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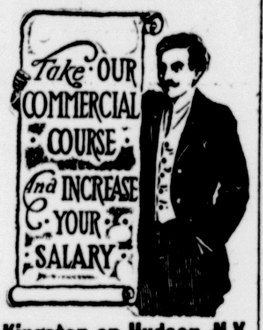


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Thousands of young men and young women have taken our advice, and are today earning fine salaries. What we have done for them, we can do for YOU!

For expert knowledge necessary to command a high salary, attend



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WANT "ADS" INSERTED AT THE SMALL COST OF CENT-A-WORD

STEP LIVELY FOR THESE MATCHLESS

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This Real Clearance Sale of ours has completely overshadowed any similar event of previous years, not only in the volume of merchandise offered, but in the overwhelming price-reductions and the universal satisfaction of purchasers. There is no reserve. Every summery article in our store is marked for quick departure.

Separate Skirts

Pique, Linen Crash, Ratine.

$5.00 Skirts at.....$2.98
3.50 Skirts at..... 2.50
2.00 Skirts at..... 1.19
1.00 Skirts at..... .89

Charming Waists

$5.00 Waists at.....$3.50
3.75 Waists at..... 2.98
2.98 Waists at..... 1.98
1.50 Waists at..... .89
1.00 Waists at..... .69

White Dresses

$25.00 Dresses....$14.98
19.50 Dresses.... 12.98
12.98 Dresses.... 7.98
$10.00 Dresses.....$4.98
4.98 Dresses..... 2.98
2.98 Dresses..... 1.50

Tub Dresses

$5.00 Dresses at....$3.50
3.50 Dresses at.... 1.98
1.98 Dresses at.... 1.19

Pretty Parasols

FOR LADIES

$1.00 Parasols.....$ .75
1.50 Parasols..... 1.00
2.00 Parasols..... 1.39
3.00 Parasols..... 2.25
5.00 Parasols..... 3.50

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS

$ .25 Parasols.....$ .19
.50 Parasols..... .39
.75 Parasols..... .50
$1.00 Parasols..... .75

For Men

$1.50 Eagle Shirts, 14½ size, of which we still have too many, in this Clearance at.... **$1.00**

$1.25 and $1.50 Pajamas, Madras and Soisette, solid colors and striped effects... **$1.00**

50c Four-in-Hands, with wide ends, an elegant line of colors.. **39c**

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6 Room house, easy terms.....$1,800
5 Room cottage, all improvements.....$2,500
6 Room house, all improvements, lot 70x135.....$2,500
6 Room house, lox 56x260, near city.....$1,200
2 Family house, Port Ewen.....$2,200
6 Room house, new, all improvements, easy terms.....$2,400
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Can you equal this, and where is your money safer?

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George found it all he could do to run his yacht on his limited income. Indeed, he could not have done so at all had he not been his own captain, quartermaster, cabin boy and cook for the greater part of the time. Once while laying up near New York he was attacked and robbed by river pirates. He at once provided himself with arms, including a couple of small cannon for'ard and a single gun of greater caliber astern, which he called Long Tom. After getting aboard this armament he felt easier. Unless surprised he felt that he could stand off any ordinary gang. But to avoid loneliness he took into his service Cyrus Barker, a boy of fifteen, who was at home on the water and ill at ease on land.

One hot July day, when there was no wind, George was moving under the power of his motor engine, making toward Portland, Me., from the south. He had the lighthouses on his port quarter standing out white in the sun, but he was rather interested in a yacht to the westward of him. She was some seventy tons burden and very trim. No one but a rich person could have afforded to run her. While MacElroy was looking at her the flag flying from her stern was lowered and raised again, union down, which is a signal of distress. It remained flying for about a minute, when it was hauled down and replaced as it had been before.

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George pointed the Hope to incline toward the signaling yacht. When the flag was righted it had been done in a hurry, as though some one was offended that it had been put up union down. Perhaps persons were aboard who needed assistance. If so it behooved the skipper of the Hope to keep a sharp lookout and be on his guard at the same time.

In the course of an hour the Hope was sailing directly astern of the yacht and about a mile distant. Cy Barker was on the forecastle and sang out that there was a woman's sunshade floating on the water ahead. George put the Hope on a line with it, and on reaching it Cy picked it up. It had been used to buoy a bottle containing a note written in a woman's hand:

Help! I am kidnaped by my guardian, who is taking me to an insane asylum.

EMMA BORLAND.

"Here's an adventure and no mistake," said George to Cy. "I've counted three men on the yacht, and we don't know how many more there are, but we've got guns and ammunition enough to sink her, and we must effect a rescue. She's evidently not going into Portland; she'll probably lose herself among the islands to the eastward—that is, if she's trying to throw any one off the track. We must catch her before dark or lose her. Get up the ammunition for the two forward barkers and load them."

George put on all his power and gained rapidly on the yacht, whose name—the Swallow—now appeared on her stern. She did not seem to fear the Hope till George sent a shot after her, which he aimed to go a cable's length to the starboard, and then so great was the surprise of her crew that they didn't seem to know what to do. But presently another shot, still nearer, caused them to shut off their power. George when he came within hailing distance did the same.

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"On the authority of myself. Send her to me in a boat or I'll rake you fore and aft. I've three big guns aboard."

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Miss Borland had got one of the crew, who was at the wheel, on her side, and he permitted her to hoist a distress signal.

George took the women to Portland and engaged a lawyer for Miss Borland, who had no difficulty in establishing her sanity. Her guardian left for parts unknown and has not been since heard from.

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Modern Life in Far North.

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Straw Hat In the House

—AT—

Half Price

$1.00 Hats $ .50
1.50 Hats .75
2.00 Hats 1.00
2.50 Hats 1.25
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Tonight

AT 8.15

Kingston's Popular Favorites, the

MATTICE STOCK CO.

SUPPORTING

Miss LOIS B. HAMMOND

NOW PLAYING

'The Tie That Binds'

Also the Latest Universal Photo Plays Between he Actst

PRICES 10c and 20c

BOOK ..BINDING..

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Special Blank Books

And for the binding and rebinding of

LAW BOOKS, MAGAZINES, ART BOOKS

Any Books of every description Latest styles

Reasonable Prices

Orders may be left at either the Uptown or the Downtown Office

$10-ANOTHER SENSATION-$10

H. MARBLESTONE'S

UNITED CLOTHES MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S

SPECIAL SUIT SALE

We have placed on sale every blue, black, brown, gray mixed, black and white stripe, blue and white stripe, gray stripe, blue self stripe, brown stripe, Norfolks, two-piece and three-piece suits, in sizes from 32 to 50 chest, in regulars. slims, stouts and long stouts, United Clothes Suits that sell at : : : : : ; :

$13.85, $15.00, $16.50 and $18.00

Take Your Choice of Any Suit

AT $10.00 A SUIT

H. MARBLESTONE'S

United Clothes Men's and Young Men's Special Suit Sale

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY

$10.00 Cbarge for alterations-No premium cards on suits $10.00

Come in, pick out a suit and pay a small deposit on it and we will hold it for you until wanted.

Corner Wall, North Front and Fair Streets, Kingston, N. Y.

Store Closed 5 o'Clock During July and August Except Saturdays

Bargains at Stelle & Son's

The goods mentioned below are new up-to-the-minute styles and the best values we ever offered at regular prices.

With two months of straw hat weather ahead they offer a rare opportunity to secure high grade merchandise at less than the cost of manufacturing.

$10.00 Panamas.....$5.00
$8.00 Panamas.....$4.00
$7.00 Panamas.....$3.50
$6.00 Panamas.....$3.00
$5.00 Panamas.....$2.50
$5.00 Bankoks.....$2.50

$4.00 Knox Straws.....$2.00
$3.50 Knox Straws.....$1.75
$3.00 T. & G.....$1.50
$2.50 T. & G.....$1.25
$2.00 T. & G.....$1.00
$1.50 Straws.....75c
$1.00 Straws.....50c

This is just the time of year when your little ones are in need of good wearing comfort giving strap pumps and barefoot sandals and we have just the kinds that will fill the bill best.

WHITE PUMPS FOR ALL AGES
POPULAR PRICED

"THE STORE OF BEST VALUES"

E. T. STELLE & SON

298 Wall Street, Corner John Street, Kingston, N. Y.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF New York, by the Grace of God, Free and Independent.

To Thomas Carmody, as Attorney General of the State of New York, Albany, New York; John A. Snyder, as County Treasurer of Ulster County, Kingston, New York; Bela Riccobono, 189 Hurley Avenue, Kingston, New York; Herman Melzer, Canton Centre, Connecticut; Mrs. Carl Mellert, 68 Andrew St., Kingston, New York; Josephine N. Renk, New Paltz, R. F. D. No. 3, Ulster County, New York; to the creditors, heirs at law, next of kin, legatees and devisees of Isabella Burchardt, deceased, who before marriage was Isabella Guillien, whose names and places of residence are unknown, and to all other persons interested in the estate of Isabella Burchardt, deceased.

You and each of you are hereby cited to appear at a Surogate's Court to be held in and for the County of Ulster at the Surrogate's office in the City of Kingston, in said County, on the 1st day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to attend the probate of the Last Will and Testament of Isabella Burchardt, late of the town of Rosendale, Ulster County, deceased, presented to the Surrogate's Court to be proved and recorded as a Will of real and personal estate, in pursuance of the statute, on the application of Rienhard F. Renk, the Executor named therein. And if any of the persons interested be under the age of twenty-one years, they are required to appear by their guardian, if they have one, or if they have none, they are required to appear and apply for the appointment of one, or in event of their neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate, to represent and act for them in the proceeding.

In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Walter N. Gill, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Kingston, the 8th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

[L. S.]

DANIEL B. DEYO,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

V. B. VAN WAGONEN, Attorney, Kingston, N. Y.

STEP LIVELY FOR THESE MATCHLESS

Clearance Bargains

This Real Clearance Sale of ours has completely overshadowed any similar event of previous years, not only in the volume of merchandise offered, but in the overwhelming price-reductions and the universal satisfaction of purchasers. There is no reserve. Every summery article in our store is marked for quick departure.

Separate Skirts

Pique, Linen Crash, Ratine.

$5.00 Skirts at.....$2.98
3.50 Skirts at..... 2.50
2.00 Skirts at..... 1.19
1.00 Skirts at..... .89

Charming Waists

$5.00 Waists at.....$3.50
3.75 Waists at..... 2.98
2.98 Waists at..... 1.98
1.50 Waists at..... .89
1.00 Waists at..... .69

White Dresses

$25.00 Dresses....$14.98
19.50 Dresses.... 12.98
12.98 Dresses.... 7.98
$10.00 Dresses.....$4.98
4.98 Dresses..... 2.98
2.98 Dresses..... 1.50

Tub Dresses

$5.00 Dresses at....$3.50
3.50 Dresses at.... 1.98
1.98 Dresses at.... 1.19

Pretty Parasols

FOR LADIES

$1.00 Parasols.....$ .75
1.50 Parasols..... 1.00
2.00 Parasols..... 1.39
3.00 Parasols..... 2.25
5.00 Parasols..... 3.50

CHILDREN'S PARASOLS

$ .25 Parasols.....$ .19
.50 Parasols..... .39
.75 Parasols..... .50
$1.00 Parasols..... .75

For Men

$1.50 Eagle Shirts, 14½ size, of which we still have too many, in this Clearance at.... **$1.00**

$1.25 and $1.50 Pajamas, Madras and Soisette, solid colors and striped effects... **$1.00**

50c Four-in-Hands, with wide ends, an elegant line of colors.. **39c**

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In Testimony Whereof, we have caused the seal of said Surrogate's Court to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Walter N. Gill, Surrogate of our said County, at the City of Kingston, the 8th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

[L. S.]

DANIEL B. DEYO,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

V. B. VAN WAGONEN, Attorney, Kingston, N. Y.

Kingston Daily Freeman.

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KINGSTON, N. Y., JULY 17, 1914.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

There is a strong sentiment in Omaha, in Bryan's State, in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, and one of its spokesmen is thus reported by the World-Herald:

For the Socialists to take over the public utilities right now, while we have nothing, and let the fellows with the property pay for them, is the greatest opportunity of the Socialists. Take over the street railway company, the electric light company and the gas plant, etc. What if they do want $20,000,000 for the plants? Would we worry about that? Have we anything to lose? Is any one afraid we would go broke in the enterprise? How could we? We are broke now. How could we get more broke? Then how about paying for these utilities, will be asked. Well, let the fellows with the property pay for them. That is the thing. The fellows that have property can be taxed, and the seventy-five per cent without property cannot be taxed when they have nothing to tax. So I say the greatest opportunity of the Socialists is to get this seventy-five per cent of the population into their political ranks, vote for the taking of these utilities, and then let the other fellow pay for them.

Of course, the next logical step would be the furnishing of water, light and street car service free, the necessary expenses of runnng the various plants being raised by levies on the twenty-five per cent of taxpayers. These taxpayers, it should be remembered, all got their property by theft or crookedness, it being well known that the only honest people are those who have never saved a dollar. The rascals who own their own homes well deserve what is coming to them.

The only weak feature in this plan to establish what Debs and Roosevelt call "social justice" is that it will not work in practice. The income tax was designed to take money from the rich and give it to the poor, but we have yet to hear of any person who has received any benefit from it, directly or indirectly, while most of the payers of the tax have been able to recoup themselves in one way or another. The same result would follow the adoption of the Omaha scheme. The saddling of a big debt and tax rate on a city has an immediate effect in raising house rents, and it is no advantage to the deserving Socialist to get five dollars worth of water, light and car tickets free if at the same time he has to pay six dollars more rent.

A man cannot lift himself by his boot-straps, and a city cannot make its inhabitants prosperous and happy through taxation. Nobody can successfully hustle the millenium.

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FRANCES SHAFFER.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

She (reproachfully)—"You didn't mind spending money on me before we were married." He—"No; I had it then to spend."—Boston Transcript.

"No, sir, y' wrong me. I never drink when I'm working. "Which means, of course, that you drink at all hours."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The cultured young woman from Boston was trying to make conversation. "Do you care for Crabbe's Tales?" she asked. "I never ate any," replied the breezy girl from Chicago; "but I'm just dead stuck on lobsters!"—Judge.

Silas (the hired man)—"Gosh, boss! It's not much fun with the thermometer one hundred and two in the shade!" Farmer Haystack (from the piazza)—"Waal, yer dern fool! What's that to you? You're not going to work in the shade."—Life.

"Why does Jinx hate you so vindictively?" "Because I did just exactly what he asked me to do." "What in the world could that have been?" "He told me to be honest with him and tell him just what his faults were, and I did."—Houston Post.

Mrs. Exe—Can't afford to let me go to the seashore Why not? My board there wouldn't cost much more than it does here." Exe—"I admit that, my love; but think of all the money I'd have to spend entertaining myself in your absence."—Boston Transcript.

Yet or Again?

Senator Borah, in an argument about trusts, said at a banquet:

"These men protest too much. They protest eternally. They're like Mrs. Caudle.

"Mr. Caudle fell asleep one night in the midst of a curtain lecture. When he awoke the next morning there lay his wife, her head on the pillow beside him, scolding away for dear life.

"Amid all that noise he looked confused for a moment. Then, with a yawn, he asked:

"'Say, my love, are you talking yet or again?"—Washingtn Post.

Male Tangoer.

Finley Peter Dunne (Mr. Dooley) said at the dansante at Sherry's in New York:

"There are 72 steps in the tango. Girls dance these 72 steps beautifully. But look at the men!"

Mr. Dunne exploded with mirth. "Just look at the men! These poor wretches, wrestling with the tango's 72 steps remind me of a widower. As this widower, the evening of his wife's funeral, brooded before the fire a friend patted him on the shoulder and said:

"'Don't take it so hard, old man. Why, anyone, to look at you would think you were dancing the tango.'"—New York Press.

His Revenge.

Norman Hapgood was condemning, in New York, a certain tpye of politician.

"These fellows," he went on, "instead of fighting for the people they represent, act very much like Jones.

"Jones sat in a barroom one Saturday night with a party of cronies when one of them, Billy Croft, was called away by his wife. Billy rose hurriedly, leaving his glass of beer on the table.

"A few minutes afterwards Jones's little boy ran into the bar crying:

"Father, mother's bin ajawin' with Billy Croft's wife and Billy has hit mother on the nose!"

Jones jumped up, but then, on second thought, he resumed his seat and muttered savagely:

"'The coward! Hit mother on the nose, did he? Then I'll drink his beer!'"—New York World.

A Young Reasoner.

"Gilbert K. Chesterton has written a successful play," said a member of the Players' Club of New York. "You know how fat Chesterton is—fatter than Mr. Taft. Well, I'll tell you a story about that.

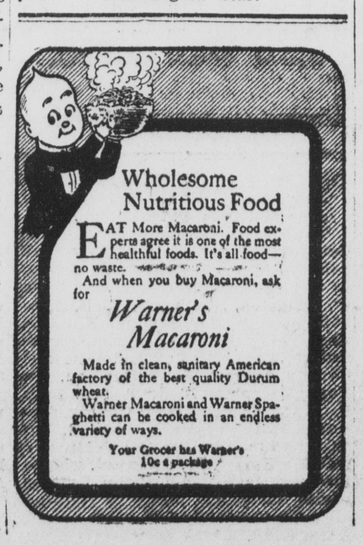
"A London litterateur has a little son who sucks his thumb. The litterateur said to him one day:

"'Now, you must stop sucking your thumb. If you don't you'll swell up like a balloon and burst. Mind what I say!'"

"The urchin was much impressed. He promised to do his best to break himself of his bad habit.

"'Well, it happened that Chesterton dined at the litterateur's that evening. With the dessert the little chap came in. He looked at Chesterton and started. He turned pale. Then he sidled up to the mountainous writer and said in a compassionate and yet reproachful voice:

"'You suck your thumb, don't you?'"—Washington Star.



DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND

By RUTH CRAHAM

Henry Dickinson and Arthur Treat, both gold hunters, met in California years ago, when the country was wild, and after a life of hardship owned together a hole in the ground that promised to make them rich. Within a mile of them a man named Barker kept a store. Barker had some money, and the partners told him of their find and asked him to put in capital to develop it, offering him an eighth interest.

Barker learned all he wished from them about their mine, then said that mining was too risky a business for him; he wouldn't invest. In talking matters over Treat let Barker into a secret concerning his past life. He had become indebted in the east and so involved that he had taken French leave and gone to California to make a fresh start. If his mine panned out well he would pay his debts.

One day Treat went to Barker's store for some provisions and on the way back to his mine was kidnaped, taken to San Francisco and thence to Philadelphia. There his creditors, who had captured him, kept him in jail on various charges, because it had been reported to them that he had made money which he was concealing. But Treat finally convinced them that all he had in the world was an undeveloped mine in California. If they would give him a chance to develop it they would get their money. They freed him, and he succeeded in getting some capital from a relative. Then he returned to California after an absence of five months.

There he found his partner in jail charged with his (Treat's) murder. Dickinson was released at once, and the two held a conference. When their stories were put together it came out that Barker had laid out a plan to get possession of their mine. He wrote Treat's creditors that he had made money, and they arranged for his kidnaping, getting him away so secretly that no one knew what had become of him. Then Barker through paid stool pigeons manufactured evidence to show that Dickinson had murdered his partner.

The first impulse of the partners on seeing through a scheme by which both had suffered and Dickinson had been sentenced to be hanged was to punish Barker legally. But after investigation they found that he had covered his tracks so adroitly that he would have every advantage. Besides, the law was not well administered, and even if they could convict Barker they would find it difficult to get him punished.

They therefore decided to fight him in the way he had fought them. Treat had brought money with him to develop the mine, but this they concealed from Barker. They pretended to be discouraged and begged Barker to visit their mine, see for himself what it was worth and invest on his own terms. They had no difficulty in convincing him of the mine's value, and after much haggling he agreed to let them have $10,000 if they would cede to him a half interest.

They at once engaged a lawyer to draw up an agreement and submitted it to Barker. He was satisfied with it, and Dickinson copied it. Then all signed it, and one of the copies was delivered to Barker on payment of the money.

For a time after that the mine did well, but the partners soon told Barker that they must have more money. He grumbled, but agreed to give them $5,000 more for half their interest, making his own three-quarters. The transaction was completed, and Barker, who knew what the ore was paying, was well pleased. But the partners soon wanted more money and got it from Barker for half of their quarter interest, giving him all the mine except an eighth. The partners begged him not to be so hard on them, but he was relentless.

When the partners once more called on Barker for more money he denied them, but offered to buy their remaining eighth interest. They finally assented, but with great apparent reluctance. The money was paid and a bill of sale made out and signed by Dickinson and Treat, who were given a month to settle up their affairs and turn over the property.

The month passed, but the partners, instead of settling up their affairs, seemed to be developing the mine. On the thirtieth day Barker got out all the bills of sale they had given him and went to the mine to demand possession.

"We own this mine," said Dickinson, "and we propose to keep it."

"We'll see about that," was Barker's reply, and he opened his documents.

What was his surprise to see nothing but blank paper.

When the miners had laid their scheme to circumvent Barker, Treat, who before coming to California had been a manufacturer of ink, knew of a mixture that would look like ink, but would fade entirely out within a few days after being used on paper. Before making any papers for Barker he had gone to San Francisco and procured some of this ink, and every document given Barker had been written with it.

Barker, who was ruined, threatened criminal proceedings, but the partners had covered their tracks as well as he had covered his in his diabolical scheme to get their mine. Dickinson & Treat sold their property for $200,000 and a half interest. Treat paid his debts in full.

Danger in Hasty Reforms.

Societary wrongs are deeply embedded in law and tradition, and therefore they are not easily righted. So it is wisdom to go slowly, even when going in the right direction, lest, stumbling, progress be retarded. Reformers should try to avoid the waste of haste.

A CLEARANCE OF SUMMER SHIRTS

Beginning Thursday, July 16th To Wednesday, July 22nd

$1.00	SHIRTS	$0.73	$2.50	SHIRTS	$1.50
1.25	"	.90	3.00	"	2.00
1.50	"	1.13	3.50	"	2.50
1.75	"	1.25	4.00	"	2.75
2.00	"	1.38	5.00	"	3.00

This Includes All Columbia, Trimfit and Sanspareil Makes

NOTE: Our New SPORT Shirt With Attached Convertible Collar. Special at - - **$1.13**

S. COHEN'S SONS
331 WALL STREET

Our Store Will Close at 5 o'clock During July and August, Saturdays excepted



COUNTESS RUSSELL SEEKS DIVORCE.

London, July 16.—Countess Russel, formerly Mrs. Mollie Somerville, an American woman, has applied to the divorce division of High Court of England for restitution of her conjugal rights. This is her first step towards securing a divorce from her husband, Earl Russell.

TWENTY AND TEN YEARS AGO.

July 17, 1894.—Members of Junior Endeavor Society of Elmendorf street Presbyterian Church held outing at Legg's Mills.

Capt. E. R. DeWitt of Wilbur met with serious accident at Long Island City.

July 17, 1904.—Norman C. Traver and Marjorie Stahl married.

Frank Mahar, age 17, died at his home in this city.

John Barrill drowned at East Kingston.

Are You Eating Squabs Regularly?

You ought to. They are delicious. Squabs are young pigeons only four weeks old. Perhaps you have bought in the markets old pigeons, often offered as squabs. They are comparatively tough and stringy. The genuine squabs, such as we sell, are right out of the nest, fat, plump, juicy, weighing from fourteen ounces to a pound apiece. They are fully feathered. Same as old birds. Squabs are highly esteemed as an article of food because the juice of the squab (which is pure liquid protoplasm) is the most nourishing and vitalizing fluid known. In fact there is no bird or flesh food that can equal the squab for condensed nourishment. We can supply squabs at any time on receipt of your order. Prices 75 cents per pair, by parcel post 15 cents extra.

BROOKSIDE PIGEON LOFTS
FRED C. OHLEY, Propr.
SAUGERTIES, N. Y.
Telephone 134-W

Hot Weather Foods at Planthaber's Saturday

You'll really enjoy hot weather and get the best out of life if you will take advantage of our Saturday Pure Food Sale. Why be uncomfortable and ill when you can obtain fresh, wholesome Groceries, Meats and Provisions at the little prices herewith quoted?

In these "high-cost-of-living" times we are in partnership with patrons, so far as profits are concerned. The people are with us and for us, and we are willing to rest our case in their hands. We have done business together for many years, and never have we had occasion to regret our partnership with the people. Judging from results, we do not believe the people have ever regretted the partnership either. Keep your eye on the Special Saturday food offerings.

Pure, Fresh Grocery Specials

Best Process Butter, lb 27c; 5 lbs for $1.30
Best Creamery Butter, lb ... 32c
Marigold Oleo, lb 25c
Royal Oleo, lb 17c
Pure Lard, lb 14c
Compound, lb 11c
Star, Magnolia and Sweet Clover Milk, can 10c
Ginger Snaps, Lemon Snaps and Soda Crackers, lb 5c
Evaporated Milk, 3 for 25c
Small, 6 for 25c

Dried Peaches, 3 lbs. for 25c
Tomatoes, Peas, Corn and Salmon, per can 8c
Sardines, 7 cans for 25c
Campbell's Beans and all Kinds of Soups, 3 for 25c
Succotash, Lima Beans and Red Kidney Beans, 3 for 25c
Mason Fruit Jars, qts, doz.. 48c
Mason Fruit Jars, pts., doz. .43c
Jar Rubbers, per doz. 7c
Caps for Mason Jars, doz. ... 20c

Choice Week-End Meat Offerings

BEEF, LAMB, PORK and VEAL AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES

California Hams, lb... 14½c
Skinback Hams, lb 19c
Bacon by the Strip, lb.. 20c
Bologna, lb..... 16c
Salt Pork, lb..... 16c
Pickled Pigs' Feet, lb ... 8c

FRESH KILLED FOWLS, lb. 24c

GEORGE PLANTHABER
UNION SHOP FREE CITY DELIVERY 30 EAST STRAND

Special Sale on Groceries and Meats
FOR SATURDAY, AT
DE GRAFF & BALLWAY
57 and 59 Cedar Street

These goods sold for cash only

10 lbs Granulated Sugar 45c
Tryphosa Jelly, all flavors, 3 pkgs. 25c
Best Red Salmon, can 14c

BUTTER AND LARD

Best Butter lb 29c
Gold Coin, lb 27c
Pride Butterine, lb 25c
Swift's Butterine, lb 25c
Leader Brand, lb 20c
Good Brand, lb 16c
Lard, lb 11c
Full Cream Cheese, lb 20c
3 Cans Tomatoes 25c
3 Cans Corn 25c
3 Cans Peas 25c
3 Cans Succotash 25c
3 Cans Pork and Beans 25c
All Kinds Condensed Milk, can, 10c
Finest Line of Teas, lb 35c

Best Coffee, lb 25c
3 Bottles Catsup 25c
Fancy Rice, 3 lbs. 20c
Potatoes, pk. 45c
Large Can Crisco 22c
Flour, ½ sack 60c
Large Bottle Mustard 4c
Onion Salad, bottle 9c
Salad Dressing, bottle 9c
3 Pkgs. Mince Meat 25c

NICE TENDER JUICY MEATS.

Stew Beef, lb 10c
Pot Roast Beef, lb 16c
Rib Roast, lb 16c
Chuck Steak, lb 15c
Round Steak, lb 20c
Sirloin Steak, lb 20c
Porterhouse Steak, lb 20c
Regular Hams, lb 20c
Also Calves Liver and Sweet Breads.

Free Delivery **Phone 13**

AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS

Ford Touring $250
E. M. F. Touring $300
Regal Runabout $350
Ford Runabout $150
Garford Seven Passenger $350
Cadillac Touring $350

ECONOMY AUTO EXCHANGE, 361 Foxhall Ave.

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MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

There is a strong sentiment in Omaha, in Bryan's State, in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities, and one of its spokesmen is thus reported by the World-Herald:

For the Socialists to take over the public utilities right now, while we have nothing, and let the fellows with the property pay for them, is the greatest opportunity of the Socialists. Take over the street railway company, the electric light company and the gas plant, etc. What if they do want $20,000,000 for the plants? Would we worry about that? Have we anything to lose? Is any one afraid we would go broke in the enterprise? How could we? We are broke now. How could we get more broke? Then how about paying for these utilities, will be asked. Well, let the fellows with the property pay for them. That is the thing. The fellows that have property can be taxed, and the seventy-five per cent without property cannot be taxed when they have nothing to tax. So I say the greatest opportunity of the Socialists is to get this seventy-five per cent of the population into their political ranks, vote for the taking of these utilities, and then let the other fellow pay for them.

Of course, the next logical step would be the furnishing of water, light and street car service free, the necessary expenses of runnng the various plants being raised by levies on the twenty-five per cent of taxpayers. These taxpayers, it should be remembered, all got their property by theft or crookedness, it being well known that the only honest people are those who have never saved a dollar. The rascals who own their own homes well deserve what is coming to them.

The only weak feature in this plan to establish what Debs and Roosevelt call "social justice" is that it will not work in practice. The income tax was designed to take money from the rich and give it to the poor, but we have yet to hear of any person who has received any benefit from it, directly or indirectly, while most of the payers of the tax have been able to recoup themselves in one way or another. The same result would follow the adoption of the Omaha scheme. The saddling of a big debt and tax rate on a city has an immediate effect in raising house rents, and it is no advantage to the deserving Socialist to get five dollars worth of water, light and car tickets free if at the same time he has to pay six dollars more rent.

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She (reproachfully)—"You didn't mind spending money on me before we were married." He—"No; I had it then to spend."—Boston Transcript.

"No, sir, y' wrong me. I never drink when I'm working. "Which means, of course, that you drink at all hours."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The cultured young woman from Boston was trying to make conversation. "Do you care for Crabbe's Tales?" she asked. "I never ate any," replied the breezy girl from Chicago; "but I'm just dead stuck on lobsters!"—Judge.

Silas (the hired man)—"Gosh, boss! It's not much fun with the thermometer one hundred and two in the shade!" Farmer Haystack (from the piazza)—"Waal, yer dern fool! What's that to you? You're not going to work in the shade."—Life.

"Why does Jinx hate you so vindictively?" "Because I did just exactly what he asked me to do." "What in the world could that have been?" "He told me to be honest with him and tell him just what his faults were, and I did."—Houston Post.

Mrs. Exe—Can't afford to let me go to the seashore Why not? My board there wouldn't cost much more than it does here." Exe—"I admit that, my love; but think of all the money I'd have to spend entertaining myself in your absence."—Boston Transcript.

Yet or Again?

Senator Borah, in an argument about trusts, said at a banquet:

"These men protest too much. They protest eternally. They're like Mrs. Caudle.

"Mr. Caudle fell asleep one night in the midst of a curtain lecture. When he awoke the next morning there lay his wife, her head on the pillow beside him, scolding away for dear life.

"Amid all that noise he looked confused for a moment. Then, with a yawn, he asked:

"'Say, my love, are you talking yet or again?"—Washingtn Post.

Male Tangoer.

Finley Peter Dunne (Mr. Dooley) said at the dansante at Sherry's in New York:

"There are 72 steps in the tango. Girls dance these 72 steps beautifully. But look at the men!"

Mr. Dunne exploded with mirth. "Just look at the men! These poor wretches, wrestling with the tango's 72 steps remind me of a widower. As this widower, the evening of his wife's funeral, brooded before the fire a friend patted him on the shoulder and said:

"'Don't take it so hard, old man. Why, anyone, to look at you would think you were dancing the tango.'"—New York Press.

His Revenge.

Norman Hapgood was condemning, in New York, a certain tpye of politician.

"These fellows," he went on, "instead of fighting for the people they represent, act very much like Jones.

"Jones sat in a barroom one Saturday night with a party of cronies when one of them, Billy Croft, was called away by his wife. Billy rose hurriedly, leaving his glass of beer on the table.

"A few minutes afterwards Jones's little boy ran into the bar crying:

"Father, mother's bin ajawin' with Billy Croft's wife and Billy has hit mother on the nose!"

Jones jumped up, but then, on second thought, he resumed his seat and muttered savagely:

"'The coward! Hit mother on the nose, did he? Then I'll drink his beer!'"—New York World.

A Young Reasoner.

"Gilbert K. Chesterton has written a successful play," said a member of the Players' Club of New York. "You know how fat Chesterton is—fatter than Mr. Taft. Well, I'll tell you a story about that.

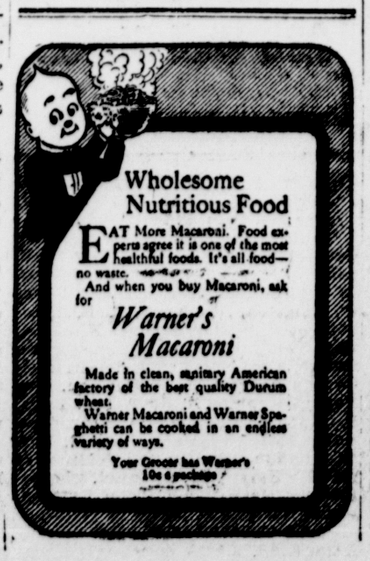
"A London litterateur has a little son who sucks his thumb. The litterateur said to him one day:

"'Now, you must stop sucking your thumb. If you don't you'll swell up like a balloon and burst. Mind what I say!'"

"The urchin was much impressed. He promised to do his best to break himself of his bad habit.

"'Well, it happened that Chesterton dined at the litterateur's that evening. With the dessert the little chap came in. He looked at Chesterton and started. He turned pale. Then he sidled up to the mountainous writer and said in a compassionate and yet reproachful voice:

"'You suck your thumb, don't you?'"—Washington Star.



DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND

By RUTH GRAHAM

Henry Dickinson and Arthur Treat, both gold hunters, met in California years ago, when the country was wild, and after a life of hardship owned together a hole in the ground that promised to make them rich. Within a mile of them a man named Barker kept a store. Barker had some money, and the partners told him of their find and asked him to put in capital to develop it, offering him an eighth interest.

Barker learned all he wished from them about their mine, then said that mining was too risky a business for him; he wouldn't invest. In talking matters over Treat let Barker into a secret concerning his past life. He had become indebted in the east and so involved that he had taken French leave and gone to California to make a fresh start. If his mine panned out well he would pay his debts.

One day Treat went to Barker's store for some provisions and on the way back to his mine was kidnaped, taken to San Francisco and thence to Philadelphia. There his creditors, who had captured him, kept him in jail on various charges, because it had been reported to them that he had made money which he was concealing. But Treat finally convinced them that all he had in the world was an undeveloped mine in California. If they would give him a chance to develop it they would get their money. They freed him, and he succeeded in getting some capital from a relative. Then he returned to California after an absence of five months.

There he found his partner in jail charged with his (Treat's) murder. Dickinson was released at once, and the two held a conference. When their stories were put together it came out that Barker had laid out a plan to get possession of their mine. He wrote Treat's creditors that he had made money, and they arranged for his kidnaping, getting him away so secretly that no one knew what had become of him. Then Barker through paid stool pigeons manufactured evidence to show that Dickinson had murdered his partner.

The first impulse of the partners on seeing through a scheme by which both had suffered and Dickinson had been sentenced to be hanged was to punish Barker legally. But after investigation they found that he had covered his tracks so adroitly that he would have every advantage. Besides, the law was not well administered, and even if they could convict Barker they would find it difficult to get him punished.

They therefore decided to fight him in the way he had fought them. Treat had brought money with him to develop the mine, [illegible] they concealed from Barker. They pretended to be discouraged and begged Barker to visit their mine, see for himself what it was worth and invest on his own terms. They had no difficulty in convincing him of the mine's value, and after much haggling he agreed to let them have $10,000 if they would cede to him a half interest.

They at once engaged a lawyer to draw up an agreement and submitted it to Barker. He was satisfied with it, and Dickinson copied it. Then all signed it, and one of the copies was delivered to Barker on payment of the money.

For a time after that the mine did well, but the partners soon told Barker that they must have more money. He grumbled, but agreed to give them $5,000 more for half their interest, making his own three-quarters. The transaction was completed, and Barker, who knew what the ore was paying, was well pleased. But the partners soon wanted more money and got it from Barker for half of their quarter interest, giving him all the mine except an eighth. The partners begged him not to be so hard on them, but he was relentless.

When the partners once more called on Barker for more money he denied them, but offered to buy their remaining eighth interest. They finally assented, but with great apparent reluctance. The money was paid and a bill of sale made out and signed by Dickinson and Treat, who were given a month to settle up their affairs and turn over the property.

The month passed, but the partners, instead of settling up their affairs, seemed to be developing the mine. On the thirtieth day Barker got out all the bills of sale they had given him and went to the mine to demand possession.

"We own this mine," said Dickinson, "and we propose to keep it."

"We'll see about that," was Barker's reply, and he opened his documents.

What was his surprise to see nothing but blank paper.

When the miners had laid their scheme to circumvent Barker, Treat, who before coming to California had been a manufacturer of ink, knew of a mixture that would look like ink, but would fade entirely out within a few days after being used on paper. Before making any papers for Barker he had gone to San Francisco and procured some of this ink, and every document given Barker had been written with it.

Barker, who was ruined, threatened criminal proceedings, but the partners had covered their tracks as well as he had covered his in his diabolical scheme to get their mine. Dickinson & Treat sold their property for $200,000 and a half interest. Treat paid his debts in full.

Danger in Hasty Reforms.

Societary wrongs are deeply embedded in law and tradition, and therefore they are not easily righted. So it is wisdom to go slowly, even when going in the right direction, lest, stumbling, progress be retarded. Reformers should try to avoid the waste of haste.

A CLEARANCE OF SUMMER SHIRTS

Beginning Thursday, July 16th To Wednesday, July 22nd

$1.00	SHIRTS	$0.73	$2.50	SHIRTS	$1.50
1.25	"	.90	3.00	"	2.00
1.50	"	1.13	3.50	"	2.50
1.75	"	1.25	4.00	"	2.75
2.00	"	1.38	5.00	"	3.00

This Includes All Columbia, Trimfit and Sanspareil Makes

NOTE: Our New SPORT Shirt With Attached Convertible Collar. Special at - - **$1.13**

S. COHEN'S SONS

331 WALL STREET

Our Store Will Close at 5 o'clock During July and August, Saturdays excepted



COUNTESS RUSSELL SEEKS DIVORCE.

London, July 16.—Countess Russel, formerly Mrs. Mollie Somerville, an American woman, has applied to the divorce division of High Court of England for restitution of her conjugal rights. This is her first step towards securing a divorce from her husband, Earl Russell.

TWENTY AND TEN YEARS AGO.

July 17, 1894.—Members of Junior Endeavor Society of Elmendorf street Presbyterian Church held outing at Legg's Mills.

Capt. E. R. DeWitt of Wilbur met with serious accident at Long Island City.

July 17, 1904.—Norman C. Traver and Marjorie Stahl married.

Frank Mahar, age 17, died at his home in this city.

John Barrill drowned at East Kingston.

Are You Eating Squabs Regularly?

You ought to. They are delicious. Squabs are young pigeons only four weeks old. Perhaps you have bought in the markets old pigeons, often offered as squabs. They are comparatively tough and stringy. The genuine squabs, such as we sell, are right out of the nest, fat, plump, juicy, weighing from fourteen ounces to a pound apiece. They are fully feathered. Same as old birds. Squabs are highly esteemed as an article of food because the juice of the squab (which is pure liquid protoplasm) is the most nourishing and vitalising fluid known. In fact there is no bird or flesh food that can equal the squab for condensed nourishment. We can supply squabs at any time on receipt of your order. Prices 75 cents per pair, by parcel post 15 cents extra.

BROOKSIDE PIGEON LOFTS
FRED C. OHLEY, Propr.
SAUGERTIES, N. Y.
Telephone 134-W

Hot Weather Foods at Planthaber's Saturday

You'll really enjoy hot weather and get the best out of life if you will take advantage of our Saturday Pure Food Sale. Why be uncomfortable and ill when you can obtain fresh, wholesome Groceries, Meats and Provisions at the little prices herewith quoted?

In these "high-cost-of-living" times we are in partnership with patrons, so far as profits are concerned. The people are with us and for us, and we are willing to rest our case in their hands. We have done business together for many years, and never have we had occasion to regret our partnership with the people. Judging from results, we do not believe the people have ever regretted the partnership either. Keep your eye on the Special Saturday food offerings.

Pure, Fresh Grocery Specials

Best Process Butter, lb 27c; 5 lbs for	$1.30	Dried Peaches, 3 lbs. for	25c
Best Creamery Butter, lb	32c	Tomatoes, Peas, Corn and Salmon, per can	8c
Marigold Oleo, lb	25c	Sardines, 7 cans for	25c
Royal Oleo, lb	17c	Campbell's Beans and all Kinds of Soups, 3 for	25c
Pure Lard, lb	14c	Succotash, Lima Beans and Red Kidney Beans, 3 for	25c
Compound, lb	11c	Mason Fruit Jars, qts, doz.	48c
Star, Magnolia and Sweet Clover Milk, can	10c	Mason Fruit Jars, pts., doz.	43c
Ginger Snaps, Lemon Snaps and Soda Crackers, lb	5c	Jar Rubbers, per doz.	7c
Evaporated Milk, 3 for	25c	Caps for Mason Jars, doz.	20c
Small, 6 for	25c		

Choice Week-End Meat Offerings

BEEF, LAMB, PORK and VEAL AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES

California Hams, lb	14½c	Bologna, lb	16c
Skinback Hams, lb	19c	Salt Pork, lb	16c
Bacon by the Strip, lb	20c	Pickled Pigs' Feet, lb	8c

FRESH KILLED FOWLS, lb. 24c

GEORGE PLANTHABER
UNION SHOP FREE CITY DELIVERY 30 EAST STRAND

Special Sale on Groceries and Meats

FOR SATURDAY, AT

DE GRAFF & BALLWAY
57 and 59 Cedar Street

These goods sold for cash only

10 lbs Granulated Sugar	45c	Best Coffee, lb	25c
Tryphosa Jelly, all flavors, 3 pkgs.	25c	3 Bottles Catsup	25c
Best Red Salmon, can	14c	Fancy Rice, 3 lbs.	20c
BUTTER AND LARD		Potatoes, pk.	45c
Best Butter lb	29c	Large Can Crisco	23c
Gold Coin, lb	27c	Flour, ½ sack	60c
Pride Butterine, lb	25c	Large Bottle Mustard	4c
Swift's Butterine, lb	25c	Onion Salad, bottle	9c
Leader Brand, lb	20c	Salad Dressing, bottle	9c
Good Brand, lb	16c	3 Pkgs. Mince Meat	25c
Lard, lb	11c	NICE TENDER JUICY MEATS.	
Full Cream Cheese, lb	20c	Stew Beef, lb	10c
3 Cans Tomatoes	25c	Pot Roast Beef, lb	16c
3 Cans Corn	25c	Rib Roast, lb	16c
3 Cans Peas	25c	Chuck Steak, lb	15c
3 Cans Succotash	25c	Round Steak, lb	20c
3 Cans Pork and Beans	25c	Sirloin Steak, lb	20c
All Kinds Condensed Milk, can,	10c	Porterhouse Steak, lb	20c
Finest Line of Teas, lb	35c	Regular Hams, lb	20c
		Also Calves Liver and Sweet Breads.	

Free Delivery **Phone 13**

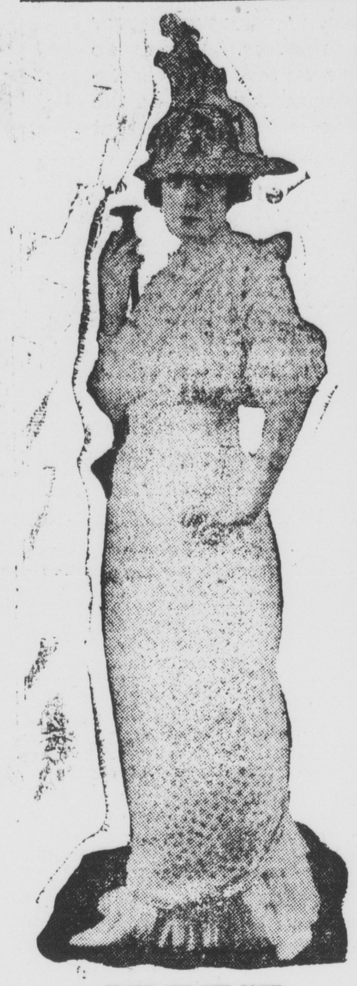
AUTOMOBILE BARGAINS

Ford Touring	$250	Ford Runabout	$150
E. M. F. Touring	$300	Garford Seven Passenger	$350
Regal Runabout	$350	Cadillac Touring	$350

ECONOMY AUTO EXCHANGE, 361 Foxhall Ave.

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$1.50 to $3 American Lady Corsets, $1
Odd Styles and Sizes---This is an Extraordinary Offer !

VAN WAGENEN'S

$9.50 Duntley Vacuum Sweeper, $5.95
The Best Combination Vacuum and Carpet Sweeper Made.



SATURDAY SPECIALS!



Great Savings in the July Clearance

The Finest Suits and Dresses Reduced---A Few of Our Many Big Offers:

One Lot of Waists
Low neck, short sleeves, buttoned back, sizes incomplete, were $1.50, $1.98 and $2.98, now
69c

"Middy" Blouses
Regular styles, colored collars and cuffs, now only
$1.00

Ladies' Wash Dresses
Made of Ratine and Linen, formerly sold $6.00, an extraordinary offer, at
$2.98

Children's White Dresses
Of fine materials, slightly soiled from handling, values $2 to $5, now
$1.00

"Wooltex" Coats
An assortment of Cloth Coats in fancy materials, were $10 to $15, now
$4.95

Ladies' Raincoats
In black and tan, unusual Quality---formerly $8.00, now selling at
$5.95

"Wooltex" Suits
Of the finest cloth in the best Spring and Summer styles, were $25, $30 and $35, now selling at
$9.95

Ladies' Cloth Coats
Colors navy and tan, including some good "Wooltex" models, now selling at
$4.95



Wash Goods Going With a Rush

8c Apron Gingham 5c
11c Lonesdale Muslin 7½c
50c Mercerised Linen Damask 39c
39c White 40 in. Ratine 29c
10c Black Rock Muslin 7½c
30c and 32c—9-4 bleached and unbleached Sheeting 25c
15c and 19c Figured Crepe and Organdie 12½c
85c—81x90 Slightly Soiled, bleached Sheets 59c
$3.75 Silk Brocaded Comfortable $2.98

Children's Dresses Cut in Price for the Clearance

Children's Dresses in percale, gingham and linen, were 2.50, 2.98 and 3.50, now.....**$1.98**
Children's White Dresses, slightly soiled from handling, values 2.98 to 5.00, now.....**$1**
Children's Double-Service Dresses, 2 to 6 yrs. were 1.25, now.....**89c**
Children's White and Colored Poplin Dresses, 2 to 6 years, value 1.50, now.....**98c**
Children's Gingham Dresses, sizes 2 to 6 yrs., were 1.25 and 1.50, now.....**98c**
Children's Colored Wash Dresses, were 98c, 79c and 59c, now.....**48c**
One lot of Children's Colored Gingham, Seersucker and Percale Dresses, sizes 6 to 14 years, former prices 1.25 to 2.98, now.....**98c**
Children's Long-waisted and Russian Style Dresses, in linen, French gingham and many other materials, latest models, 6 to 14 years, were 2.98, 3.50 and 5.00 values, now....**$1.98,$3.39**
1 lot of Waists, low neck and short sleeves, buttoned back, sizes incomplete, were 1.50, 1.98 to 2.98, now.....**69c**



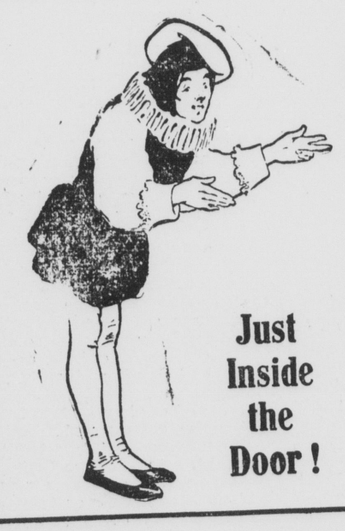
Ladies' Quality Waists at Remarkable Cut Prices

White Wash Silk Waists, in all the new models, were 2.50, now.....**$1.98**
Blouses, in voile, latest models, sizes incomplete, were 1.25 to 1.50, now.....**79c**
Double-Service House Dresses, not all sizes, 1.50 value, now.....**$1**
Short Lawn Kimonos, white and colored, reg. values to 2.98, now.....**49c**
1 lot of Gingham Petticoats, reg. 50c, at..**39c**
1 lot of regular Middies, with colored collars and cuffs, now.....**$1.00**
1 lot of Balkan Middys, plain white and colored, collars and cuffs, were 1.25, now.....**89c**
1 lot of Black Soisette Waists, reg. 1.25, at **89c**
1 lot Chiffon Waists, reg. 3.98 to 5.98, at **$1.79**
Ladies' Messaline and Silk Jersey Princess Slips, were 5.00 and 5.98, now.....**$3.50**
1 lot of Waists in voile and latest models, formerly sold at 2.98, now.....**$1.50**
All our 2.98 Waists, now.....**$1.98**



Best Muslin Wear Priced to "Go"

Combination Suits, lace and embroidered trimmed, ribbon run, special at 50c
Combination Corset Cover and Drawer ..... $1.25-$1.98
Pretty dainty Camisoles at reduced prices ..... $1.00 to $3.98
Small Fancy Aprons, value 75c. Special 50c
For the house wife, complete line of Percale and Gingham Aprons ..... 25c to $1.00
White Muslin Skirts, embroidery flounced, ribbon trimmed, value 75c, slightly soiled. Now 49c



Just Inside the Door!

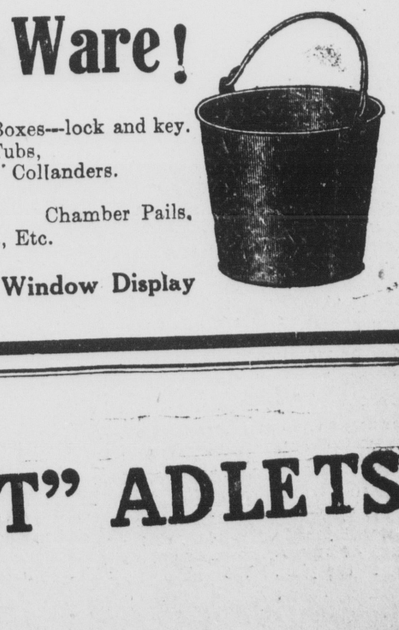
Here, Sir! Don't Miss This Big Shirt Sale!

We Offer You the Most Astounding Values in Men's Furnishings

Odd lot of $1.00 and $1.50 Soft Shirts, slightly soiled, now priced for a quick clearance...**59c**
$1.00 Soft Shirts.....**79c**
$1.50 Soft Shirts.....**$1.29**
$2.00 Soft Shirts..... **1.49**
$1 Negligee Shirts,, not all sizes, slightly soiled 59c
Corliss Coon Collars to introduce during this sale, regular 15c collar .....**5 for 50c or 10c each**
$1.50 Umbrellas for Women or Men, assortment of handles 98c

$1.50 Clermont Shirt and Two Corliss Coon Collars
For $1.29
Saturday Only

$1.00 Union Suits, athletic style, made of good quality nainsook.....**59c**
19c Silk Finish half Hose, blk. and tan ..2 for 25c
50c Two Tone Silk Hose 29c
$1.00 and $1.50 Union Suits, most all sizes ..79c
50c Four-in-Hand Neckwear 29c
$1.00 and $1.50 B. V. D. Sleeping Suits.....69c
50c Leather Belts, black, tan or gray 39c
$1.50 Box of 6 Hose, black and colors 98c

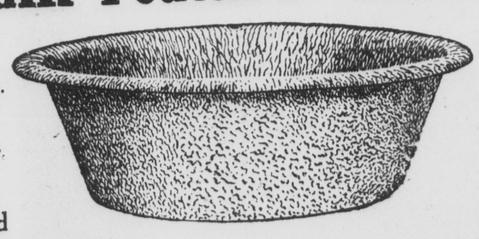


Saturday's Big Bargain Feature---More 29c Granite Ware!



8 and 10 quart Granite Berlin Kettles.
Large Coffee Pots. Preserving Kettles.
Large, white enameled Foot Baths.
Tea Kettles.
17-quart Dish Pans. Black Steel Spider.
Extra heavy Polished Dipper.

Many New and Large Pieces Have Been Added



Black Japaned Trays. Cash Boxes---lock and key.
Galvanized Wash Tubs,
Quaker Dust Pans. Collanders.
Garbage Cans.
Refrigerator Pans. Sprinklers. Chamber Pails.
Extra heavy Buckets, Etc.

Be Sure and See The Great Window Display

THEY SURELY ARE WONDERFUL LITTLE WORKERS
FREEMAN ONE-CENT-A-WORD "WANT" ADLETS

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69c

Ladies' Wash Dresses
Made of Ratine and Linen, formerly sold $6.00, an extraordinary offer, at
$2.98

"Wooltex" Coats
An assortment of Cloth Coats in fancy materials, were $10 to $15, now
$4.95

"Wooltex" Suits
Of the finest cloth in the best Spring and Summer styles, were $25, $30 and $35, now selling at
$9.95

"Middy" Blouses
Regular styles, colored collars and cuffs, now only
$1.00

Children's White Dresses
Of fine materials, slightly soiled from handling, values $2 to $5, now
$1.00

Ladies' Raincoats
In black and tan, unusual Quality---formerly $8.00, now selling at
$5.95

Ladies' Cloth Coats
Colors navy and tan, including some good "Wooltex" models, now selling at
$4.95



Wash Goods Going With a Rush

8c Apron Gingham 5c
11c Lonesdale Muslin 7½c
50c Mercerised Linen Damask 39c
39c White 40 in. Ratine 29c
10c Black Rock Muslin 7½c
30c and 32c—9-4 bleached and unbleached Sheeting 25c
15c and 19c Figured Crepe and Organdie 12½c
85c—81x90 Slightly Soiled, bleached Sheets 59c
$3.75 Silk Brocaded Comfortable $2.98

Children's Dresses Cut in Price for the Clearance

Children's Dresses in percale, gingham and linen, were 2.50, 2.98 and 3.50, now.....$1.98
Children's White Dresses, slightly soiled from handling, values 2.98 to 5.00, now.....$1
Children's Double-Service Dresses, 2 to 6 yrs. were 2.25 values.....89c
Children's White and Colored Poplin Dresses, 2 to 6 years, value 1.50, now.....98c
Children's Gingham Dresses, sizes 2 to 6 yrs., were 1.25 and 1.50, now.....98c
Children's Colored Wash Dresses, were 98c, 79c and 59c, now.....48c
One lot of Children's Colored Gingham, Seersucker and Percale Dresses, sizes 6 to 14 years, former prices 1.25 to 2.98, now.....98c
Children's Long-waisted and Russian Style Dresses, in linen, French gingham and many other materials, latest models, 6 to 14 years, were 2.98, 3.50 and 5.00 values, now....$1.98,$3.39
1 lot of Waists, low neck and short sleeves, buttoned back, sizes incomplete, were 1.50, 1.98 to 2.98, now.....69c



Ladies' Quality Waists at Remarkable Cut Prices

White Wash Silk Waists, in all the new models, were 2.50, now.....$1.98
Blouses, in voile, latest models, sizes incomplete, were 1.25 to 1.50, now.....79c
Double-Service House Dresses, not all sizes, 1.50 value, now.....$1
Short Lawn Kimonos, white and colored, reg. values to 2.98, now.....48c
1 lot of Gingham Petticoats, reg. 50c, at..39c
1 lot of regular Middies, with colored collars and cuffs, now.....$1.00
1 lot of Balkan Middys, plain white and colored, collars and cuffs, were 1.25, now.....89c
1 lot of Black Soisette Waists, reg. 1.25, at 89c
1 lot Chiffon Waists, reg. 3.98 to 5.98, at $1.79
Ladies' Messaline and Silk Jersey Princess Slips, were 5.00 and 5.98, now.....$3.50
1 lot of Waists in voile and latest models, formerly sold at 2.98, now.....$1.50
All our 2.98 Waists, now.....$1.98



Best Muslin Wear Priced to "Go"

Combination Suits, lace and embroidered trimmed, ribbon run, special at 50c
Combination Corset Cover and Drawer ..... $1.25-$1.98
Pretty dainty Camisoles at reduced prices ..... $1.00 to $3.98
Small Fancy Aprons, value 75c. Special 50c
For the house wife, complete line of Percale and Gingham Aprons ..... 25c to $1.00
White Muslin Skirts, embroidery flounced, ribbon trimmed, value 75c, slightly soiled. Now 49c



Just Inside the Door!

Here, Sir! Don't Miss This Big Shirt Sale!

We Offer You the Most Astounding Values in Men's Furnishings

Odd lot of $1.00 and $1.50 Soft Shirts, slightly soiled, now priced for a quick clearance...59c
$1.00 Soft Shirts.....79c
$1.50 Soft Shirts.....$1.29
$2.00 Soft Shirts..... 1.49
$1 Negligee Shirts,, not all sizes, slightly soiled 59c
Corliss Coon Collars to introduce during this sale, regular 15c collar .....5 for 50c or 10c each
$1.50 Umbrellas for Women or Men, assortment of handles 98c

$1.50 Clermont Shirt and Two Corliss Coon Collars
For $1.29
Saturday Only

$1.00 Union Suits, athletic style, made of good quality nainsook.....59c
19c Silk Finish half Hose, blk. and tan ..2 for 25c
50c Two Tone Silk Hose 29c
$1.00 and $1.50 Union Suits, most all sizes ..79c
50c Four-in-Hand Neckwear 29c
$1.00 and $1.50 B. V. D. Sleeping Suits.....69c
50c Leather Belts, black, tan or gray 39c
$1.50 Box of 6 Hose, black and colors 98c



Saturday's Big Bargain Feature---More 29c Granite Ware!



8 and 10 quart Granite Berlin Kettles.
Large Coffee Pots. Preserving Kettles.
Large, white enameled Foot Baths.
Tea Kettles.
17-quart Dish Pans. Black Steel Spider.
Extra heavy Polished Dipper.

Many New and Large Pieces Have Been Added



Black Japaned Trays. Cash Boxes---lock and key.
Galvanized Wash Tubs,
Quaker Dust Pans. Colfanders.
Garbage Cans.
Refrigerator Pans. Sprinklers. Chamber Pails.
Extra heavy Buckets, Etc.

Be Sure and See The Great Window Display



THEY SURELY ARE WONDERFUL LITTLE WORKERS
FREEMAN ONE-CENT-A-WORD "WANT" ADLETS

CHARTER REVISION COMMITTEE MEETS

Mayor Canfield's Address Advocating a Commission Plan of Government the Principal Feature of the Session—Former Mayor Irwin to Address the Next Meeting.

The citizens' committee on charter revision held a public hearing at the city hall on Thursday evening to discuss the subject which is attracting so much attention at present. About fifty were present, including the members of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League and Mayor Canfield and also members of the advisory committee. Some excellent suggestions were made and will be thoroughly sifted by the committee before any definite action is taken. Virgil B. Van Wagonen presided. Another meeting will be held at the city hall on Wednesday evening when former Mayor Roscoe Irwin will speak.

After Chairman Van Wagonen had called the meeting to order he asked Mayor Canfield to give his views on the subject. The mayor spoke as follows:

At the outset I desire to state that I believe that those who are participating in this movement are performing a great civic duty. It means the emancipation of our city. Present conditions afford great opportunity for display of disinterested public spirit. This movement is of greater importance to our city, in my opinion, than is generally believed. Our present plan of government is stupid for this century. We need to replan our governing statute and our city. Our city, perhaps, does not need elaborate plans, but it does need to be remodeled. It needs to be built and planned for the tomorrow; that is, the tomorrow of the city and not of any political party. There has been very little future in our past city plans. It is generally recognized that the planning of each city is a separate and distinct problem. It must be admitted, however, that much depends upon the city's mechanism because even a poor mechanic will give more efficient service with good, serviceable tools than he will with poor, unusable tools. We must have the construction and co-ordination of all possible elements that would go to give us a complete, practical city mechanism.

We must have such a form of government that the officials will have the power and desire to plan for the permanent improvement and upbuilding of our city, and will give the greatestdegree of efficiency with the greatest economy of effort and least expenditure of moneys. We must have a charter that will act as a sail instead of an anchor; one that we can grow up with and look forward to; one that will stimulate instead of obstruct the growth, health, happiness and prosperity of our [illegible] the next decade with an inadequate charter. Let our legacy be worth receiving. Let it not be thought by the next generation that this one is careless and thoughtless. We can have very little city planning under our present political system and charter. Let us have such a charter that city planning will be a continual thing.

Release our city from the bondage of politics and unworkable form of city government. Our city has one ear, a political ear; it has one eye, a political eye; it has several hands but neither knows want the other is doing or about to do; and it has several brain centers, and no teeth.

In order to determine what sort of charter is best for the city we must look around the city, using one eye for present needs and the other eye for future beneficial changes. Most of these things cannot be done or taken care of properly under our present system. To cite an instance, a resolution was introduced at the last meeting of our common council for the appointment of a city planning commission. It was a very important proposed ordinance, and as important as has been introduced in years. It was not discussed or considered or debated, but a majority of the aldermen voted against it. I doubt whether any one of these aldermen whose vote was recorded against it could inform you what it covered and included or its purpose. The common council is called upon to deal with problems, the proper solution and understanding of which calls for more time than they can or do give to it.

In the first case we have our problem caused by the West Shore and Wallkill Valley railroads crossing Broadway. In St. Louis it is proposed to cut through a certain avenue for three blocks to connect with another street. The daily traffic is twenty-five thousand. It is figured that it would save each person ten minutes per day each way, amounting to two and one-half million hours per year. This loss is figured at twenty cents per hour, amounting to one-half million dollars per annum.

I have calculated that there is an average of 12,500 persons crossing our railroad crossing each day. Some of our citizens, of course, cross several or many times each day. I also calculate that each person loses an average of four hours per year which means a loss of fifty thousand hours. Figured at twenty cents per hour, it amounts to an annual loss of ten thousand dollars, which would pay interest at four and one-half per cent on about $225,000. These figures do not take into consideration the loss of use of trolley cars, automobiles, horses and wagons and other vehicles and the inconveniences, etc. These figures show that the city would be justified in expending its share of cost of eliminating this grade crossing. With it eliminated we could have one or more main streets from up town to down town, or radial streets to the West Shore station or city hall center. In New York city it is proposed to cut a street from Pennsylvania Terminal at Seventh avenue and Thirty-second street to the Grand Central Terminal at Fourth avenue and Forty-second street. It is figured that the saving of time will justify the large expenditure of money necessary to carry out the plan. We have no street construction and maintenance plan. It means everything to the driver to have smooth pavemets. It means that greater loads can be carried, and better speed made, with less wear and tear on vehicles, and fewer breakdowns and less accidents, with saving of consequent expense. It also means more sanitary streets. We have no plan to repair our brick pavement. In fact, there has never been any moneys set aside for that specific purpose. They are left to the mercy or traffic and the elements, and nothing is done until serious repairs are necessary. Our city has only a few city buildings. Our construction and maintenance are mainly that of streets. We have a large mileage of streets. In Germany the contractor who builds a roadway must maintain it at his own expense for three years, and then for twelve additional years for a fixed annual payment. There is no annual tearing up there except to repair a pavement. In our city, the abutting property owner lays the sidewalk, curb and gutter, and the city force constructs the road, and the city or a contractor lays sewer pipes, and the water department the water pipes, and the private gas company lays the gas pipes and places its wiring, and the telephone company installs its wires, and the trolley company its tracks and wires, and the fire commissioners the fire department's equipment. There can be very little planning as to which streets should have some permanent pavement and as to what pavement should be used. A city should be laying some permanent pavement every year.

Our garbage and ashes removal plan is primitive and unsanitary. We should have a garbage disposal plant. From these plants by-products are obtained, such as oil, grease and tankage, the value of which nearly and sometimes more than pays the cost of maintaining it. We cannot get rid of our garbage at the present time in a sanitary manner and this seems to be the only solution. In one city where the annual collection of ashes amounted to 120,000 tons per annum, it was screened and the clinkers removed, and 80,000 tons of ashes remained, which was equal to low grade coal, having a steaming value, when utilized in the incinerator plant sufficing for the operation of generating machinery of a total capacity of 6,000 kilowatts which is utilized to light streets. In some of the cities in Germany the same cans are used alternately for garbage and ashes, and the ashes act as a cleanser and keep the cans in a sanitary condition.

In our city I have seen the street man sweep the brick pavement and the flushers flush it, and a woman come out of a building and empty into the street a pail full of dirty water, paper, cigar butts, etc., directly after the street had been thus cleaned. In our city the property owners can sweep the dirt from the sidewalk into the street at any time, whether the street man has just cleaned the street or not.

Prior to last year, New York city paid a contractor $50,000 to remove its ashes and garbage after it delivered it at certain points. Now, the contractor pays about $100,000 per year to the city for the privilege of getting it. Under our plan the employe furnishes the horse and wagon. If the city provided up-to-date wagons, with teams for an expenditure of twenty-five per cent the capacity of the load would be increased one hundred per cent.

I believe that the city needs planning in regard to its sewage and draining system, and that a comprehensive and efficient system is necessary. Our city should have complete control over oiling streets without waiting for petitions from property owners. At the present time the street superintendent may be delayed days or even weeks because the oil is delayed, as we have no tank to store it in.

The city must plan its parks. The time to do it is when a city is small. Central Park was criticised for many years as being too large. At the present time the city will not give up an inch of it even for ornamental city buildings. Parks should be laid out in a systematic manner. Each section of the city must be studied, and also the surrounding territory, and the location, size and design of the park for that section should be planned. We should have small parks or breathing spots near the business centers, and in the congested portions, and playground in certain sections. We must have larger parks for the crowded residential sections, and then parks on the outskirts of larger dimension or of large undeveloped acres of land.

The city of Berlin has now about four million people. It has been laid o[illegible] and its development planned up t[illegible] e year 2,000 when it is estimated t[illegible] e city will have ten million i[illegible] ts. Some German cities, i[illegible] collecting taxes, pay their [illegible] dends each year out of [illegible] earned and derived. Some [illegible] ties own from ten thousand to[illegible] y thousand acres in the city limits.

Our city streets must be planned. Broadway is too narrow at its intersection with the Strand. If any building along the block should be burned down or torn down the city should purchase ten or twenty feet and compel the building to be built further back. Of course, the first story might be allowed to be built out temporarily at a rental until the city acquired further property. The same thing should be done in regard to the westerly side of East Strand. All such plans should be evolved before the time comes. Could not Broadway have been advantageously widened in front of the City Hall when the property opposite was purchased and then have a wide roadway suitable for countermarching by and the review of parades

Certain streets in our city should be graded. The city should have complete jurisdiction over the planting of trees and should mark the trees.

When the Sleightsburgh bridge is built why shouldn't there be a public market place at the entrance of the bridge or at one side of the entrance. These markets afford a meeting place for the country producers and the consumer, city peddler and city retailer. It might be of value to those who must practice the closest domestic economy and would allow them to obtain fresh vegetables. Such a place is in comparative proximity to a residential district whose inhabitants would probably take advantage of such marketing facilities. One might also be established uptown with good results.

If our city is never to grow or boom and no outsiders or strangers ever come here, our street naming would be all right. If we look for a larger city with many manufacturers why not consider a proper and suitable street nomenclature. Our manner of street names is certain puzzling to strangers. It is true that we don't have so many strangers coming that it becomes a nuisance, but we must prepare for the time when we will have that many. It seems to me that naming streets by numbers or letters is very unattractive. I am in favor of using names. Why not rename our streets and especially the streets leading from Broadway by naming them in such a way that the initial letter would indicate their location by their alphabetical order. Begin either uptown or down town and use the same names that we now have or some of them. Name them in the following order: Abbey, Abeel, Abruyn, Ardsley, Arlington, Augusta, Barmann, Beach, Belvedere, Bernard, Berrien, Bond, Boulevard, Brewster, Brook, Brown, Bruyn, Burgevin, Burnett, Calvert, etc. I have named twenty or our present streets. As a test, I will read them again and let each of you who have lived here many years or all your life count those, the location of which you know, and see how many of the twenty you cannot locate in your minds. By naming our streets in this way the name of the street would indicate its geographical location at once. Our houses and buildings should be numbered in a uniform way. At the present time one-half of our buildings are masquerading under the number that belongs to its neighbor.

If the Broadway grade crossing was eliminated, the station could be nearer Broadway, eliminating a long walk for hundreds of persons daily. We could have a large open space and traffic distributing square or a semi-circular forecourt or space with a place for automobiles, cabs and other vehicles. Our trolley cars could run right around the semi-circle, the colonial division running on the Broadway track from Dederick street to Cedar street.

We have many small spaces and odd corners that could be utilized and used for the placing of fountains, decorative and tasteful advertising columns for which the city would be paid and which should be the only advertising of its kind allowed, and for small trees, shrubbery, monuments, comfort stations, street car shelters, etc.

In connection with the high school grounds there is adjoining property that could be utilized as a semi-stadium or semi-colosseum. It could be used as an athletic field, for a horse or an auto show, out door fairs, auto polo and aviation meets, educational and religious and general open air assemblages, pageants, open air theatrical performances, etc., with a skating pond in the winter. It could be rented out for some of those purposes and could be so built as to be added on. It would certainly attract strangers and anything that does that at not too high a cost is highly profitable to the city.

A city should have partial if not complete control over hospitals. Even if the city does not contribute anything directly it does indirectly by exemption from taxation. A hospital should be to a certain extent public and publicly supported so that no one should be or feel humiliated at becoming a patient there. The health of a city largely concerns the city and a hospital should not be considered as being a dispenser of charity. One borrows books without cost from our library and attends our schools without the payment of fees without feeling the stigma of charity thrust upon him. A community must pay the expenses of a hospital other than its revenue derived from pay patients and endowments either directly or indirectly.

The city should own its own gas and electrical works and the trolley roads and city transportation lines. Now we have the telephone, trolley and electric light poles together making a nuisance instead of an embellishment. All unnecessary ugly objects should be eliminated and excluded.

Municipal ownership of public utilities is becoming more general. We should have our own power plant to furnish electric current for the city traction, street and municipal building, lighting and power purposes and for sale to private consumers. We have water power close at hand. Cities within a hundred miles or so of us generate electric current by steam at much less cost than this city is paying.

It is often asserted that cities cannot operate public utilities as economically as can private corporations. It has been proved that this is not true. There are cities in this state that have municipal lighting sytem selling electric current at 4 cents per K. W. Sheffield, England, took over the street transportation in 1896. It pays much better wages than the private company, has better equipment, accommodates the public better on the basis of a one penny fare and makes a large profit. For the year 1913, it made a net revenue of over $760,000. A part of this amount was used to pay interest and a goodly part for a sinking fund to redeem mortgages, bonds and stocks. Nearly $150,000 was applied to a reserve fund, and $228,000 paid to the city. In about twelve years it paid off and redeemed a large amount in mortgages, bonds and stocks, bettered the equipment and paid over to the city over two millions of dollars. I might cite our own water works as an example. I don't know of anyone who would advise selling it and obtaining our water from a private company.

If the city owned the trolley road it might run the Colonial division upon Broadway between Delaware avenue and Cedar street. The city hall section could then be used as a civic center with all cars stopping there and at the high school, the armory, etc. Organizations intending to build ornamental club houses might be persuaded to build in that locality. The city should own the property on both sides of Broadway from Andrew street to O'Reilly street. We could have certain large buildings grouped there with unity, balance and splendor. Churches are subsidized and are usually attractive. Buildings that are semi-private and semi-public should be subsidized by remission of partial taxation or for a certain number of years, providing they are built up to a certain standard.

If the city owned the trolley road we would own Kingston Point Park, which should belong to the city. We should also own and use the beach to the north of the park and the intervening land. We could also have comfort stations as waiting stations for the trolley. We could extend the trolley from the West Shore station into the Second ward district.

It is very seldom that a private corporation will co-operate with a city. Its principal object is to tie the city up for a long time with a contract advantageous to itself.

Abroad they would not think of putting lights less than thirty to sixty feet high as low lights close together are considered the most costly method and cause unequal distribution of light. Improved forms of lighting are certain but with a private company furnishing light, no improved form can be adopted for many years. We are in need of a municipal electric lighting plant about as much as anything else. Plans should be made to have it as soon as possible. We have available water power at our door. With the trolley road owned by the city and a municipal electric plant the electric current could be generated by means of steam if not by water power, for both utilities as in other cities.

In some cities abroad they have a municipal slaughtering house where the butchers purchase their animals on the hoof, use the facilities of the house for slaughtering, and all dressed meat is inspected and stamped with the date. They are so constructed and maintained that they are not nuisances and no one can take exception to their presence in the city and are more sanitary than the ordinary house.

As city buildings are few the appearance of the streets can be improved mainly through the regulation of private buildings. It is well known that the stricter the regulation the greater the degree of personal liberty enjoyed by all. There have been certain parcels of land sold in our city with restrictions as to the use of the property and as to the minimum distance any building should be erected from the street. This fact shows the desirability and necessity of building regulations in our city. We don't put cook stoves in the parlor. Neither should we allow the further building of factories in our residential districts.

In New York city no heavy traffic or push cart peddling is permitted on Fifth avenue or Riverside Drive. Business and traffic are halted at 70th street on West End avenue. They even have regulations of buildings and traffic in cities in Australia and India.

Certain districts in our city should be laid out as exclusive residential districts such as Albany avenue. All plans for buildings should be approved.

What plans have we for our water front? I have been to Boston within the past couple of weeks. It has a fine, natural harbor but failed to use up-to-date facilities and certain large vessels could not enter its port. It lost heavily to other ports by reason thereof. Now it will spend $12,000,000. Buffalo had no harbor but erected a sea wall. In point of tonnage it is now the tenth port in the United States; which is a wonderful showing. New York city will spend seventy million dollars in Jamaica Bay and the United States seven millions additional. Montreal spent forty millions and her commerce increased from twenty-five millions to seventy-one millions of dollars in a few years. Kingston doesn't own a foot of water front. It should certainly have a small park or breathing place directly on the Rondout creek. It is just as important to the small city as to the large city, and especially if the small city expects to grow.

I do not submit these prospective improvements for your consideration except to call your attention to the fact that there are many things that should be inquired into, examined into, investigated and planned. It might not be advisable to carry out the matters I have referred to, but they are subjects that should be considered. In fact, everything and anything that the fertile, active mind with some experience in city planning, can conceive, should be considered. It is true that everything thought of and suggested will not be desirable. It is equally true that we must keep within certain bounds and that some desirable things are beyond us at the present time. If some things are not planned in advance the people will not realize their necessity when the proper time has come. The plans must be made out in advance, with the most urgent matters at the top to be first executed. The plans may have to be changed but no harm is done by that. A well conceived and well executed plan saves vast sums spent upon reconstruction. We have one great example staring us in the face, being that of the West Shore railroad. We all know that could have been avoided had the city foreseen things and planned. If there is no settled plan to carry out the best possible way to take care of the growth of the city, there may be no growth. Everything involves planning if it is only maintenance work. There must be some person or persons to plan the streets, so that all have access to the different parts of the city in the most direct manner possible, to study the movements of the people, to study each section of the city as each has its own individuality, to study utility and beautification, to study to increase the health, comfort and convenience of the public and to give the public the greatest possible value for each dollar expended, to study and evolve a real ground plan, to study the present and future needs of the city, to study a definite plan of civic improvement and not permit the erection of any structures not in harmony with it, to study new private dwellings as public buildings are few and the appearance of the streets can be improved practically only through the regulation of private buildings, to conceive and develop the best plans, to study system and eliminate carelessness, neglect, inadequacy and stupidity in treatment.

The form of charter that will furnish the best possibilities in city planning is, in my opinion, the best form of charter. Such form will give the greatest efficiency and the greatest economy, and the best results. In fact, the different forms of charter must be weighed on the municipal scales of city planning. The question of city planning is the test.

We should have such form of city government that it will not be interrupted with a change of administration every two years and sometimes creating a prejudice or ill feeling or hostility between the outgoing and the incoming administrations so that if the outgoing administration had any plans it is not apt to impart them to the incoming administration, and if the incoming administration becomes aware of them it will probably not carry them out. Where the term is for a brief period, the administration is unable to develop any plan on a definite basis and execute it, and if anything is accomplished it is by piecemeal.

In Germany where city planning has been an art for a century or more and used by all cities large and small, the governing body of the city is selected from citizens having the largest property holdings and who command respect on account of their means and mental ability and moral standing. If a person has been unusually successful in his own business sphere, they believe that it is an indication of the possession of brains and of business and executive ability. They are largely interested in the success of a community just as a large stockholder is interested in the success of a corporation, and in all negotiations had by the city it is well represented both as to the ability and as to the interest of the city's represenatives. They have a real sense of responsibility. In all large undertakings they engage experts.

In Germany they can and they do prepare themselves to become administrators during their educational careers. If they make a reputation in one city, either as mayor, police commissioner, engineer, postmaster, etc., they are called to or promoted to other more important cities, moving and being advanced to large cities as their efficiency develops and increases just as is done in large railroads and other large corporations.

In my opinion the form of city government that is not completely changed at any time is the best because it permits continual planning without interruption and that we must have if we want to ride on the back of progress.

It has been a difficult municipal problem in the past to secure proper administrative results. In recent years, however, it has come to the notice of the American cities that there is a system which has revolutionized city administration and which has given proper administrative results. It is no innovation. It has stood the test of time and of practice. It has taken the place of the old aldermanic system in over 350 cities. Of course, it is unnecessary for me to state that I refer to the commission form.

Under the form of government the responsibility to the people is usually centered in five men. I am of the opinion that five is the best number. It is proving very efficient, and without question, will soon supersede the old aldermanic system in practically all of our cities. In some of the cities friction developed amongst the commissioners although not to the extent it has amongst aldermen because where men must meet each other often face to face and talk over and discuss matters prejudice and ill feeling will disappear if the men are of any standing whatsoever. Besides, it was discovered that notwithstanding it was a better plan than the aldermanic system, yet, it did not give the highest efficiency. To cure that defect the plan was modified to allow the appointment of a city manager who is chosen within or without the city for his ability and experience in this line of work and who has complete executve authority under the control of the commissioners who sit as a legislative body. The city manager holds office at the will of the commissioners. The commission plan with a city manager gives the city someone at the helm of the city government all of the time. There should be someone. I have spent 1,243 hours on city matters during the six months ending July first. This is an average of about 48 hours per week. It means that if the present system is continued, the mayor must either retire from his business or give a goodly part of each day, and every evening, and every Sunday to the city. Of course, this reasoning does not apply if he is passive and inactive, but the city does not want such officials.

The city manager plan is just as desirable and applicable to the small city as to the large one. The plan with the city manager acting under the direction of the commissioners relieves the commissioners of a great mass of detail and makes the commissionerships attractive to the big men of the place. That is the point. You can get men of prominence in the community interested. They do not have to sacrifice their business interest to become commissioners. If one commissioner is elected each year, or two every two years, for a term or four or five years, politics to a great extent will be eliminated as it will not change the plan under which the city is being conducted and it will not give any political party city jobs. There is less jealousy and friction and less politics in it. I know that about fifty thousand dollars can be saved each year in our city. Isn't it worth the expenditure of five thousand dollars to do it?

For all the reasons stated and others which lack of time does not allow me to state, I favor government by limited council, with the appointive city manager. This is designated as Plan C in the simplified form of government. This plan furnishes a skeleton upon and around which a practical charter can be constructed. I discussed this plan at the mayor's conference and have annexed a copy of my address there but will not read it as it has been published in the local papers. If the present city charter is continued with modifications and changes, there are some matters that I would like to call your attention to later, such as the absolute unconstitutionality of title eight of our charter creating a board of police commissioners, as decided by the court of appeals in regard to another city from which our provision was evidently copied.

I feel, considering the standing of the citizens interested in this movement, however, that whatever your final determination and decision may be, it will be approved by ninety per cent of the people, and everyone will have a better realization of the advisability of city planning because of this movement, and I will be within that ninety per cent circle.

I thank you for the privilege of appearing before you and stating my views upon this question.

The mayor's remarks were applauded and he was asked several questions. The mayor said that under the commission form of government the mayor and four commissioners will be the legislative body and would meet once a week. For instance in one city two commissioners were elected for two years and two for four years. When the terms of the first two expired the two others would be elected for four years. It was the mayor's opinion that what the city of Kingston needed was a complete new charter. The water, fire and other departments could remain in the hands of boards the same as at present. The mayor advocated paying commissioners $750 per year. The board of five could be given any desired power by ordinance. The consolidation of the offices of recorder and city judge was also favored by the mayor with a special city judge to act in the event of illness or absence of the judge.

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Former Mayor A. W. Thompson suggested the plan of adopting that under which New York is governed. Each incoming mayor could have it all his own way, even to the patronage. The mayor and aldermen should have salaries.

Mayor Canfield said that Mr. Thompson's plan would prevent continuous planning for the future. He said that any form that would give those in authority the right to pass an ordinance without going to Albany would be the best. He said that excellent results were gotten from the present system of boards. Mr. Comerford approved the suggestion of the mayor in planning for the future and this was also endorsed by Chester Rifenbary.

An adjournment was then taken until Wednesday night.

Sweeping and Sensational Garment Price-Reductions !

"Clearance sales" in Kingston are as numerous as fleas on a "yaller dorg." Do not they remind you of times when you stepped from a train and were ringed by a band of "hotel runners," all making sword-like thrusts at you with stubby forefingers and each outvieing his fellow in brass-lunged vehemence? If you are wise and want the best garments at legitimate, deeply-cut prices, you will shoo off the whole crew and come straight to us, where you are assured of the greatest values.

We go along in our own quiet, unostentatious way, slashing prices whenever the mood seizes us, regardless of the claims or pretentions of retailers. We can do so because we are manufacturers and makers of the garments we sell. This is distinctly a Kingston enterprise, launched with private capital and nurtured on the generous patronage of an appreciative public. Come to us, select the fabric that strikes your fancy and we'll make your Coat, Suit or Skirt for what ready-made costs.

Regular $14.00 to $25.00 Suits

Fetching models, of wool serge, in the wanted colorings; coats are peau de cygne lined. Special for Friday and Saturday only at..... **$3.95**

Regular $5.00 to $12.00 Capes

In striped crepe, with fancy bengaline collars, brocades, etc.; a full range of fashionable colors. For Friday and Saturday only at..... **$2.95**

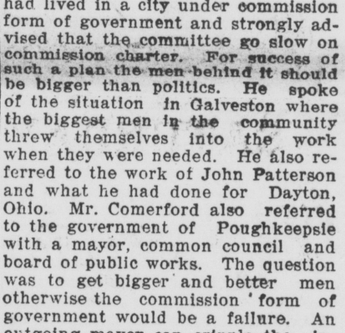
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CHARTER REVISION COMMITTEE MEETS

Mayor Canfield's Address Advocating a Commission Plan of Government the Principal Feature of the Session—Former Mayor Irwin to Address the Next Meeting.

The citizens' committee on charter revision held a public hearing at the city hall on Thursday evening to discuss the subject which is attracting so much attention at present. About fifty were present, including the members of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, the Municipal League and Mayor Canfield and also members of the advisory committee. Some excellent suggestions were made and will be thoroughly sifted by the committee before any definite action is taken. Virgil B. Van Wagonen presided. Another meeting will be held at the city hall on Wednesday evening when former Mayor Roscoe Irwin will speak.

After Chairman Van Wagonen had called the meeting to order he asked Mayor Canfield to give his views on the subject. The mayor spoke as follows:

At the outset I desire to state that I believe that those who are participating in this movement are performing a great civic duty. It means the emancipation of our city. Present conditions afford great opportunity for display of disinterested public spirit. This movement is of greater importance to our city, in my opinion, than is generally believed. Our present plan of government is stupid for this century. We need to replan our governing statute and our city. Our city, perhaps, does not need elaborate plans, but it does need to be remodeled. It needs to be built and planned for the tomorrow; that is, the tomorrow of the city and not of any political party. There has been very little future in our past city plans. It is generally recognized that the planning of each city is a separate and distinct problem. It must be admitted, however, that much depends upon the city's mechanism because even a poor mechanic will give more efficient service with good, serviceable tools than he will with poor, unusable tools. We must have the construction and co-ordination of all possible elements that would go to give us a complete, practical city mechanism.

We must have such a form of government that the officials will have the power and desire to plan for the permanent improvement and upbuilding of our city, and will give the greatestdegree of efficiency with the greatest economy of effort and least expenditure of moneys. We must have a charter that will act as a sail instead of an anchor; one that we can grow up with and look forward to; one that will stimulate instead of obstruct the growth, health, happiness and prosperity of our [illegible] the next decade with an inadequate charter. Let our legacy be worth receiving. Let it not be thought by the next generation that this one is careless and thoughtless. We can have very little city planning under our present political system and charter. Let us have such a charter that city planning will be a continual thing.

Release our city from the bondage of politics and unworkable form of city government. Our city has one ear, a political ear; it has one eye, a political eye; it has several hands but neither knows want the other is doing or about to do; and it has several brain centers, and no teeth.

In order to determine what sort of charter is best for the city we must look around the city, using one eye for present needs and the other eye for future beneficial changes. Most of these things cannot be done or taken care of properly under our present system. To cite an instance, a resolution was introduced at the last meeting of our common council for the appointment of a city planning commission. It was a very important proposed ordinance, and as important as has been introduced in years. It was not discussed or considered or debated, but a majority of the aldermen voted against it. I doubt whether any one of these aldermen whose vote was recorded against it could inform you what it covered and included or its purpose. The common council is called upon to deal with problems, the proper solution and understanding of which calls for more time than they can or do give to it.

In the first case we have our problem caused by the West Shore and Wallkill Valley railroads crossing Broadway. In St. Louis it is proposed to cut through a certain avenue for three blocks to connect with another street. The daily traffic is twenty-five thousand. It is figured that it would save each person ten minutes per day each way, amounting to two and one-half million hours per year. This loss is figured at twenty cents per hour, amounting to one-half million dollars per annum.

I have calculated that there is an average of 12,500 persons crossing our railroad crossing each day. Some of our citizens, of course, cross several or many times each day. I also calculate that each person loses an average of four hours per year which means a loss of fifty thousand hours. Figured at twenty cents per hour, it amounts to an annual loss of ten thousand dollars, which would pay interest at four and one-half per cent on about $225,000. These figures do not take into consideration the loss of use of trolley cars, automobiles, horses and wagons and other vehicles and the inconveniences, etc. These figures show that the city would be justified in expending its share of cost of eliminating this grade crossing. With it eliminated we could have one or more main streets from up town to down town, or radial streets to the West Shore station or city hall center. In New York city it is proposed to cut a street from Pennsylvania Terminal at Seventh avenue and Thirty-second street to the Grand Central Terminal at Fourth avenue and Forty-second street. It is figured that the saving of time will justify the large expenditure of money necessary to carry out the plan. We have no street construction and maintenance plan. It means everything to the driver to have smooth pavements. It means that greater loads can be carried, and better speed made, with less wear and tear on vehicles, and fewer breakdowns and less accidents, with saving of consequent expense. It also means more sanitary streets. We have no plan to repair our brick pavement. In fact, there has never been any moneys set aside for that specific purpose. They are left to the mercy or traffic and the elements, and nothing is done until serious repairs are necessary. Our city has only a few city buildings. Our construction and maintenance are mainly that of streets. We have a large mileage of streets. In Germany the contractor who builds a roadway must maintain it at his own expense for three years, and then for twelve additional years for a fixed annual payment. There is no annual tearing up there except to repair a pavement. In our city, the abutting property owner lays the sidewalk, curb and gutter, and the city force constructs the road, and the city or a contractor lays sewer pipes, and the water department the water pipes, and the private gas company lays the gas pipes and places its wiring, and the telephone company installs its wires, and the trolley company its tracks and wires, and the fire commissioners the fire department's equipment. There can be very little planning as to which streets should have some permanent pavement and as to what pavement should be used. A city should be laying some permanent pavement every year.

Our garbage and ashes removal plan is primitive and unsanitary. We should have a garbage disposal plant. From these plants by-products are obtained, such as oil, grease and tankage, the value of which nearly and sometimes more than pays the cost of maintaining it. We cannot get rid of our garbage at the present time in a sanitary manner and this seems to be the only solution. In one city where the annual collection of ashes amounted to 120,000 tons per annum, it was screened and the clinkers removed, and 80,000 tons of ashes remained, which was equal to low grade coal, having a steaming value, when utilized in the incinerator plant sufficing for the operation of generating machinery of a total capacity of 6,000 kilowatts which is utilized to light streets. In some of the cities in Germany the same cans are used alternately for garbage and ashes, and the ashes act as a cleanser and keep the cans in a sanitary condition.

In our city I have seen the street man sweep the brick pavement and the flushers flush it, and a woman come out of a building and empty into the street a pail full of dirty water, paper, cigar butts, etc., directly after the street had been thus cleaned. In our city the property owners can sweep the dirt from the sidewalk into the street at any time, whether the street man has just cleaned the street or not.

Prior to last year, New York city paid a contractor $50,000 to remove its ashes and garbage after it delivered it at certain points. Now, the contractor pays about $100,000 per year to the city for the privilege of getting it. Under our plan the employe furnishes the horse and wagon. If the city provided up-to-date wagons, with teams for an expenditure of twenty-five per cent the capacity of the load would be increased one hundred per cent.

I believe that the city needs planning in regard to its sewage and draining system, and that a comprehensive and efficient system is necessary. Our city should have complete control over oiling streets without waiting for petitions from property owners. At the present time the street superintendent may be delayed days or even weeks because the oil is delayed, as we have no tank to store it in.

The city must plan its parks. The time to do it is when a city is small. Central Park was criticised for many years as being too large. At the present time the city will not give up an inch of it even for ornamental city buildings. Parks should be laid out in a systematic manner. Each section of the city must be studied, and also the surrounding territory, and the location, size and design of the park for that section should be planned. We should have small parks or breathing spots near the business centers, and in the congested portions, and playground in certain sections. We must have larger parks for the crowded residential sections, and then parks on the outskirts of larger dimension or of large undeveloped acres of land.

The city of Berlin has now about four million people. It has been laid out and its development planned up to the year 2,000 when it is estimated the city will have ten million [illegible]. Some German cities, collecting taxes, pay their dends each year out of earned and derived. Some ties own from ten thousand to [illegible] thousand acres in the city limits.

Our city streets must be planned. Broadway is too narrow at its intersection with the Strand. If any building along the block should be burned down or torn down the city should purchase ten or twenty feet and compel the building to be built further back. Of course, the first story might be allowed to be built out temporarily at a rental until the city acquired further property. The same thing should be done in regard to the westerly side of East Strand. All such plans should be evolved before the time comes. Could not Broadway have been advantageously widened in front of the City Hall when the property opposite was purchased and then have a wide roadway suitable for countermarching by and the review of parades

Certain streets in our city should be graded. The city should have complete jurisdiction over the planting of trees and should mark the trees.

When the Sleightsburgh bridge is built why shouldn't there be a public market place at the entrance of the bridge or at one side of the entrance. These markets afford a meeting place for the country producers and the consumer, city peddler and city retailer. It might be of value to those who must practice the closest domestic economy and would allow them to obtain fresh vegetables. Such a place is in comparative proximity to a residential district whose inhabitants would probably take advantage of such marketing facilities. One might also be established uptown with good results.

If our city is never to grow or boom and no outsiders or strangers ever come here, our street naming would be all right. If we look for a larger city with many manufacturers why not consider a proper and suitable street nomenclature. Our manner of street names is certain puzzling to strangers. It is true that we don't have so many strangers coming that it becomes a nuisance, but we must prepare for the time when we will have that many. It seems to me that naming streets by numbers or letters is very unattractive. I am in favor of using names. Why not rename our streets and especially the streets leading from Broadway by naming them in such a way that the initial letter would indicate their location by their alphabetical order. Begin either uptown or down town and use the same names that we now have or some of them. Name them in the following order: Abbey, Abeel, Abruyn, Ardsley, Arlington, Augusta, Barmann, Beach, Belvedere, Bernard, Berrien, Bond, Boulevard, Brewster, Brook, Brown, Bruyn, Burgevin, Burnett, Calvert, etc. I have named twenty or our present streets. As a test, I will read them again and let each of you who have lived here many years or all your life count those, the location of which you know, and see how many of the twenty you cannot locate in your minds. By naming our streets in this way the name of the street would indicate its geographical location at once. Our houses and buildings should be numbered in a uniform way. At the present time one-half of our buildings are masquerading under the number that belongs to its neighbor.

If the Broadway grade crossing was eliminated, the station could be nearer Broadway, eliminating a long walk for hundreds of persons daily. We could have a large open space and traffic distributing square or a semi-circular forecourt or space with a place for automobiles, cabs and other vehicles. Our trolley cars could run right around the semicircle, the colonial division running on the Broadway track from Dederick street to Cedar street.

We have many small spaces and odd corners that could be utilized and used for the placing of fountains, decorative and tasteful advertising columns for which the city would be paid and which should be the only advertising of its kind allowed, and for small trees, shrubbery, monuments, comfort stations, street car shelters, etc.

In connection with the high school grounds there is adjoining property that could be utilized as a semi-stadium or semi-colosseum. It could be used as an athletic field, for a horse or an auto show, out door fairs, auto polo and aviation meets, educational and religious and general open air assemblages, pageants, open air theatrical performances, etc., with a skating pond in the winter. It could be rented out for some of those purposes and could be so built as to be added on. It would certainly attract strangers and anything that does that at not too high a cost is highly profitable to the city.

A city should have partial if not complete control over hospitals. Even if the city does not contribute anything directly it does indirectly by exemption from taxation. A hospital should be to a certain extent public and publicly supported so that no one should be or feel humiliated at becoming a patient there. The health of a city largely concerns the city and a hospital should not be considered as being a dispenser of charity. One borrows books without cost from our library and attends our schools without the payment of fees without feeling the stigma of charity thrust upon him. A community must pay the expenses of a hospital other than its revenue derived from pay patients and endowments either directly or indirectly.

The city should own its own gas and electrical works and the trolley roads and city transportation lines. Now we have the telephone, trolley and electric light poles together making a nuisance instead of an embellishment. All unnecessary ugly objects should be eliminated and excluded.

Municipal ownership of public utilities is becoming more general. We should have our own power plant to furnish electric current for the city traction, street and municipal building, lighting and power purposes and for sale to private consumers. We have water power close at hand. Cities within a hundred miles or so of us generate electric current by steam at much less cost than this city is paying.

It is often asserted that cities cannot operate public utilities as economically as can private corporations. It has been proved that this is not true. There are cities in this state that have municipal lighting sytem selling electric current at 4 cents per K. W. Sheffield, England, took over the street transportation in 1896. It pays much better wages than the private company, has better equipment, accommodates the public better on the basis of a one penny fare and makes a large profit. For the year 1913, it made a net revenue of over $760,000. A part of this amount was used to pay interest and a goodly part for a sinking fund to redeem mortgages, bonds and stocks. Nearly $150,000 was applied to a reserve fund, and $228,000 paid to the city. In about twelve years it paid off and redeemed a large amount in mortgages, bonds and stocks, bettered the equipment and paid over to the city over two millions of dollars. I might cite our own water works as an example. I don't know of anyone who would advise selling it and obtaining our water from a private company.

If the city owned the trolley road it might run the Colonial division upon Broadway between Delaware avenue and Cedar street. The city hall section could then be used as a civic center with all cars stopping there and at the high school, the armory, etc. Organizations intending to build ornamental club houses might be persuaded to build in that locality. The city should own the property on both sides of Broadway from Andrew street to O'Reilly street. We could have certain large buildings grouped there with unity, balance and splendor. Churches are subsidized and are usually attractive. Buildings that are semi-private and semi-public should be subsidized by remission of partial taxation or for a certain number of years, providing they are built up to a certain standard.

If the city owned the trolley road we would own Kingston Point Park, which should belong to the city. We should also own and use the beach to the north of the park and the intervening land. We could also have comfort stations as waiting stations for the trolley. We could extend the trolley from the West Shore station into the Second ward district.

It is very seldom that a private corporation will co-operate with a city. Its principal object is to tie the city up for a long time with a contract advantageous to itself.

Abroad they would not think of putting lights less than thirty to sixty feet high as low lights close together are considered the most costly method and cause unequal distribution of light. Improved forms of lighting are certain but with a private company furnishing light, no improved form can be adopted for many years. We are in need of a municipal electric lighting plant about as much as anything else. Plans should be made to have it as soon as possible. We have available water power at our door. With the trolley road owned by the city and a municipal electric plant the electric current could be generated by means of steam if not by water power, for both utilities as in other cities.

In some cities abroad they have a municipal slaughtering house where the butchers purchase their animals on the hoof, use the facilities of the house for slaughtering, and all dressed meat is inspected and stamped with the date. They are so constructed and maintained that they are not nuisances and no one can take exception to their presence in the city and are more sanitary than the ordinary house.

As city buildings are few the appearance of the streets can be improved mainly through the regulation of private buildings. It is well known that the stricter the regulation the greater the degree of personal liberty enjoyed by all. There have been certain parcels of land sold in our city with restrictions as to the use of the property and as to the minimum distance any building should be erected from the street. This fact shows the desirability and necessity of building regulations in our city. We don't put cook stoves in the parlor. Neither should we allow the further building of factories in our residential districts.

In New York city no heavy traffic or push cart peddling is permitted on Fifth avenue or Riverside Drive. Business and traffic are halted at 70th street on West End avenue. They even have regulations of buildings and traffic in cities in Australia and India.

Certain districts in our city should be laid out as exclusive residential districts such as Albany avenue. All plans for buildings should be approved.

What plans have we for our water front? I have been to Boston within the past couple of weeks. It has a fine, natural harbor but failed to use up-to-date facilities and certain large vessels could not enter its port. It lost heavily to other ports by reason thereof. Now it will spend $12,000,000. Buffalo had no harbor but erected a sea wall. In point of tonnage it is now the tenth port in the United States; which is a wonderful showing. New York city will spend seventy million dollars in Jamaica Bay and the United States seven millions additional. Montreal spent forty millions and her commerce increased from twenty-five millions to seventy-one millions of dollars in a few years. Kingston doesn't own a foot of water front. It should certainly have a small park or breathing place directly on the Rondout creek. It is just as important to the small city as to the large city, and especially if the small city expects to grow.

I do not submit these prospective improvements for your consideration except to call your attention to the fact that there are many things that should be inquired into, examined into, investigated and planned. It might not be advisable to carry out the matters I have referred to, but they are subjects that should be considered. In fact, everything and anything that the fertile, active mind with some experience in city planning, can conceive, should be considered. It is true that everything thought of and suggested will not be desirable. It is equally true that we must keep within certain bounds and that some desirable things are beyond us at the present time. If some things are not planned in advance the people will not realize their necessity when the proper time has come. The plans must be made out in advance, with the most urgent matters at the top to be first executed. The plans may have to be changed but no harm is done by that. A well conceived and well executed plan saves vast sums spent upon reconstruction. We have one great example staring us in the face, being that of the West Shore railroad. We all know that could have been avoided had the city foreseen things and planned. If there is no settled plan to carry out the best possible way to take care of the growth of the city, there may be no growth. Everything involves planning if it is only maintenance work. There must be some person or persons to plan the streets, so that all have access to the different parts of the city in the most direct manner possible, to study the movements of the people, to study each section of the city as each has its own individuality, to study utility and beautification, to study to increase the health, comfort and convenience of the public and to give the public the greatest possible value for each dollar expended, to study and evolve a real ground plan, to study the present and future needs of the city, to study a definite plan of civic improvement and not permit the erection of any structures not in harmony with it, to study new private dwellings as public buildings are few and the appearance of the streets can be improved practically only through the regulation of private buildings, to conceive and develop the best plans, to study system and eliminate carelessness, neglect, inadequacy and stupidity in treatment.

The form of charter that will furnish the best possibilities in city planning is, in my opinion, the best form of charter. Such form will give the greatest efficiency and the greatest economy, and the best results. In fact, the different forms of charter must be weighed on the municipal scales of city planning. The question of city planning is the test.

We should have such form of city government that it will not be interrupted with a change of administration every two years and sometimes creating a prejudice or ill feeling or hostility between the outgoing and the incoming administrations so that if the outgoing administration had any plans it is not apt to impart them to the incoming administration, and if the incoming administration becomes aware of them it will probably not carry them out. Where the term is for a brief period, the administration is unable to develop any plan on a definite basis and execute it, and if anything is accomplished it is by piecemeal.

In Germany where city planning has been an art for a century or more and used by all cities large and small, the governing body of the city is selected from citizens having the largest property holdings and who command respect on account of their means and mental ability and moral standing. If a person has been unusually successful in his own business sphere, they believe that it is an indication of the possession of brains and of business and executive ability. They are largely interested in the success of a community just as a large stockholder is interested in the success of a corporation, and in all negotiations had by the city it is well represented both as to the ability and as to the interest of the city's representatives. They have a real sense of responsibility. In all large undertakings they engage experts.

In Germany they can and they do prepare themselves to become administrators during their educational careers. If they make a reputation in one city, either as mayor, police commissioner, engineer, postmaster, etc., they are called to or promoted to other more important cities, moving and being advanced to large cities as their efficiency develops and increases just as is done in large railroads and other large corporations.

In my opinion the form of city government that is not completely changed at any time is the best because it permits continual planning without interruption and that we must have if we want to ride on the back of progress.

It has been a difficult municipal problem in the past to secure proper administrative results. In recent years, however, it has come to the notice of the American cities that there is a system which has revolutionized city administration and which has given proper administrative results. It is no innovation. It has stood the test of time and of practice. It has taken the place of the old aldermanic system in over 350 cities. Of course, it is unnecessary for me to state that I refer to the commission form.

Under the form of government the responsibility to the people is usually centered in five men. I am of the opinion that five is the best number. It is proving very efficient, and without question, will soon supersede the old aldermanic system in practically all of our cities. In some of the cities friction developed amongst the commissioners although not to the extent it has amongst aldermen because where men must meet each other often face to face and talk over and discuss matters prejudice and ill feeling will disappear if the men are of any standing whatsoever. Besides, it was discovered that notwithstanding it was a better plan than the aldermanic system, yet, it did not give the highest efficiency. To cure that defect the plan was modified to allow the appointment of a city manager who is chosen within or without the city for his ability and experience in this line of work and who has complete executive authority under the control of the commissioners who sit as a legislative body. The city manager holds office at the will of the commissioners. The commission plan with a city manager gives the city someone at the helm of the city government all of the time. There should be someone. I have spent 1,243 hours on city matters during the six months ending July first. This is an average of about 48 hours per week. It means that if the present system is continued, the mayor must either retire from his business or give a goodly part of each day, and every evening, and every Sunday to the city. Of course, this reasoning does not apply if he is passive and inactive, but the city does not want such officials.

The city manager plan is just as desirable and applicable to the small city as to the large one. The plan with the city manager acting under the direction of the commissioners relieves the commissioners of a great mass of detail and makes the commissionerships attractive to the big men of the place. That is the point. You can get men of prominence in the community interested. They do not have to sacrifice their business interest to become commissioners. If one commissioner is elected each year, or two every two years, for a term or four or five years, politics to a great extent will be eliminated as it will not change the plan under which the city is being conducted and it will not give any political party city jobs. There is less jealousy and friction and less politics in it. I know that about fifty thousand dollars can be saved each year in our city. Isn't it worth the expenditure of five thousand dollars to do it?

For all the reasons stated and others which lack of time does not allow me to state, I favor government by limited council, with the appointive city manager. This is designated as Plan C in the simplified form of government. This plan furnishes a skeleton upon and around which a practical charter can be constructed. I discussed this plan at the mayor's conference and have annexed a copy of my address there but will not read it as it has been published in the local papers. If the present city charter is continued with modifications and changes, there are some matters that I would like to call your attention to later, such as the absolute unconstitutionality of title eight of our charter creating a board of police commissioners, as decided by the court of appeals in regard to another city from which our provision was evidently copied.

I feel, considering the standing of the citizens interested in this movement, however, that whatever your final determination and decision may be, it will be approved by ninety per cent of the people, and everyone will have a better realization of the advisability of city planning because of this movement, and I will be within that ninety per cent circle.

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Thomas J. Comerford said he had lived in a city under commission form of government and strongly advised that the committee go slow on commission charter. For success of such a plan the men behind it should be bigger than politics. He spoke of the situation in Galveston where the biggest men in the community threw themselves into the work when they were needed. He also referred to the work of John Patterson and what he had done for Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Comerford also referred to the government of Poughkeepsie with a mayor, common council and board of public works. The question was to get bigger and better men otherwise the commission form of government would be a failure. An outgoing mayor can cripple the incoming mayor and make a heavy tax budget but the man for mayor should be one too big to do that.

Former Mayor A. W. Thompson suggested the plan of adopting that under which New York is governed. Each incoming mayor could have it all his own way, even to the patronage. The mayor and aldermen should have salaries.

Mayor Canfield said that Mr. Thompson's plan would prevent continuous planning for the future. He said that any form that would give those in authority the right to pass an ordinance without going to Albany would be the best. He said that excellent results were gotten from the present system of boards. Mr. Comerford approved the suggestion of the mayor in planning for the future and this was also endorsed by Chester Rifenbary.

An adjournment was then taken until Wednesday night.

Sweeping and Sensational Garment Price-Reductions!

"Clearance sales" in Kingston are as numerous as fleas on a "yaller dorg." Do not they remind you of times when you stepped from a train and were ringed by a band of "hotel runners," all making sword-like thrusts at you with stubby forefingers and each outvieing his fellow in brass-lunged vehemence? If you are wise and want the best garments at legitimate, deeply-cut prices, you will shoo off the whole crew and come straight to us, where you are assured of the greatest values.

We go along in our own quiet, unostentatious way, slashing prices whenever the mood seizes us, regardless of the claims or pretentions of retailers. We can do so because we are manufacturers and makers of the garments we sell. This is distinctly a Kingston enterprise, launched with private capital and nurtured on the generous patronage of an appreciative public. Come to us, select the fabric that strikes your fancy and we'll make your Coat, Suit or Skirt for what ready-made costs.

Regular $14.00 to $25.00 Suits

Fetching models, of wool serge, in the wanted colorings; coats are peau de cygne lined. Special for Friday and Saturday only at..... **$3.95**

Regular $5.00 to $12.00 Capes

In striped crepe, with fancy bengaline collars, brocades, etc.; a full range of fashionable colors. For Friday and Saturday only at..... **$2.95**

Regular $4.00 to $6.00 Dresses

New, fresh, up-to-the-minute models, for street, afternoon, dancing, party or evening wear. For Friday and Saturday only at..... **$2.98**

J. DAVIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY

OUT OF THE HIGH-PRICE DISTRICT
602 Broadway, Near Downs St. Open Evenings

WE MAKE ALTERATIONS TO GARMENTS, NO MATTER WHERE YOU BUY THEM, AT REASONABLE CHARGES. ALL WORK DONE ON THE PREMISES AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED



The Pleasures of the Table

are enjoyed only when your teeth can chew properly. The road to Wellville is by mastication. Bring your teeth troubles to

DR. HILL
312 Wall St.

and we'll equip you for the road. Expert in Bridge and Crown Work, Natural Sets, and prices "just right" say our pleased clients.

Lady in Attendance. 'Phone 866.

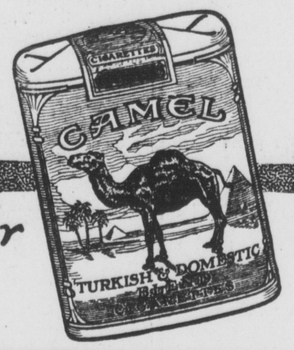
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Camels are 20 for 10 cents, and you can't buy a more satisfying cigarette at any price Stake a dime against a package to-day.

If your dealer can't supply you, send 10c for one package or $1.00 for a carton of ten packages (200 cigarettes), postage prepaid. After smoking one package, if you don't find CAMELS as represented, return the other nine packages and we will refund your money.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.



20 for 10 cents

Ford

They see the light. Heaviness in automobile construction was thought to be the right thing until Henry Ford built the light, strong Model T. That Fords now outnumber any other car, three to one, proves that Henry Ford is right. And so now they're all advertising lightness. Place your order to-day.

$525 for the runabout; $575 for the touring car and $775 for the town car—f. o. b. Kingston, N. Y., complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from James Millard & Son Co.,, Kingston, N. Y.

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Washburn Crosby's Gold Medal, 24½ lb sack 69c

FRUIT, VEGETABLES.

Large Sweet Oranges .....35c doz.
Bananas .....20c doz.
Large Lemons .....25c doz.
Home Grown Cabbage..8c, 10c head
Cucumbers .....3 for 5c
Beets .....5c bunch
Carrots .....5c bunch
Onions ..... 2 bunches, 5c
New Potatoes .....40c pk.

BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE.

Best Butter .....32c lb
Gold Coin Butterine .....27c lb
Fresh Eggs .....28c doz.
Full Cream Cheese .....20c lb
Snappy Cheese .....10c apiece
Peanut Butter .....2 lbs 25c
Pure Lard, 13c lb; 2 lbs 25c
Compound Lard .....10c lb
Crisco .....22c can

CANNED FISH.

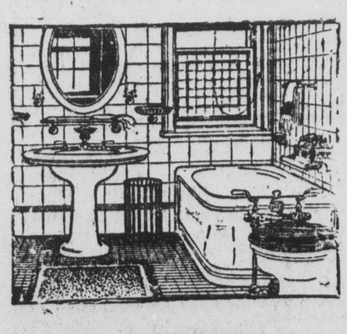
Soused Mackerel .....15c can
Kippered Herring .....10c, 15c can
Domestic Sardines .....6 cans 25c
Imported Sardines .....10c can
Pink Salmon, 9c can; 3 cans 25c
Shredded Codfish. 9c glass; 3 glasses 25c
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Large Pineapples 12c
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Canned Corn, 3 cans 25c
Campbell's Soups, 3 cans 25c
Campbell's Baked Beans, 3 cans 25c
Star, Clover or Magnolia Milk..10c
Evaporated Milk, 3 large cans ..25c
Pure Catsup, 3 bottles 25c
Vanilla, bottle 5c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes, 3 pkgs..25c
Highland Rolled Oats, 2 lb pkg..10c
Shredded Wheat, pkg 10c
Our Special Blend Coffee, lb 25c
Our Special Blend Tea, lb 40c
Lenox Soap, 7 cakes 35c
Kirkman's Borax Soap, 6 cakes..25c
Fels Naphtha Soap, 6 cakes 25c
Ivory Soap, 6 cakes 25c
7 Boxes Matches 25c
7 Rolls Toilet Paper 25c
3 Cans Dutch Cleanser 25c
3 Large Bottles Ammonia 25c
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that people wait for, that our customers, as well as others know is a real genuine sale, because we only have a sale twice a year, in January to close out "what's left" of winter goods and in July to close out "what's left" of summer goods. In the season we as well as other stores must make a profit, but when the season is over we are willing to sell out at the wholesale prices instead of the retail; now come as you have at our past sales and lay in a supply to last you for some time; take a minute of your time now and make a list of the things you want, also figure out what you save on each article and see if it isn't worth while.



All of Our Men's $9.85 Suits

which includes plain blue serges, fancy weave serges, gray and brown mixtures, coat is cut 3 button style, vest a medium high cut, pants with belt loops and cuffs; the sale price is

$7.48

Every 48c Princely or Jack Rabbit Shirt

which means many colors in the Jack Rabbit work shirts, mostly dark, collars are attached. The Princely shirts are to put a collar on, neat black and white effects, plain white, plain blue and cream with soft double collar; sale price is

39c

All the Men's $18.00 Suits

which includes the "Marks Make" and "National Student Make," both are makers of hand tailored garments; choose from blues, grays and browns, at the sale price of

$13.95



Every $4.85 Boys' Norfolk Suit

in this store is marked down to $3.98; the blue serges, the browns, the grays, tans and many other mixtures; the coat is Norfolk style, with plaits and patch pockets, pants are full cut knickerbocker; ages 7 to 18; at the price of

$3.98

Men's 98c Pants

which you will find piled high on a special table; colors are gray, blue and brown, some have belt loops; they are worth at least $1.50 a pair; the sale price is

79c

Men's 48c Underwear

which includes the tan balbriggan, the porosknit, the B. V. D., the black balbriggan and the gray pin dot; all sizes in both shirts and drawers; sale price is

39c

Men's 98c Summer Caps

choose from at least fifty of these caps, in all kinds of patterns and colors, instead of paying 98c you get them at the sale price of

69c

50c Genuine President Suspenders

that come in many different patterns, we use this at our sales to keep things lively, and to think we sell them at

29c

15c Men's Sox

and you may choose from plain black, light or heavy weight, black with white sole, tans, grays and blues; sizes 10-10½-11, at the sale you pay us

10c

The $4.85 Cream Flannel Pants

that are made with belt loops and cuffs, a plain cream color flannel, what we have left will be sold during the sale at

$3.98

Young Men's $14.75 Norfolk Suits

which means blue serges, tans, browns, gray worsteds, gray flannels, hairline stripes and fancy effects, made with plaits to bottom or down to stitched on belt; the sale price is

$11.95

$3.85 Odd Pants for Men

which includes many shades of gray, in both the narrow and wide stripes. The cloth is a worsted, also blue serges are here and many shades of flannels; sizes 30 to 54 waist.

$2.98

All $11.75 Norfolk Suits

This means you may pick out any $11.75 Norfolk suit and pay us $9.48, choose from blue serges, gray worsteds, browns and fancy cassimeres; sizes 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.

$9.48

All Styles of Men's 19c Rubber Collars

the Dupont, the Wheeler, the Roosevelt of the genuine rubber make. When we have a sale the price is reduced to

13c

All Boys' 50c "Bell" Blouse Waists

the blouses that fit so well and have the patent invisible drawer string; choose from plain blues, dark stripes, tan khaki, white, black sateen and light patterns; sale price is

39c

Boys' 48c Knicker Pants

which means the blue cloth, the many shades of gray or brown, worsteds, cassimeres or the khaki duck; sizes 4 to 17; sale price is

39c

Our Line of Men's $25 Suits

is made by David Marks & Sons and the National Student people, you may choose from grays, blues, browns or tans and instead of paying $25.00 the sale price is.. .. ..

$19.85

Men's 98c Emperor Shirts

are guaranteed fast color, you may choose from the neckband style to put a collar on the soft shirt with the double collar attached, and the shirt with soft detached collar. All kinds of colors, sale price is....

79c



Picked from Our Line of Men's $11.75 Suits

choose any one in the store, a blue serge, a brown, a pretty shade of gray in plain or fancy effect. Coats are cut two or 3 button style. Vest is high cut. Pants with or without cuffs. Sale price is ....

$9.48

Boys' $2.88 Suits

in the norfolk style with plaits and patch pockets, pants full cut knickerbocker. Choose from the grays, the browns, tans and blue effects. Ages 7 to 17. The sale price is

$1.98

Men's $14.75 Grey Serge Suits

the serge wears so well, holds its shape and is so comfortable, you may choose from light, medium or dark shades of gray; it's all wool worsted; the sale price is

$11.95



THEY SURELY ARE WONDERFUL LITTLE WORKERS---

FREEMAN ONE-CENT-A-WORD "WANT" ADLETS

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES.	Crisco .....22c can
Large Sweet Oranges .....35c doz.	CANNED FISH.
Bananas .....20c doz.	Soused Mackerel .....15c can
Large Lemons .....25c doz.	Kippered Herring .....10c, 15c can
Home Grown Cabbage..8c, 10c head	Domestic Sardines .....6 cans 25c
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Carrots .....5c bunch	Shredded Codfish.
Onions .... 2 bunches, 5c	9c glass; 3 glasses 25c
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39c



Picked from Our Line of Men's $11.75 Suits

choose any one in the store, a blue serge, a brown, a pretty shade of gray in plain or fancy effect. Coats are cut two or 3 button style. Vest is high cut. Pants with or without cuffs. Sale price is .....

$9.48

Every 48c Princely or Jack Rabbit Shirt

which means many colors in the Jack Rabbit work shirts, mostly dark, collars are attached. The Princely shirts are to put a collar on, neat black and white effects, plain white, plain blue and cream with soft double collar; sale price is

39c

Men's 98c Pants

which you will find piled high on a special table; colors are gray, blue and brown, some have belt loops; they are worth at least $1.50 a pair; the sale price is

79c

50c Genuine President Suspenders

that come in many different patterns, we use this at our sales to keep things lively, and to think we sell them at

29c

Young Men's $14.75 Norfolk Suits

which means blue serges, tans, browns, gray worsteds, gray flannels, hairline stripes and fancy effects, made with plaits to bottom or down to stitched on belt; the sale price is

$11.95

All Styles of Men's 19c Rubber Collars

the Dupont, the Wheeler, the Roosevelt of the genuine rubber make. When we have a sale the price is reduced to

13c

Our Line of Men's $25 Suits

is made by David Marks & Sons and the National Student people, you may choose from grays, blues, browns or tans and instead of paying $25.00 the sale price is.. .. ..

$19.85

Boys' $2.88 Suits

in the norfolk style with plaits and patch pockets, pants full cut knickerbocker. Choose from the grays, the browns, tans and blue effects. Ages 7 to 17. The sale price is

$1.98

All the Men's $18.00 Suits

which includes the "Marks Make" and "National Student Make," both are makers of hand tailored garments; choose from blues, grays and browns, at the sale price of

$13.95



Men's 48c Underwear

which includes the tan balbriggan, the porosknit, the B. V. D., the black balbriggan and the gray pin dot; all sizes in both shirts and drawers; sale price is

39c

15c Men's Sox

and you may choose from plain black, light or heavy weight, black with white sole, tans, grays and blues; sizes 10-10½-11, at the sale you pay us

10c

$3.85 Odd Pants for Men

which includes many shades of gray, in both the narrow and wide stripes. The cloth is a worsted, also blue serges are here and many shades of flannels; sizes 30 to 54 waist.

$2.98

All Boys' 50c "Bell" Blouse Waists

the blouses that fit so well and have the patent invisible drawer string; choose from plain blues, dark stripes, tan khaki, white, black sateen and light patterns; sale price is

39c

Men's 98c Emperor Shirts

are guaranteed fast color, you may choose from the neckband style to put a collar on the soft shirt with the double collar attached, and the shirt with soft detached collar. All kinds of colors, sale price is....

79c

Men's $14.75 Grey Serge Suits



the serge wears so well, holds its shape and is so comfortable, you may choose from light, medium or dark shades of gray; it's all wool worsted; the sale price is

$11.95

THEY SURELY ARE WONDERFUL LITTLE WORKERS—

FREEMAN ONE-CENT-A-WORD "WANT" ADLETS

DURING JULY AND AUGUST STORE CLOSES AT 5 O'CLOCK, EXCEPT SATURDAY .:. .:.

G. A. HART & CO.

SPECIAL SALES

Our entire line of Suits, ranging in price from $15.00 to $35.00 has been divided into three assortments and three prices. This is high class merchandise. We feel sure of your appreciation of this offer. Only three prices cover our entire stock of suits .....$5.00, $10.00, $12.50.

The few Coats left are marked at very low prices.

Silk Dresses $6.98

Every Silk Dress in the store no matter what the style, color or former price is now.....$6.98

Raincoats, $5.00

Some good coats in this lot all of which sold for much more money—now marked. $5.00

Waists, $1.00

A splendid showing this week of a number of splendid styles in Waists in different materials and models all at .....$1.00 each

See Window Display

315 WALL STREET

KINGSTON, - - N. Y.

Every one says it tastes so good that's why so many people

Drink RED MONOGRAM

Time Table of Ferryboat Transport

Leaves Rondout.—6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 9:45, 10:35, 11:40 a. m.; 12:20, 12:50, 1:30, 2:30, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:15, 5:45, 6:20, 6:50 p. m.

Leaves Rhinecliff.—7:00, 7:55, 9:23, 10:00, 11:10 a. m.; 12:00 m.; 12:38, 1:18, 2:07, 2:51, 3:35, 4:24, 5:00, 5:30, 6:01, 6:35, 7:07 p. m.

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MORNING BOAT FOR

New York STEAMER

MARY POWELL,

COMMENCING MAY 26, 1914.

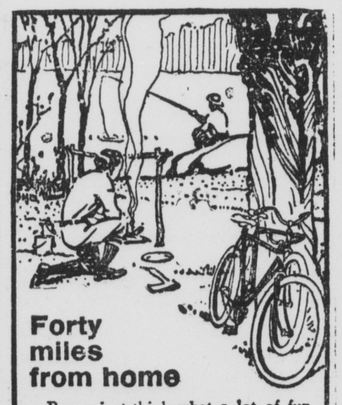
TIME TABLE

Daily Except Sundays

South Bound	a. m.	North Bound	p. m
Kingston, Rondout	6:00	NEW YORK:	
Poughkeepsie	7:00	Desbrosses St.	1:45
Milton	7:15	West 42d St.	2:00
New Hamburgh	7:30	West 129th St.	2:20
Newburgh	8:00	Highland Falls	4:50
Cornwall	8:15	West Point	5:00
West Point	8:35	Cornwall	5:25
Highland Falls	8:40	Newburgh	5:45
NEW YORK:		New Hamburgh	6:15
West 129th St.	11:00	Milton	6:30
West 42d St.	11:20	Poughkeepsie	6:46
Desbrosses St.	11:45	Kingston, Rondout	7:45

Save a half hour by leaving Powell at 129th Street. — Save a half hour by boarding Powell at 129th Street at 2:20.

Mary Powell Orchestra will render Concerts
Meals served at all hours a la Carte.
Table D'Hote Dinner, 75c.
Lay line excursion tickets accepted.
Tickets sold and baggage checked to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Ocean Grove, Atlantic City, etc.
Connection made with Sandy Hook Steamers at 42d St. Pier.
Trolley cars leave Maiden street 5:30 a. m. N. Front and Wall streets 5:35, connecting with Powell at Rondout.



Forty miles from home

Boys—just think what a lot of fun you can get out of a bicycle. Saturday and Sunday camping trips—a 1000-mile tour this summer—easy access to the best swimming hole, secret trout brook or bird cover. Besides, it's great exercise.

IVER JOHNSON Boy Scout BICYCLE

Thirty years ago your father probably rode an Iver Johnson and knew it as the finest machine of that day. The Iver Johnson is still the strongest, fastest, easiest riding bicycle you can buy.

$30 to $40, with special models a little higher.

Ask for big 72-page catalog of bicycles and motorcycles

F. W. DIEHL

702 Broadway

Kingston, N. Y.

Stone Ridge Hotel

BROILED CHICKEN DINNERS AND SUPPERS 50c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Joanna DuBois, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, executate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Ellen Bush and David H. Bush, the executors of the estate of said deceased, at their residence, 240 West Chestnut st., in the said city of Kingston, on or before the 3d day of September, 1914.

Dated February 24, 1914.

ELLEN BUSH
DAVID H. BUSH
Executors.

Farm and Garden

POULTRY INDUSTRY.

Its Development In Eastern Tennessee Is Remarkable.

[F. Roger Miller in the Industrious Hen.]

The real development of the poultry industry in east Tennessee has been accomplished within the past ten years. In 1900 the total value of poultry shipments from the Morristown district was approximately $25,000. Three years later the volume of business had been doubled. Since that time the annual value of shipments has increased to more than $2,000,000, the figures shown by the records of the Morristown freight and express offices for last year.

During the past year the increase in value of broiler shipments alone amounted to more than $200,000, and the manner in which this was accomplished is of itself an interesting story and a story of town and country co-operation, community co-operation, which again demonstrates that all things are possible when organized agencies work together.

The Morristown board of trade, co-operating with the Poultry association and the Farmers' club, inaugurated a



SOME DEVELOPING BROILERS.

campaign in the county for the purpose of increasing poultry production. The need for this work had previously been called to the attention of these organizations by the statement of local poultry dealers and packers that they were no longer able to secure a sufficient supply from this immediate territory and were buying in car lots from other states in order to meet the demands of their regular trade. A report of the board says:

Early in the campaign we found that our farmers must first be induced to send the mongrels to the discard, buy pure bred fowls and enlarge their facilities by the addition of modern incubator and brooder plants. Few of them were willing to venture all the way without some definite guarantee of increased revenue in the immediate future. The matter was presented to the local packers through the board of trade and an agreement of 30 cents per pound was made for all chickens of broiler size delivered on contract during the first four months of 1913.

Armed with the proposition from the packers and information in detail concerning the profits of broiler raising, cost of equipment and plans for developing poultry raising as an important department of every business farm in the county, representatives of the board of trade, the Poultry association and the Farmers' club inaugurated their canvass.

Prior to this campaign the local broiler industry had been carried on in a small way only and with little apparent prospect of large growth. During the season following the campaign over 600,000 broilers for which the farmers received an average of 40 cents each were delivered to Morristown packers, fattened in the local feeding station, which ran its full capacity of 30,000 a day throughout the season, killed, dressed and sold as "fancy milk fed broilers" to select dining car, hotel and restaurant trade in the large cities of the south, east and north. This much was accomplished for the development of the industry in one year. The same agencies are working on the co-operative plan for the continued development of the industry and the near future will add another million to the annual value of the shipments from Morristown alone.

The newest and one of the most promising factors in the development of the industry outside the departments handled through local dealers and packers, is the sterile egg farm. These egg farms, all established within recent years, are devoting their time and efforts chiefly to the production of the "all white, sterile guaranteed fresh eggs," and, eliminating very largely the middleman, are selling direct to concerns supplying a hotel and restaurant trade in the large cities of the east. The superior transportation facilities afforded by the co-operation of the railroads enable these farmers to compete successfully with any section of the United States east of the Mississippi, and the time is not far distant when, with a largely increased production of eggs uniform in size, color and quality, they will be organized and represented in the principal markets of the north, east and south by their own selling agents.

East Tennessee is destined to become the greatest poultry producing section in the United States and that before the passing of many years.

Literary.

The growth of population in Alaska and upper Canada should be distinctly encouraging to our book-sellers. According to a speaker, Norway is "the booksellers' paradise," because of the rarity of amusements and the long, dark nights.—New York Evening Post.

Soaring Meat Prices Being Kept Down at Lay's

It is generally conceded by those who keep a close watch on wholesale market conditions that if beef continues to be as scare in the coming few weeks as it has been during the past month, there will be increases of from 10 to 20 per cent in retail prices. At the risk of a narrow margin of profit, we have succeeded in keeping to the prices which prevailed before the increased prices of the packers.

Our course is consistently simple—to provide the best, price it considerately and let merit have its sway. Every transaction we make bears out our principle of "highest qualities and lowest prices," and every customer is a living advertisement of our business.

THESE SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY ONLY

PRIME BEEF.

Prime Rib Roast, lb....18c, 20c
Beef Pot Roast, lb..18c, 20c, 22c
Beef to Stew, lb.. .....12c

LAMB.

Legs of Lamb, lb.....22c
Lamb to Roast, lb.....22c
Lamb Chops, shoulder, lb.....22c
Lamb to Stew, lb.....14c

PORK.

Loin of Pork and Pork Chops, lb. 18c, 20c, 22c

POULTRY.

Fancy Turkeys, Geese, Chickens and Fowls.
All kinds of home made Bolognas.
Strictly Fresh Eggs, doz.. ..28c
Pure Creamery Butter, lb.. ..35c

JACOB A. LAY 121 Hasbrouck Ave. Quick Auto Delivery

Manhattan Grocery

SPECIAL SALE SATURDAY

Monitor Flour, bag.....60c
Butter, Fresh and Sweet.....24c lb
Best Quality of Butterine.....20c lb
Fancy Fresh Jar Butter.....28c lb.
2 Cans Fancy State Corn.....15c
Fresh Smoked Regular Hams, Thompson's.....19c
Thompson's Home Smoked California Hams.....15c lb.
Manhattan Pure Baking Powder, lb.....14c
Best Full Milk Cheese.....18c
6 lbs Fancy Cleaned Rice.....25c
Clover, Star or Magnolia Milk.....10c
3 Cans Tomatoes.....25c
Salt Alaska Salmon.....10c lb
3 Cans Karo Syrup.....25c
Soda Crackers, Ginger Snaps.....5c lb
Fancy Green Japan Tea.....25c lb.
New Limburger Cheese.....22c lb
Large Pickled Cod Fish.....6c lb
3 cans of Alaska Salmon.....25c
Large Package Hecker's Oatmeal.....18c
Fancy Maple Syrup and Maple Butter, Fancy Swiss Cheese.
New Maple Sugar Just Received.

6 Boxes Sardines.....25c
Fancy Shad, can.....6c
Manhattan Pure Cocoa, ½ lb can 15c
3 Cans Fancy Pumpkin.....25c
Fancy New Peaches.....10c
Fresh Fig Bars.....10c lb
Large Fancy Prunes.....7c lb.
8 Cakes Hainer Soap.....25c
Large Round Herring, doz.....25c
6 Cakes Kirkman's Soap.....25c
Good Mixed Tea, lb.....25c
Special Blend Coffee, lb.....19c
Vanilla and Lemon Extract.....5c
6 Boxes Bird's Eye Matches.....25c
Lima Beans.....10c lb
Cream Corn Starch, pkg.....4c

Potatoes, pk.....35c
Gordon Dry Gin, bot.....95c
Duff Gordon Sherry, bot.....85c
Port or Sherry Wine, gal.....$1.50
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.....85c
Canadian Pure Malt Whiskey.....75c
Cabinet Whiskey, full quarts.....75c
Wilson Whiskey.....$1.00
Paul Jones Whiskey, bot.....95c
3-Star Brandy, bot.....85c
Kimmel Whiskies, bot.....75c
Fancy Box of Cigars.....25c
3-Star Rye, quart.....50c
50 Good Cigars, box.....85c
100 Good Cigars.....$1.50
25 Good Cigars.....50c
Old Port or Sherry Wine, bottle.....35c
30 varieties of Imported Liquors.

JACOB MARKS, 40 North Front Street.

High Food Standards at Shader's Saturday Sale!

Our specialization and scheme of merchandising proves itself most completely—Kingston's fairest prices always, quality considered—when the comparison of every-day values here are set against the special Saturday prices all about us. Where else are standards set so high, where else are stocks so sweet and clean, so well kept and so constantly renewed and enriched, so full of prime quality and so moderately priced? Witness the spendid array of specials listed for our Saturday Sale.

SATURDAY GROCERY SPECIALS

Mason Fruit Jars, quarts, doz., 48c; pints, doz. 48c
E. Z. Seal Fruit Jars, quarts, doz., 65c; pints, doz. 60c
A Rap Can Rubbers, 3 doz...25c
Granulated Sugar, 10 lbs....48c
Crisco, for cooking, can 23c
Paraffin, for sealing jars, 2 cakes 5c
3 pkgs. Kellogg's Corn Flakes 25c
3 pkgs. Post Toasties.....25c
3 pkgs. Puffed Wheat.....25c
2 pkgs. Puffed Rice 25c
Star, Magnolia and Sweet Clover Condensed Milk, can 10c
3 large cans Gold Cross Evaporated Milk 25c
3 large cans Borden's Evaporated Milk 25c
6 small cans Borden's Evaporated Milk 25c
Best Creamery Butter, lb....31c
5 lb. Pails Delaware Butter $1.50
10 lb. Pails Delaware Butter $2.30
Imported Swiss Cheese, lb....35c
Domestic Swiss Cheese, lb....25c

Muenster Cheese, lb. 25c
3 cans Peas 25c
3 cans Corn 25c
3 cans Tomatoes 25c
3 cans Succotash 25c
3 cans Lima Beans 25c
3 cans Campbell's Beans 25c
3 cans Campbell's Soups 25c
Pure Lard, lb. 14c
Compound Lard, lb. 11c
Large Bottle Salad Oil 18c
Hires's Root Beer Extract, bt.15c
Davis's Baking Powder, lb...17c
3 bts. Catsup 25c
Monitor Flour, 24½ lbs., 65c ½ bbl sack $2.60
Christian Superlative Flour, 24½ lbs., 75c; ½ bbl. sack ..$2.90
Hendrick Hudson Flour, 24½ lbs., 68c; ½ bbl. sack...$2.65
Duluth Imperial Flour, 24½ lbs., 70c; ½ bbl. sack $2.75
U. S. Flour, 24½ lbs., 65c; ½ bbl sack $2.60
Pillsbury's Best Flour, 24½ lbs., 75c; ½ bbl. sack $2.90

SATURDAY ONLY MEAT SPECIALS

BEEF.

Prime Rib Roast, lb....18c, 20c
Top Round Steak, lb.....22c
Chuck Steak, lb. 18c
Pot Roast, lb. 18c, 20c
Stew Beef, lb. 12c
FRESH CUT HAMBURG STEAK, lb. 18c
Brisket Corned Beef, bone out, lb. 18c
Rump Corned Beef, bone out, lb. 20c

GENUINE SPRING LAMB.

Hind, ¼ Spring Lamb, lb....22c
Leg of Spring Lamb, lb.. 20c, 22c
Lamb Chops, lb. 22c
Stew Lamb, lb.....12c, 14c

FANCY HOME DRESSED VEAL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

FRESH PORK LOINS.

Pork to Roast, lb..... 20c
Pork Chops, lean, lb... ...20c

HOME SMOKED MEATS.

Cal. Hams, lb. 14½c
Thompson's Regular Hams, lb. 19c
Skinback Hams, lb.....19c
Thompson's Bacon, by strip, lb. 22c
Home Made Bologna and Frankfurters, lb.....18c

VIRGIL SHADER

Phone 626-W 44 E. STRAND

Everybody knows that the Freeman Cent-a-Word Advs bring quick results. Try them

Continued

25 per cent Reduction Sale still continues on all Men's and Boys' Suits, Oxford Shoes, Straw Hats and Caps.

It is useless to quote prices. The merchandise speaks for itself. Nothing but "reliable and up-to-date goods."

Savard and Domser

Operators of Nine Stores

324 Wall Street Kingston, N. Y.

Store now closed at 5 P. M.

COLD FACTS

Indications point to a shortage in the coal supply during the coming Fall and Winter.

A full coal bin insures you a winter's comfort.

Let us insure you with fresh mined, clean D. & H. Celebrated Lackawanna coal.

QUALITY, SERVICE, PREPARATION GUARANTEED.

WATTS & TAMMANY

Successors to Wm. Hiltebrant

Office and Yards 70 Ferry St 'Phone 496.

Hudson River Day Line

STEAMERS

WASHINGTON IRVING, HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON AND ALBANY

1914 TIME TABLE DAILY (Except Sunday) 1914

North Bound.	A. M.	South Bound,	A. M.
New York---		Albany---	
Desbrosses St.	8.40	Hamilton St.	8.30
West 42nd St.	9.00	Hudson	10.40
West 129th St.	9.20	Catskill	11.00
Yonkers	9.45		P.M.
West Point	11.50	Kingston Point	12.25
	P.M.	Poughkeepsie	1.20
Newburgh	12.25	Newburgh	2.15
Poughkeepsie	1.15	West Point	2.50
Kingston Point	2.10	Yonkers	4.30
Catskill	3.25	New York---	
Hudson	3.40	West 129th St.	5.20
Albany---		West 42nd St.	5.30
Hamilton St.	6.10	Desbrosses St.	6.00

Saratoga special trains to and from Albany wharf.

Special trains on our Catskill and Kingston Point wharfs for all points in Catskill Mountains.

Morning and afternoon concerts.

"Watchful Waiting"

is all right, but you know the weather will be cold next winter and it is necessary to have coal before you want to start the fire.

This is the best time to order your supply from

Kingston Coal Co.

THOMAS ST.

Telephone Call 593

CENTRAL HUDSON STEAMBOAT CO.

South Bound for New York.
Week days except Saturday at 5 p. m.
Saturday's at 11 a. m.
Sunday's Str. Ramsdell at 7 a. m.
Str. Romer at 6 p. m.

North Bound for Kingston.
From Pier 24 N. R. Franklin street.
Week day's except Saturday at 4 p. m.
West 129th street, 4:30 p. m.
Saturday Str. Ramsdell at 1:30 p. m.
West 129th street, 2 p. m.
Newburgh, Albany and Troy Line.
North bound at 10:30 a. m.
South bound at 2:15 p. m.

J. F. STEED, Agt.
Tel. 156.

We Offer the 6 Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of

Cities Service Company

At Price to Yield about 7½ Per Cent

The company is earning over twice the dividend requirement on the preferred stock. Dividends are payable monthly on both preferred and common stocks.

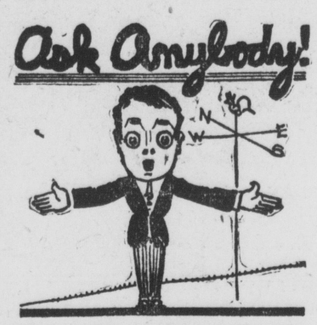
Write for a circular describing this issue and for prices and descriptions of this and other high-grade stock and bond offerings.

J. D. KLINE

Commission Broker, Kingston, N. Y.

Correspondent of C. H. Van Buren & Company, Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 6 Wall street, New York.

'Phone 98. Established 1885.



About Our Taxi Service

It is what you'll want if you're particular—Clean, well-appointed, up-to-date cars of late model—Careful, competent chauffeurs—minimum rates.

Don't take chances—but patronize our service where you're certain of getting satisfaction and service every time.

We are also agents for the following cars:

Chalmers, Locomobile, Studebaker, Stevens-Duryea, K. R. I. T., and Saxon.

An up-to-date Repair Shop and Fire Proof Garage.

708 BROADWAY

VAN'S

Phone 145



The Engagement Ring

It comes but once in a life-time. It means so much. It should be perfect, flawless chaste.

There's much uncertainty about diamonds except to the expert. They should be chosen at a store in which you have implicit confidence. We strive earnestly to merit such confidence.

Diamonds are like gold when wisely bought. They are worth their cost anywhere on earth and are constantly increasing in value. Our gems will bring their price anywhere any time, and we guarantee them positively.

Examine our rings—not only solitaires but all styles for all needs.

C. V. L. Pitts & Son

314 Wall Street, Kingston.

New Lumber Yard Opened

All kinds of lumber and shingles, columns, newels, balusters, sash, blinds, doors, moulding, etc. wholesale and retail.

JUDSON S. NEICE

58-60 O'Neil Street, Kingston

Phone, yard, 667; residence, 1734-L. Quick delivery service.

THE NEW YORK Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Co.

Office, 674 Broadway.

'PHONE 658.

Factory, 485 South Wilbur Ave.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

It's So Easy

to make your home bright and cheerful. Have your old silver replated, your chandeliers refinished, and see what a difference it makes. We do all kinds of plating. Have the metal parts of your auto nickel plated and save labor.

THE W. G. BROWNE MFG. CO.

Foxhall avenue and Stephan st.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

DURING JULY AND AUGUST STORE CLOSES AT 5 O'CLOCK, EXCEPT SATURDAY

G. A. HART & CO.

SPECIAL SALES

Our entire line of Suits, ranging in price from $15.00 to $35.00 has been divided into three assortments and three prices. This is high class merchandise. We feel sure of your appreciation of this offer. Only three prices cover our entire stock of suits .....$5.00, $10.00, $12.50.

The few Coats left are marked at very low prices.

Silk Dresses $6.98

Every Silk Dress in the store no matter what the style, color or former price is now.....$6.98

Raincoats, $5.00

Some good coats in this lot all of which sold for much more money—now marked. $5.00

Waists, $1.00

A splendid showing this week of a number of splendid styles in Waists in different materials and models all at .....$1.00 each

See Window Display

315 WALL STREET

KINGSTON, - - N. Y.

Every one says it tastes so good that's why so many people

Drink RED MONOGRAM

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Leaves Rondout.—6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 9:45, 10:35, 11:40 a. m.; 12:20, 12:50, 1:30, 2:30, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:15, 5:45, 6:20, 6:50 p. m.

Leaves Rhinecliff.—7:00, 7:55, 9:23, 10:00, 11:10 a. m.; 12:00 m.; 12:38, 1:18, 2:07, 2:51, 3:35, 4:24, 5:00, 5:30, 6:01, 6:35, 7:07 p. m.

Sunday Time Table.

Leaves Rondout.—6:30, 7:30, 9:00, 9:45, 10:35, 11:40 a. m.; 12:20, 12:50, 1:30, 2:30, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:15, 5:45, 6:20, 6:50 p. m.

Leaves Rhinecliff.—7:16, 7:55, 9:23, 10:00, 11:10 a. m.; 12 m.; 12:38, 1:18, 2:07, 2:51, 3:35, 4:24, 5:00, 5:30, 6:01, 6:35, 7:07 p. m.

MORNING BOAT FOR New York STEAMER MARY POWELL,

COMMENCING MAY 20, 1914.

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Daily Except Sundays

South Bound	a. m.	North Bound	p. m
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Poughkeepsie	7:00	Desbrosses St.	1:45
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New Hamburgh	7:30	West 129th St.	2:20
Newburgh	8:00	West Point	5:00
Cornwall	8:15	Cornwall	5:25
West Point	8:35	Newburgh	5:45
Highland Falls	8:40	New Hamburgh	6:15
NEW YORK:		Milton	6:30
West 129th St.	11:00	Poughkeepsie	6:45
West 42d St.	11:20	Kingston, Rondout	7:45
Desbrosses St.	11:45		

Save a half hour by leaving Powell at 129th Street.

Save a half hour by boarding Powell at 129th Street at 2:20.

Mary Powell Orchestra will render Concert to Meals served at all hours a la Carte.

Table D'Hote Dinner, 75c.

Lay line excursion tickets accepted.

Tickets sold and baggage checked to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Ocean Grove, Atlantic City, etc.

Connection made with Sandy Hook Steamers at 42d St. Pier.

Trolley cars leave Market street 5:20 a. m. N. Front and Wall streets 5:35 connecting with Powell at Rondout.



Forty miles from home

Boys—just think what a lot of fun you can get out of a bicycle. Saturday and Sunday camping trips—a 1000-mile tour this summer—easy access to the best swimming hole, secret trout brook or bird cover. Besides, it's great exercise.

IVER JOHNSON Boy Scout BICYCLE

Thirty years ago your father probably rode an Iver Johnson and knew it as the finest machine of that day. The Iver Johnson is still the strongest, fastest, easiest riding bicycle you can buy.

$30 to $40, with special models a little higher.

Ask for big 72-page catalog of bicycles and motorcycles

F. W. DIEHL

702 Broadway

Kingston, N. Y.

Stone Ridge Hotel

BROILED CHICKEN DINNERS AND SUPPERS 50c

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Joanna DuBois, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Ellen Bush and David H. Bush, the executors of the estate of said deceased, at their residence, 240 West Chestnut st., in the said city of Kingston, on or before the 8d day of September, 1914.

Dated February 24, 1914.

ELLEN BUSH
DAVID H. BUSH
Executors.

Farm and Garden

POULTRY INDUSTRY.

Its Development in Eastern Tennessee is Remarkable.

[F. Roger Miller in the Industrious Hen.]

The real development of the poultry industry in east Tennessee has been accomplished within the past ten years. In 1900 the total value of poultry shipments from the Morristown district was approximately $25,000. Three years later the volume of business had been doubled. Since that time the annual value of shipments has increased to more than $2,000,000, the figures shown by the records of the Morristown freight and express offices for last year.

During the past year the increase in value of broiler shipments alone amounted to more than $200,000, and the manner in which this was accomplished is of itself an interesting story and a story of town and country co-operation, community co-operation, which again demonstrates that all things are possible when organized agencies work together.

The Morristown board of trade, co-operating with the Poultry association and the Farmers' club, inaugurated a



SOME DEVELOPING BROILERS.

campaign in the county for the purpose of increasing poultry production. The need for this work had previously been called to the attention of these organizations by the statement of local poultry dealers and packers that they were no longer able to secure a sufficient supply from this immediate territory and were buying in car lots from other states in order to meet the demands of their regular trade. A report of the board says:

Early in the campaign we found that our farmers must first be induced to send the mongrels to the discard, buy pure bred fowls and enlarge their facilities by the addition of modern incubator and brooder plants. Few of them were willing to venture all the way without some definite guarantee of increased revenue in the immediate future. The matter was presented to the local packers through the board of trade and an agreement of 30 cents per pound was made for all chickens of broiler size delivered on contract during the first four months of 1913.

Armed with the proposition from the packers and information in detail concerning the profits of broiler raising, cost of equipment and plans for developing poultry raising as an important department of every business farm in the county, representatives of the board of trade, the Poultry association and the Farmers' club inaugurated their canvass.

Prior to this campaign the local broiler industry had been carried on in a small way only and with little apparent prospect of large growth. During the season following the campaign over 600,000 broilers for which the farmers received an average of 40 cents each were delivered to Morristown packers, fattened in the local feeding station, which ran its full capacity of 30,000 a day throughout the season, killed, dressed and sold as "fancy milk fed broilers" to select dining car, hotel and restaurant trade in the large cities of the south, east and north. This much was accomplished for the development of the industry in one year. The same agencies are working on the co-operative plan for the continued development of the industry and the near future will add another million to the annual value of the shipments from Morristown alone.

The newest and one of the most promising factors in the development of the industry outside the departments handled through local dealers and packers, is the sterile egg farm. These egg farms, all established within recent years, are devoting their time and efforts chiefly to the production of the "all white, sterile guaranteed fresh eggs," and, eliminating very largely the middleman, are selling direct to concerns supplying a hotel and restaurant trade in the large cities of the east. The superior transportation facilities afforded by the co-operation of the railroads enable these farmers to compete successfully with any section of the United States east of the Mississippi, and the time is not far distant when, with a largely increased production of eggs uniform in size, color and quality, they will be organized and represented in the principal markets of the north, east and south by their own selling agents.

East Tennessee is destined to become the greatest poultry producing section in the United States and that before the passing of many years.

Literary.

The growth of population in Alaska and upper Canada should be distinctly encouraging to our book-sellers. According to a speaker, Norway is "the booksellers' paradise," because of the rarity of amusements and the long, dark nights.—New York Evening Post.

Soaring Meat Prices Being Kept Down at Lay's

It is generally conceded by those who keep a close watch on wholesale market conditions that if beef continues to be as scare in the coming few weeks as it has been during the past month, there will be increases of from 10 to 20 per cent in retail prices. At the risk of a narrow margin of profit, we have succeeded in keeping to the prices which prevailed before the increased prices of the packers.

Our course is consistently simple—to provide the best, price it considerately and let merit have its sway. Every transaction we make bears out our principle of "highest qualities and lowest prices," and every customer is a living advertisement of our business.

THESE SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY ONLY

PRIME BEEF.

Prime Rib Roast, lb....18c, 20c
Beef Pot Roast, lb..18c, 20c, 22c
Beef to Stew, lb.....12c

LAMB.

Legs of Lamb, lb.....22c
Lamb to Roast, lb.....22c
Lamb Chops, shoulder, lb.....22c
Lamb to Stew, lb.....14c

PORK.

Loin of Pork and Pork Chops, lb. 18c, 20c, 22c

POULTRY.

Fancy Turkeys, Geese, Chickens and Fowls.
All kinds of home made Bolognas.
Strictly Fresh Eggs, doz.....28c
Pure Creamery Butter, lb.....35c

JACOB A. LAY 121 Hasbrouck Ave. Quick Auto Delivery

Manhattan Grocery

SPECIAL SALE SATURDAY

Monitor Flour, bag	60c
Butter, Fresh and Sweet	24c lb
Best Quality of Butterine	20c lb
Fancy Fresh Jar Butter	28c lb.
2 Cans Fancy State Corn	15c
Fresh Smoked Regular Hams, Thompson's	19c
Thompson's Home Smoked California Hams	15c lb.
Manhattan Pure Baking Powder, lb	14c
Best Full Milk Cheese	18c
6 lbs Fancy Cleaned Rice	25c
Clover, Star or Magnolia Milk	10c
3 Cans Tomatoes	25c
Salt Alaska Salmon	10c lb
3 Cans Karo Syrup	25c
Soda Crackers, Ginger Snaps	5c lb
Fancy Green Japan Tea	25c lb.
New Limburger Cheese	22c lb
Large Pickled Cod Fish	6c lb
3 cans of Alaska Salmon	25c
Large Package Hecker's Oatmeal	18c

Fancy Maple Syrup and Maple Butter, Fancy Swiss Cheese.
New Maple Sugar Just Received.

6 Boxes Sardines	25c
Fancy Shad, can	6c
Manhattan Pure Cocoa, ½ lb can	15c
3 Cans Fancy Pumpkin	25c
Fancy New Peaches	10c
Fresh Fig Bars	10c lb
Large Fancy Prunes	7c lb.
8 Cakes Hainer Soap	25c
Large Round Herring, doz	25c
6 Cakes Kirkman's Soap	25c
Good Mixed Tea, lb	25c
Special Blend Coffee, lb	19c
Vanilla and Lemon Extract	5c
6 Boxes Bird's Eye Matches	25c
Lima Beans	10c lb
Cream Corn Starch, pkg.	4c
Potatoes, pk	35c
Gordon Dry Gin, bot	95c
Duff Gordon Sherry, bot	85c
Port or Sherry Wine, gal.	$1.50
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey	85c
Canadian Pure Malt Whiskey	75c
Cabinet Whiskey, full quarts	75c
Wilson Whiskey	$1.00
Paul Jones Whiskey, bot	95c
3-Star Brandy, bot	85c
Kimmel Whiskies, bot	75c
Fancy Box of Cigars	25c
3-Star Rye, quart	50c
50 Good Cigars, box	85c
100 Good Cigars	$1.50
25 Good Cigars	50c
Old Port or Sherry Wine, bottle	25c
30 varieties of Imported Liquors.	

JACOB MARKS, 40 North Front Street.

High Food Standards at Shader's Saturday Sale!

Our specialization and scheme of merchandising proves itself most completely—Kingston's fairest prices always, quality considered—when the comparison of every-day values here are set against the special Saturday prices all about us. Where else are standards set so high, where else are stocks so sweet and clean, so well kept and so constantly renewed and enriched, so full of prime quality and so moderately priced? Witness the splendid array of specials listed for our Saturday Sale.

SATURDAY GROCERY SPECIALS

Mason Fruit Jars, quarts, doz., 48c; pints, doz.	48c
E. Z. Seal Fruit Jars, quarts, doz., 65c; pints, doz.	60c
A Rap Can Rubbers, 3 doz	25c
Granulated Sugar, 10 lbs	48c
Crisco, for cooking, can	23c
Paraffin, for sealing jars, 2 cakes	5c
3 pkgs. Kellogg's Corn Flakes	25c
3 pkgs. Post Toasties	25c
3 pkgs. Puffed Wheat	25c
2 pkgs. Puffed Rice	25c
Star, Magnolia and Sweet Clover Condensed Milk, can	10c
3 large cans Gold Cross Evaporated Milk	25c
3 large cans Borden's Evaporated Milk	25c
6 small cans Borden's Evaporated Milk	25c
Best Creamery Butter, lb	31c
5 lb. Pails Delaware Butter	$1.50
10 lb. Pails Delaware Butter	$2.30
Imported Swiss Cheese, lb	35c
Domestic Swiss Cheese, lb	25c
Muenster Cheese, lb.	25c
3 cans Peas	25c
3 cans Corn	25c
3 cans Tomatoes	25c
3 cans Succotash	25c
3 cans Lima Beans	25c
3 cans Campbell's Beans	25c
3 cans Campbell's Soups	25c
Pure Lard, lb.	14c
Compound Lard, lb.	11c
Large Bottle Salad Oil	18c
Hires's Root Beer Extract, bt.	15c
Davis's Baking Powder, lb	17c
3 bts. Catsup	25c
Monitor Flour, 24½ lbs., 65c ½ bbl sack	$2.60
Christian Superlative Flour, 24½ lbs., 75c; ½ bbl. sack	$2.90
Hendrick Hudson Flour, 24½ lbs., 68c; ½ bbl. sack	$2.65
Duluth Imperial Flour, 24½ lbs., 70c; ½ bbl. sack	$2.75
U. S. Flour, 24½ lbs., 65c; ½ bbl sack	$2.60
Pillsbury's Best Flour, 24½ lbs., 75c; ½ bbl. sack	$2.90

SATURDAY ONLY MEAT SPECIALS

BEEF.

Prime Rib Roast, lb....18c, 20c
Top Round Steak, lb.....22c
Chuck Steak, lb.....18c
Pot Roast, lb.....18c, 20c
Stew Beef, lb.....12c
FRESH CUT HAMBURG STEAK, lb.....18c
Brisket Corned Beef, bone out, lb. 18c
Rump Corned Beef, bone out, lb. 20c

GENUINE SPRING LAMB.

Hind, ¼ Spring Lamb, lb....22c
Leg of Spring Lamb, lb..20c, 22c
Lamb Chops, lb.....22c
Stew Lamb, lb.....12c, 14c

FANCY HOME DRESSED VEAL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

FRESH PORK LOINS.

Pork to Roast, lb.....20c
Pork Chops, lean, lb.....20c

HOME SMOKED MEATS.

Cal. Hams, lb.....14½c
Thompson's Regular Hams, lb. 19c
Skinback Hams, lb.....19c
Thompson's Bacon, by strip, lb. 22c
Home Made Bologna and Frankfurters, lb.....18c

VIRGIL SHADER

Phone 626-W 44 E. STRAND

Everybody knows that the Freeman Cent-a-Word Advs bring quick results. Try them

Continued

25 per cent Reduction Sale still continues on all Men's and Boys' Suits, Oxford Shoes, Straw Hats and Caps.

It is useless to quote prices. The merchandise speaks for itself. Nothing but "reliable and up-to-date goods."

Savard and Domser

Operators of Nine Stores

324 Wall Street Kingston, N. Y.

Store now closed at 5 P. M.

COLD FACTS

Indications point to a shortage in the coal supply during the coming Fall and Winter.

A full coal bin insures you a winter's comfort.

Let us insure you with fresh mined, clean D. & H. Celebrated Lackawanna coal.

QUALITY, SERVICE, PREPARATION GUARANTEED.

WATTS & TAMMANY

Successors to Wm. Hiltebrant

Office and Yards 70 Ferry St

'Phone 496.

Hudson River Day Line

STEAMERS WASHINGTON IRVING, HENDRICK HUDSON, ROBERT FULTON AND ALBANY

1914 TIME TABLE DAILY (Except Sunday) 1914

North Bound.	A. M.	South Bound.	A. M.
New York---		Albany---	
Desbrosses St.	8.40	Hamilton St.	8.30
West 42nd St.	9.00	Hudson	10.40
West 129th St.	9.20	Catskill	11.00
Yonkers	9.45		P. M.
West Point	11.50	Kingston Point	12.25
	P. M.	Poughkeepsie	1.20
Newburgh	12.25	Newburgh	2.15
Poughkeepsie	1.15	West Point	2.50
Kingston Point	2.10	Yonkers	4.30
Catskill	3.25	New York---	
Hudson	5.40	West 129th St.	5.20
Albany---		West 42nd St.	5.30
Hamilton St.	6.10	Desbrosses St.	6.00

Saratoga special trains to and from Albany wharf.

Special trains on our Catskill and Kingston Point wharfs for all points in Catskill Mountains.

Morning and afternoon concerts.

"Watchful Waiting"

is all right, but you know the weather will be cold next winter and it is necessary to have coal before you want to start the fire.

This is the best time to order your supply from

Kingston Coal Co.

THOMAS ST.

Telephone Call 593

CENTRAL HUDSON STEAMBOAT CO.

South Bound for New York.

Week days except Saturday at 5 p. m.

Saturday's at 11 a. m.

Sunday's Str. Ramsdell at 7 a. m.

Str. Romer at 6 p. m.

North Bound for Kingston.

From Pier 24 N. R. Franklin street.

Week day's except Saturday at 4 p. m.

West 129th street, 4:30 p. m.

Saturday Str. Ramsdell at 1:30 p. m.

West 129th street, 2 p. m.

Newburgh, Albany and Troy Line.

North bound at 10:30 a. m.

South bound at 2:15 p. m.

J. F. STEED, Agt.

Tel. 156.

We Offer the 6 Per Cent Cumulative Preferred Stock of Cities Service Company

At Price to Yield about 7½ Per Cent

The company is earning over twice the dividend requirement on the preferred stock. Dividends are payable monthly on both preferred and common stocks.

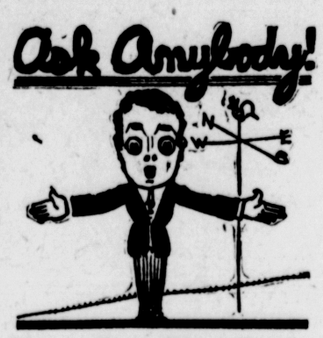
Write for a circular describing this issue and for prices and descriptions of this and other high-grade stock and bond offerings.

J. D. KLINE

Commission Broker, Kingston, N. Y.

Correspondent of C. H. Van Buren & Company, Members Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York, 6 Wall street, New York.

'Phone 98. Established 1885.



About Our Taxi Service

It is what you'll want if you're particular—Clean, well-appointed, up-to-date cars of late model—Careful, competent chauffeurs—minimum rates.

Don't take chances—but patronize our service where you're certain of getting satisfaction and service every time.

We are also agents for the following cars:

Chalmers, Locomobile, Studebaker, Stevens-Duryea, K. R. I. T., and Saxon.

An up-to-date Repair Shop and Fire Proof Garage.

708 BROADWAY

VAN'S

Phone 145



The Engagement Ring

It comes but once in a life-time. It means so much. It should be perfect, flawless chaste.

There's much uncertainty about diamonds except to the expert. They should be chosen at a store in which you have implicit confidence. We strive earnestly to merit such confidence.

Diamonds are like gold when wisely bought. They are worth their cost anywhere on earth and are constantly increasing in value. Our gems will bring their price anywhere any time, and we guarantee them positively.

Examine our rings—not only solitaires but all styles for all needs.

C. V. L. Pitts & Son

314 Wall Street, Kingston.

New Lumber Yard Opened

All kinds of lumber and shingles, columns, newels, balusters, sash, blinds, doors, moulding, etc. wholesale and retail.

JUDSON S. NEICE

58-60 O'Neil Street, Kingston

'Phone, yard, 667; residence, 1724-L. Quick delivery service.

THE NEW YORK Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Co.

Office, 674 Broadway.

'PHONE 658.

Factory, 485 South Wilbur Ave.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

It's So Easy

to make your home bright and cheerful. Have your old silver replated, your chandeliers refinished, and see what a difference it makes. We do all kinds of plating. Have the metal parts of your auto nickel plated and save labor.

THE W. G. BROWNE MFG. CO.

Foxhall avenue and Stephan st.

KINGSTON, N. Y.

GOOD WAGES ARE PAID IN KINGSTON

The committee appointed by the state legislature some time ago to investigate the question of the minimum wage for women in this state, have been making a tour of the state visiting many of the cities and gathering statistics showing the average wages of girls that are employed in the factories and stores. They have appeared in this city and spent some time examining the pay rolls of the different enterprises and found that they compare very favorably with any other city of the size of Kingston in the state. One member of the committee spent nearly two whole days in one of the uptown dry goods stores, looking over the books and examining the number of clerks and the average wage that they receive, and after spending that length of time there said that in no store of its size in the state had he found that the clerks were receiving such high pay.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Deeds Recently Recorded in County Clerk's Office.

The Catskill Mountain Improvement Co. of this city to Alfred Post and Sidney Hughes of Richmond, a parcel of land in the town of Woodstock. Consideration, $1.

Mark Schwartz and wife of Poughkepsie to Hyman and Max Leventhal of this city, a parcel of land in the city of Kingston. Consideration, $10.

W. H. Wood, trustee of the estate of George R. Johnson, to Henry N. Herman, a parcel of land in the town of Denning. Consideration, $320.

Anna Douglas of the city of Kingston to William Kirkpatrick and wife of the city of Kingston, a parcel of land in the city of Kingston. Consideration, $1.

The Breed Financial and Realty Company of Utica to Fred Webster of the town of Lloyd, a parcel of land in the town of Lloyd. Consideration, $1,000.

Entertainment at Accord.

The Sunday school class called "The Willing Workers" of the Methodist Church will give an entertainment in the church hall next Tuesday evening, July 21. The entertainment will be followed by ice cream, cake and lemonade. The proceeds will be used for class and Sunday school purposes. Every one is most cordially invited to attend.

House Struck By Lightning.

The residence of E. B. Myer at Blue Moutain was struck by lightning last Saturday night and considerable damage was done. The house was set on fire in several places but by prompt action of the neighbors the building was saved from destruction.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON

READ! CONSIDER! DON'T WAIT! COME! All Seasonable Apparel For Women and Misses!

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

AT THE RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE CLOAK MFG. CO.'S STORE

Women Who Have Waited to Buy Their Coolest Summer Dresses Will be Glad of These Wonderful Values!

How can we write this announcement to convey the full meaning of the great values. How can we best convince women that they can come here Thursday, Friday and Saturday and take the pick of ten thousand summer dresses at prices that mean genuine savings.

The Irresistible bargains that you can expect from the Up-To-Date Cloak Mfg. Co. will instill more and more confidence in the people of Kingston and vicinity during this mid-summer clearance sale. Here you will find the best merchandise at prices that will create one of the biggest selling events in this section and an event that we defy all competition. The great racks are filled to overflow with beautiful summer apparel, at these prices.

Five Lots of Cool, Beautiful Summer Dresses for Women Who Love Smart Styles-at Less Than Half Price

LOT ONE — All $5.00 Dresses — Selling at $1.50

LOT TWO — All $6.00 Dresses — Selling at $1.98

LOT THREE — All $7.00 Dresses — Selling at $2.75

LOT FOUR — All $10.98 Dresses — Selling at $3.75

LOT FIVE — All $12.00 Dresses — Selling at $5.98

Cloth Suits — Balance of our spring stock — $4.50 — Values up to $25.50

Wash Skirts — White, tan and black and white checks, 79c — Values up to $2.50

500 White Eponge Skirts — Long tunic effect, value $3.50 — Thursday, Friday and Saturday — 98c

Linen Suits — $7 to $10 Suits for $1.98

Cloth Skirts — $4 Skirts for $1.75 — $7 Skirts for $1.98

Lingerie Waists — Newest summer styles — 69c — Values up to $2

Cloth Coats — Many new cape effects suitable for immediate and early fall wear $4.50 — Values up to $15.

Reversible House Dresses — 79c — Retailed elsewhere at $2.00

Auto Dusters — 98c up to $8.50

THE UP-TO-DATE CLOAK MFG. CO. 303-305 WALL STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.

280 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 88 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The Great Wind-Up Sale!

To-morrow Saturday, will be the Close of the Shoe Sale OF THE STOCK OF

JOHN J. LARKIN, 18 Broadway.

IT WILL BE 13 HOURS OF TH7 GREATEST SHOE SELLING IN THIS CITY'S HISTORY. IT WILL MEAN THE DOING OF ONE WHOLE WEEK'S BUSINESS IN 13 HOURS, AS WE ARE GOING TO OFFER TO SELL TOMORROW, IN MANY INSTANCES, 2, 3 AND 4 PAIRS OF SHOES, OXFORDS AND PUMPS, ETC., FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY, AT THE PRICE OF ONE, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO DO IT, AS WE HAVE ADDED MANY EXTRA SALES PEOPLE TO OUR FORCE.

COSTS NO LONGER GAUGE THE SELLING PRICES. EVERYTHING MARKED AT PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM WITH A RUSH.

READ A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS. THEY TELL THE STORY.

Big Lot of WITTEMORE'S 10c SHOE POLISHES Go at 5c

Big Lot of INFANTS' SHOES Go at 10c

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S SANDALS Go at 29c

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S WHITE PUMPS Go at 69c

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S OXFORDS Go at 79c

One Lot of CHILDREN'S PATENT LEATHER AND GUN METAL PUMPS AND OXFORDS Go at 89c

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S HIGH GRADE OXFORDS AND PUMPS Go at 99c

Big Lot of MISSES' WHITE CANVAS PUMPS Go at 69c

One Lot of MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS Go at 45c

One Lot of LADIES' P. L. AND GUN METAL BUTTON OXFORDS Go at $1.49

Big Lot of LADIES' GUN METAL, PATENT LEATHER AND TAN $3.50 AND $4.00 OXFORDS Go at $1.99

One Lot of MEN'S TAN OXFORDS "JUST WRIGHT" GRADE Go at $2.69

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S STRAP PUMPS, ALL LEATHERS Go at 69c

One Lot of LADIES' TAN OXFORDS, NEW ENGLISH STYLE RUBBER SOLE AND HEEL Go at $1.99

Women's Shoes and Oxfords

One Lot of Ladies' Shoes go at pair 99c
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes up $1.75, go at pair $1.39
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $2.50, go at pair $1.79
One lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $2.50 and $3 go at pr. $1.99
One lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $4.00 go at pair $2.39
One lot of Ladies' $2 and $2.50 Oxfords go at pair .. $1.39
One lot of $3.00 Oxfords go at pair $1.99
One lot of $3.50 and $4.00 Oxfords go at pair $2.29
One lot of Ladies' Slippers go at pair 69c
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes go at pair $2.19

Men's Shoes, Boots and Oxfords.

One lot of Men's Shoes up to $2.00, go at pair $1.49
One lot of Men's Shoes up to $3.00 go at pair $2.19
One lot of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes go at pair ... $2.69
Big lot of Men's $3.50 Oxfords go at pair $2.29
Big lot of Men's Tan, Gun Metal and Patent Leather $4.50 Oxfords, go at pair $2.99
Big lot of Men's $4.50 and $5 Oxfords got at pair ... $3.49

Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair 69c
Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair 79c
Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair 99c
Big lot of Misses' Shoes up to $2.00 go at pair $1.39
Big lot of Misses' and Children's Pumps and Oxfords, go at pair 89c

Boys' Shoes and Oxfords.

One lot of Boys' Shoes go at pair 99c
One lot of Boys' Shoes go at pair $1.39
One lot of Boys' Shoes up to $2.50 go at pair $1.89
Big lot of Boys' $2.50 and $3 Oxfords go at pair $1.69
Big lot of Boys' $3.00 Oxfords go at pair $1.89

Great Reduction on All Ladies' and Children's White Footwear.

One Lot of LADIES' HOUSE SLIPPERS Go at 19c

Big Lot of MEN'S JUST WRIGHT OXFORDS Go at $2.69

Big Lot of GIRLS' OXFORDS Go at 99c

One Lot of LADIES' PAT. LEATHER AND GUN METAL SHOES, $3.50 AND $4.00 GRADE Go at $1.99

Big Lot of MEN'S SHOES, ALL GRADES Go at $1.99

Big Lot of MEN'S $3.50 AND $4.00 OXFORDS Go at $2.79

One Lot of BOY SCOUT SHOES Go at $1.29

Big Lot of LADIES' $3 AND $4 OXFORDS Go at $1.99

One Lot of LADIES' WHITE, RUBBER SOLE OXFORDS Go at $1.29

One Lot of STRAP PUMPS LADIES' BLACK VELVET Go at 99c

NOTHING HELD BACK. EVERYTHING IS INCLUDED IN TOMORROW'S BIG SALE, AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE STORE OF

JOHN J. LARKIN,

18 BROADWAY, - - - - DOWNTOWN.

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W. H. Wood, trustee of the estate of George R. Johnson, to Henry N. Herman, a parcel of land in the town of Denning. Consideration, $320.

Anna Douglas of the city of Kingston to William Kirkpatrick and wife of the city of Kingston, a parcel of land in the city of Kingston. Consideration, $1.

The Breed Financial and Realty Company of Utica to Fred Webster of the town of Lloyd, a parcel of land in the town of Lloyd. Consideration, $1,000.

Entertainment at Accord.

The Sunday school class called "The Willing Workers" of the Methodist Church will give an entertainment in the church hall next Tuesday evening, July 21. The entertainment will be followed by ice cream, cake and lemonade. The proceeds will be used for class and Sunday school purposes. Every one is most cordially invited to attend.

House Struck By Lightning.

The residence of E. B. Myer at Blue Moutain was struck by lightning last Saturday night and considerable damage was done. The house was set on fire in several places but by prompt action of the neighbors the building was saved from destruction.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON

READ! CONSIDER! DON'T WAIT! COME! All Seasonable Apparel For Women and Misses!

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

AT THE RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE CLOAK MFG. CO.'S STORE

Women Who Have Waited to Buy Their Coolest Summer Dresses Will be Glad of These Wonderful Values!

How can we write this announcement to convey the full meaning of the great values. How can we best convince women that they can come here Thursday, Friday and Saturday and take the pick of ten thousand summer dresses at prices that mean genuine savings.

The Irresistible bargains that you can expect from the Up-To-Date Cloak Mfg. Co. will instill more and more confidence in the people of Kingston and vicinity during this mid-summer clearance sale. Here you will find the best merchandise at prices that will create one of the biggest selling events in this section and an event that we defy all competition. The great racks are filled to overflow with beautiful summer apparel, at these prices.

Five Lots of Cool, Beautiful Summer Dresses for Women Who Love Smart Styles-at Less Than Half Price

LOT ONE — All $5.00 Dresses Selling at $1.50

LOT TWO — All $6.00 Dresses Selling at $1.98

LOT THREE — All $7.00 Dresses Selling at $2.75

LOT FOUR — All $10.98 Dresses Selling at $3.75

LOT FIVE — All $12.00 Dresses Selling at $5.98

Cloth Suits — Balance of our spring stock $4.50 Values up to $25.50

Wash Skirts — White, tan and black and white checks, 79c Values up to $2.50

500 White Eponge Skirts — Long tunic effect, value $3.50 Thursday, Friday and Saturday 98c

Linen Suits — $7 to $10 Suits for $1.98

Cloth Skirts — $4 Skirts for $1.75; $7 Skirts for $1.98

Lingerie Waists — Newest summer styles 69c Values up to $2

Cloth Coats — Many new cape effects suitable for immediate and early fall wear $4.50 Values up to $15.

Reversible House Dresses — 79c Retailed elsewhere at $2.00

Auto Dusters — 98c up to $8.50

THE UP-TO-DATE CLOAK MFG. CO. 303-305 WALL STREET, KINGSTON, N. Y.

280 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 88 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The Great Wind-Up Sale!

To-morrow Saturday, will be the Close of the Shoe Sale OF THE STOCK OF

JOHN J. LARKIN, 18 Broadway.

IT WILL BE 13 HOURS OF TH7 GREATEST SHOE SELLING IN THIS CITY'S HISTORY. IT WILL MEAN THE DOING OF ONE WHOLE WEEK'S BUSINESS IN 13 HOURS, AS WE ARE GOING TO OFFER TO SELL TOMORROW, IN MANY INSTANCES, 2, 3 AND 4 PAIRS OF SHOES, OXFORDS AND PUMPS, ETC., FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY, AT THE PRICE OF ONE, AND WE ARE PREPARED TO DO IT, AS WE HAVE ADDED MANY EXTRA SALES PEOPLE TO OUR FORCE.

COSTS NO LONGER GAUGE THE SELLING PRICES. EVERYTHING MARKED AT PRICES THAT WILL MOVE THEM WITH A RUSH.

READ A FEW OF THE MANY BARGAINS. THEY TELL THE STORY.

Big Lot of WITTEMORE'S 10c SHOE POLISHES Go at 5c

Big Lot of INFANTS' SHOES Go at 10c

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S SANDALS Go at 29c

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S WHITE PUMPS Go at 69c

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S OXFORDS Go at 79c

One Lot of CHILDREN'S PATENT LEATHER AND GUN METAL PUMPS AND OXFORDS Go at 89c

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S HIGH GRADE OXFORDS AND PUMPS Go at 99c

Big Lot of MISSES' WHITE CANVAS PUMPS Go at 69c

One Lot of MEN'S HOUSE SLIPPERS Go at 45c

One Lot of LADIES' P. L. AND GUN METAL BUTTON OXFORDS Go at $1.49

Big Lot of LADIES' GUN METAL, PATENT LEATHER AND TAN $3.50 AND $4.00 OXFORDS Go at $1.99

One Lot of MEN'S TAN OXFORDS "JUST WRIGHT" GRADE Go at $2.69

Big Lot of CHILDREN'S STRAP PUMPS, ALL LEATHERS Go at 69c

One Lot of LADIES' TAN OXFORDS, NEW ENGLISH STYLE RUBBER SOLE AND HEEL Go at $1.99

Women's Shoes and Oxfords

One Lot of Ladies' Shoes go at pair 99c
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes up $1.75, go at pair $1.39
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $2.50, go at pair $1.79
One lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $2.50 and $3 go at pr. $1.99
One lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $4.00 go at pair $2.39
One lot of Ladies' $2 and $2.50 Oxfords go at pair .. $1.39
One lot of $3.00 Oxfords go at pair $1.99
One lot of $3.50 and $4.00 Oxfords go at pair $2.29
One lot of Ladies' Slippers go at pair 69c
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes go at pair $2.19

Men's Shoes, Boots and Oxfords.

One lot of Men's Shoes up to $2.00, go at pair $1.49
One lot of Men's Shoes up to $3.00 go at pair $2.19
One lot of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes go at pair ... $2.69
Big lot of Men's $3.50 Oxfords go at pair $2.29
Big lot of Men's Tan, Gun Metal and Patent Leather $4.50 Oxfords, go at pair $2.99
Big lot of Men's $4.50 and $5 Oxfords got at pair ... $3.49

Misses' and Children's Shoes.

Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair 69c
Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair 79c
Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair 99c
Big lot of Misses' Shoes up to $2.00 go at pair $1.39
Big lot of Misses' and Children's Pumps and Oxfords, go at pair 89c

Boys' Shoes and Oxfords.

One lot of Boys' Shoes go at pair 99c
One lot of Boys' Shoes go at pair $1.39
One lot of Boys' Shoes up to $2.50 go at pair $1.89
Big lot of Boys' $2.50 and $3 Oxfords go at pair $1.69
Big lot of Boys' $3.00 Oxfords go at pair $1.89

One Lot of LADIES' HOUSE SLIPPERS Go at 19c

Big Lot of MEN'S JUST WRIGHT OXFORDS Go at $2.69

Big Lot of GIRLS' OXFORDS Go at 99c

One Lot of LADIES' PAT. LEATHER AND GUN METAL SHOES, $3.50 AND $4.00 GRADE Go at $1.99

Big Lot of MEN'S SHOES, ALL GRADES Go at $1.99

Big Lot of MEN'S $3.50 AND $4.00 OXFORDS Go at $2.79

One Lot of BOY SCOUT SHOES Go at $1.29

Big Lot of LADIES' $3 AND $4 OXFORDS Go at $1.99

One Lot of LADIES' WHITE RUBBER SOLE OXFORDS Go at $1.29

One Lot of STRAP PUMPS LADIES' BLACK VELVET Go at 99c

Great Reduction on All Ladies' and Children's White Footwear.

NOTHING HELD BACK. EVERYTHING IS INCLUDED IN TOMORROW'S BIG SALE, AT THE OLD AND RELIABLE STORE OF

JOHN J. LARKIN,

18 BROADWAY, - - - - DOWNTOWN.

The Foremost Hotel in the World
in the Taste and Luxury of its Appointments, the Elegance of its Entertainments, and the Perfection Attained in Attendance and Floor Service.

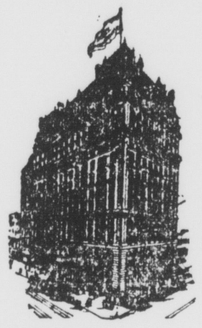
Mr. JAMES B. REGAN
Owner of the

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER

Broadway at Forty-Second Street, New York City

Invites the Patronage of the
Citizens of Kingston
when in New York

and calls attention to the following Superlative Advantages offered by the Hotel Knickerbocker



The Best and Most Completely Equipped Hotel in America

The Finest Cuisine to be found in the United States

Service the Standard of Excellence the World Over

Location Exceptionally Accessible to all the City's Activities

Prices Affording the Maximum of Value and Satisfaction

By special arrangements with the Marconi Wireless Company reservations for rooms may be sent free of charge.

	Per Day
Single Rooms without Bath - -	$2.50
Two Rooms with Bath between, two people	6.00
Single Rooms with Bath	$3.50 to 5.00
Double Rooms with Bath - -	5.00 to 6.00
Suites—Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, from	10.00 to 15.00

Crockford's Wife

By SADIE OLCOTT

One day a man named Crockford went to his bank, drew $500 and was about to go out when he stopped and said to the paying teller:

"Look right over my shoulder. You see that young Italian looking fellow with a striped waistcoat and felt hat with a fancy band? Well, when I got through counting the money you paid me I turned suddenly and caught the fellow looking at the bills with a covetous expression on his face. You know that there are a lot of robberies committed by persons seeing some one draw money from a bank."

"Why don't you call a policeman to see you home or wherever you are going?"

"Because I don't believe I shall die till my time comes, and when it does nothing can save me."

The disappearance of Stephen Crockford was one of the great mysteries of the close of the nineteenth century. The police had a very strong clew, but were unable to follow it. A bank clerk gave them the incident that has been told above, and they did not doubt that the Italian had murdered Crockford, but when or where or what had been done with the body they failed to discover. The only other clew in the matter was furnished by Mrs. Crockford. Her husband when coming home from the city often made a short cut over a path through a wood. She searched the wood and in a part so thick that few ever went into it she found the remains of a fire, and some wood corded near had visibly diminished. In the ashes she found some bits of bone and burned flesh. She picked up also an unburned piece of a man's cuff. This she took to a laundry where her husband was used to having his collars and cuffs laundered, and the mark on it was identified as having been put on a cuff belonging to the missing man. This, indicating that the body had been burned in the thicket, ended the information concerning the disposition of Mr. Crockford's body. The police, getting no further clew, gave up the case.

Crockford was financial man for Englehart & Co., importers of Japanese goods. Mrs. Crockford after her husband's disappearance went to the head of the firm and asked for a position by which she might support herself. She was taken into his private office, where she was informed that a sum was missing from the firm's cash and her husband was suspected of having taken it. He had been seen a day or two before his disappearance in company with a blond woman not his wife. Mr. Englehart believed that Crockford was not dead, but had fled with the blond woman.

On hearing this recital Mrs. Crockford fell on the floor in a faint. So great was the sympathy of Mr. Englehart that he agreed to employ her on the books, she having some knowledge of bookkeeping. She became the assistant of John Hardwick, who had been her husband's assistant. Since the latter's disappearance Hardwick had been promoted to be the financial man of the firm.

A year passed, during which nothing was heard of Crockford. Mrs. Crockford was complained of by Hardwick for inefficiency several times and at last notified the firm that she must leave or he would do so himself. She was informed of the fact and told that since Hardwick was an excellent accountant and willing to work for a mere tithe of what he was worth they had decided that she must go. She asked to be kept till the end of the month, and her request was granted.

One evening Mrs. Crockford telephoned Mr. Englehart that Hardwick was a defaulter and about to take to flight. She begged that Hardwick be arrested or kept in sight. Englehart discredited the information, but put a watch on Hardwick.

The next morning who should appear at Englehart & Co.'s office but Mr. and Mrs. Crockford. They begged to be admitted to the private room of the head of the firm, and there they let in on his brain a flood of information.

Shortly before Crockford disappeared he told his wife that Hardwick was a defaulter, but had trapped him (Crockford) into a position wherein there was excellent evidence that he was the thief. He was every day expecting arrest.

Mrs. Crockford arranged for her husband's disappearance. She dined with him at a public restaurant made up with a blond wig and enameled complexion. She was the Italian who had watched him at the bank. She had taken the wood that had disappeared and burned most of it in her fireplace. With the rest she burned some pieces of meat and bone. The cuff she had partly burned and rubbed the remainder in ashes. Her fainting when informed of her husband's villainy and infidelity was feigned. She had asked for a position with a view to destroying the evidence Hardwick had cooked up against her husband and getting evidence in turn against Hardwick.

The lady who had executed this delicate work was presented with a handsome sum by the firm, and her husband was put back in his position.

The police, who had been beaten in their own detective field by a woman, were incredulous of the explanation they received. As to the courts, in which Crockford would have been convicted if tried—courts do not feel.

Who Finds Them?

It is said that in Khartum, Egypt, a man may be fined $3 for every mosquito found alive on his property. Only millionaires could afford to live in New Jersey if that state of mosquitoes should adopt a similar statute. It would give the state a real distinction.

No Connection With Any Other Store in Kingston City

WOMEN'S FINE SUMMER APPAREL
Sweepingly Underpriced !

AT THE

NEW CLOAK AND SUIT STORE

316 WALL STREET OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

This is the most distinctive, the most important week-end sale of women's and misses' quality apparel so far held in Kingston this summer. It comes at a time when women throughout Ulster County are intensely interested. It is the "big noise" at this New Cloak and Suit Store—it is the big chance of summer that will be overwhelmingly patronized Friday and Saturday. All classes of wearables are offered for general clearance at astoundingly low prices. We ignore all profits—you get them.

This sale means more than profit to you. It is an opportunity to provide wearables for the hot weather, for the cool evenings and for the early fall which you cannot afford to miss. Act promptly. Get first and best choice. Avoid the eager crowds.

$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Waists
Lawn, Black Sateen and Voile Waists, in an array of fetching models, for Friday and Saturday at
49c

$2.75, $3.25 and $4.00 Waists
In Crepes; Silk Wash Waists; Waists of Lawns, Dimities and Voiles. Friday and Saturday at
$1.99

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 Combinations
Lace inserting, ribbon beading; made of fine quality Nainsook. Friday and Saturday at
$1.99

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 Dresses
Splendid garments for utility wear, with long or short tunics. For Friday and Saturday at
$1.95

$5.50, $6.00 to $8.00 Dresses
Crepes, Voiles, Batiste, Rice Cloth, etc.; tunics, ruffles or folds. Friday and Saturday at
$4.95

$7.00 to $15.00 Linen Suits
In white and tan; jaunty garments, latest models and well made. Friday and Saturday at
$4.95

$2 to $8 Separate Skirts lovely styles, special at **59c to 5.00** **$7 to $10 Coats,** suitable for street or automobiling, choice at **4.95**

FORMAN'S HOUSE OF UP-TO-DATE SYLES

316 WALL ST. OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

J. B. SISSON'S SONS AUCTIONEERS

Auction of
Furniture, Wagons, etc.

The undersigned, executors of the estate of Dr. C. H. Roberts, deceased, will sell at auction at his late residence, Highland, N. Y., on

Wednesday, July 22,

at 10 o'clock a. m., entire contents of house and carriage house, partly as follows:

Parlor furniture, oak extension table and chairs, oak sideboard, books and bookcases, bedroom suits, brass and iron bedsteads, roll top desk, hair mattress, springs, bedding, refrigerators, kitchen utensils, bric-a-brac, mounted elks' head, toilet sets, rustic seats, 2 seated natural wood wagon, fruit wagon, depot wagon, cart, surrey, double and single harness, lawn mower; all kinds of small tools, etc.

F. B. LOWN, Executor.
Harry C Baker, Attorney for Ex.



HOSPITAL METHODS

There are many points of similarity between our big dental offices and hospitals. Our three offices treat from thirty to forty thousand patients each year. This number seems fabulous to a private practitioner.

Another similarity is that our offices are all equipped with the latest apparatus, lights, electrical appliances, dental chairs, etc., etc., and each one is manned by a skillful corps of operators and dental nurses.

After every operation, however small a dental nurse cleans up the operating room and sterilizes all of the instruments used.

This means that there must be several operating rooms, but all this service aids us in permitting many operations each day in a methodical and asceptic manner.

With all these modern methods our fees are low. Gold Crowns, $5; Bridge Work, $5 per tooth; Gold Fillings, $2; Silver Fillings, $1; Artificial Teeth, $8; $10 and $15 per set.

Open evenings to 9. Sundays, 9 to 1.

CADY DENTISTS

324 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.
Cady Dental Office, Newburgh, N. Y.
Williamson Office, Po'keepsie, N. Y.

ADVERTISERS ESTIMATE THE VALUE BY THE CIRCULATION, And The Freeman has a circulation double that of all other Kingston dailies combined.

W. J. AUCHMOODY

Saturday Specials

160 Clinton Ave. - Telephone Call 755 J.

Bridal Veil, Pillsbury's, Duluth and Christian's Flour, 24½ lbs.	67c
Lemons, doz	20c
Evaporated Peaches, lb	8c
New Potatoes, pk	38c
Best Red Salmon, can	15c
Flag Brand Macaroni, 9c; 3 for	25c
Lemon Biscuit, lb	5c
Pickled Lamb's Tongue, glass jar,	15c
Large Bottle Stuffed Olives	19c
Fresh Cocoanut, lb	15c
1 lb can Cleveland's Baking Powder,	35c
Puffed Wheat, pkg, 9c; 3 for	25c
Washington Crisps, pkg	9c
8 Lenox Soap	25c
7 Kirkman's Scouring Powder	25c
Warner's Macaroni and Spaghetti, pkg	6c
Columbia River Canned Shad	9c
Pepper Relish, bottle	8c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for	25c
Hires' Root Beer, 25c size	15c
Creamery Butter, lb	32c
Process Butter, lb	26c
3 Tall Cans Gold Cross Milk	25c
3 Campbell's Baked Beans	25c
H. O. Oatmeal, pkg	14c
Fresh Bromedary Cocoanut, pkg.	9c
Domestic Sardines, 6 for	25c
Canned Peas, Corn, Lima Beans and Tomatoes	8c
3 Cans Pink Salmon	25c
3 Williams Bros.' Chow Chow	25c
Blue Ribbon Potato Chips, 3 for	25c
3 Cans Campbell's Soup	25c
Presto Flour, pkg	10c
Large Can Asparagus, 1 lb, 15 oz,	20c
5 O'clock Tea Cakes, lb	12c
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls	25c
Norway Mackerel, lb	12c
Force, pkg	10c
1 lb Glass Jar Cocoa	22c

Special at P. A. LASHER'S

For Saturday, No. 292 Wall Street

New Potatoes, pk.	30c
Large Bananas, 20 for	25c
Large Muskmelons, 3 for	25c
Large Pine Apples	10c
Red Ripe Tomatoes, quart	12½c
New Lemons, 20 for	25c
California Plums, quart	12½c
10 Grape Fruit	25c
5 Large Grape Fruit	25c
Leg Lamb, lb	16c
Lamb Chops, lb	16c
Best Pot Roast Beef, lb	14c
Good Stew Beef, lb	8-10c
California Hams, lb	14c
Skin Back Hams, lb	19c
Good Corned Beef, lb	8c
Compound Lard, 3 lbs.	25c
Red Salmon, can	5c
Roast Pork, lb	18c
Pork Chops, lb	18c
All Can Goods, 3 for	25c
Baking Beans, quart	6c
Navel Oranges, 20 for	25c
Best Chuck Steak, lb	14c
New Beets, 3 bunches	10c
New Carrots, 3 bunches	10c
Best Dried Peaches, lb	6c
Shredded Wheat, pkg.	10c
Best Coffee, lb	25c
Matches, 3 boxes	10c
Olives, Stuffed or Plain, 3 for	25c
Large Can Plums	10c
Fresh Killed Chickens, lb	22c
Good Cheese, lb.	12½c

P. A. LASHER FREE DELIVERY

There are worse pangs than those of want.

Some people don't want to lend you anything but trouble.

Shiftlessness is mostly only another name for aimlessness.

He that waits to do a great deal at once will never do any.

The shut mouth of today doesn't have to eat any words tomorrow.

The pessimist always has some new wrinkle—he gets it worrying.

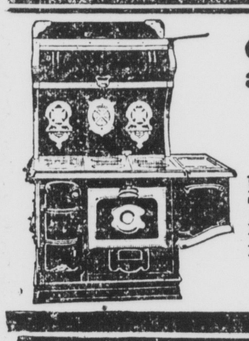
A man can blow his own horn without producing popular music.

The ability to say "thank you" is one of the stepping stones of success.

The secret of making oneself tiresome is not to know when to stop.

If your stock of generosity will not go around better begin on your family.





Cooking for Him is bad enough at the start, but if She insists on a **Red Cross Stove** most of her cooking troubles will never happen.

Red Cross Stoves

look right and cook right—they are easy to handle—economical of fuel. The doors are big, the ovens roomy, the ash pans deep—up-to-date features. Built in the old-fashioned honest wear-a-long-time way by men who know how to build stoves for coal, wood or gas fuel.

Get a Red Cross and Lots of Satisfaction

Sold by Morris Affron, Rondout, N. Y.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE OF HIGH-GRADE

Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloth, &c.

Here's a Floor Coverings opportunity for home, boarding house and hotel—a genuine clearance of Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums—discontinued patterns, most of them—all in the reliable qualities for which this store is noted, and at prices that mean an actual and unusual saving of money to every purchaser.

BARGAINS THAT ARE TRUE TO THE CORE

$1.50 Rifton Velvet Rugs, 27x54....	98c	50c Linoleum, 2 yds. wide, square yard,	38c
$18 Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet.....	11.98	$1.25 Inlaid Linoleum, the square yard ..	69c
$20 Axminster Rugs 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6.	12.48	35c Oilcloth, neat patterns, the yard...	22½c
$28 Seamless Velvet Rugs, 9x12 .	15.00	65c Ingrain Carpets, wool filled, yard..	55c
$29 Axminster Rugs 9x12 feet.....	16.98	75c Ingrain Carpets, superfine, yard...	65c
$30 Body Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet,	19.98	$1.25 Velvet Carpets, extra special at ..	90c

Kaplan's Furniture House

KINGSTON'S BEST CARPET and RUG STORE
14 E. STRAND Open Evenings RONDOUT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Clinton Scovill, late of the town of Woodstock, county of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Charles W. Walton, the executor of the estate of said deceased, at 280 Wall street, Kingston, Ulster county, New York, on or before the 22nd day of December, 1914.

Dated June 18th, 1914.

CHARLES W. WALTON,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Clinton Scovill, deceased, 280 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.

A. T. Clearwater, Attorney, Ulster County Savings Bank Building, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Archibald McLaughlin, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Amelia McLaughlin and Archibald McLaughlin, the administrators of the estate of said deceased, at the office of Brinnier & Canfield, attorneys for administrators, 53 John street, in the said city of Kingston, on or before the 15th day of September, 1914.

Dated March 21st, 1913.

AMELIA McLAUGLIN,
ARCHIBALD McLAUGHLIN,
Brinnier & Canfield, Attorneys for Administrators, 58 John st., Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Kathleen Ostrander, late of the town of Saugerties, county of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, John M. Ostrander, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, at his residence, Saugerties, in the said town of Saugerties, on or before the 30th day of January, 1915.

Dated July 16th, 1914.

JOHN M. OSTRANDER,
Administrator.
D. G. Atkins, Attorney for Administrator, 48 John st., Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Stephen S. Smith, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, Harry G. Smith, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at the office of his attorney, H. H. Flemming, 22 Ferry street, in the said city of Kingston, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of August, 1914.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.

HARRY G. SMITH,
Administrator.
H. H. Flemming, Attorney, 22 Ferry st Kingston, N. Y.

The Foremost Hotel in the World
in the Taste and Luxury of its Appointments, the Elegance of its Entertainments, and the Perfection Attained in Attendance and Floor Service.

Mr. JAMES B. REGAN
Owner of the

HOTEL KNICKERBOCKER
Broadway at Forty-Second Street, New York City

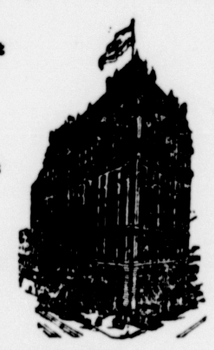
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Crockford's Wife

By SADIE OLCOTT

One day a man named Crockford went to his bank, drew $500 and was about to go out when he stopped and said to the paying teller:

"Look right over my shoulder. You see that young Italian looking fellow with a striped waistcoat and felt hat with a fancy band? Well, when I got through counting the money you paid me I turned suddenly and caught the fellow looking at the bills with a covetous expression on his face. You know that there are a lot of robberies committed by persons seeing some one draw money from a bank."

"Why don't you call a policeman to see you home or wherever you are going?"

"Because I don't believe I shall die till my time comes, and when it does nothing can save me."

The disappearance of Stephen Crockford was one of the great mysteries of the close of the nineteenth century. The police had a very strong clew, but were unable to follow it. A bank clerk gave them the incident that has been told above, and they did not doubt that the Italian had murdered Crockford, but when or where or what had been done with the body they failed to discover. The only other clew in the matter was furnished by Mrs. Crockford. Her husband when coming home from the city often made a short cut over a path through a wood. She searched the wood and in a part so thick that few ever went into it she found the remains of a fire, and some wood corded near had visibly diminished. In the ashes she found some bits of bone and burned flesh. She picked up also an unburned piece of a man's cuff. This she took to a laundry where her husband was used to having his collars and cuffs laundered, and the mark on it was identified as having been put on a cuff belonging to the missing man. This, indicating that the body had been burned in the thicket, ended the information concerning the disposition of Mr. Crockford's body. The police, getting no further clew, gave up the case.

Crockford was financial man for Englehart & Co., importers of Japanese goods. Mrs. Crockford after her husband's disappearance went to the head of the firm and asked for a position by which she might support herself. She was taken into his private office, where she was informed that a sum was missing from the firm's cash and her husband was suspected of having taken it. He had been seen a day or two before his disappearance in company with a beautiful woman not his wife. Mr. Englehart believed that Crockford was not guilty, but had fled with the blond woman.

On hearing this recital Mrs. Crockford fell on the floor in a faint. So great was the sympathy of Mr. Englehart that he agreed to employ her on the books, she having some knowledge of bookkeeping. She became the assistant of John Hardwick, who had been her husband's assistant. Since the latter's disappearance Hardwick had been promoted to be the financial man of the firm.

A year passed, during which nothing was heard of Crockford. Mrs. Crockford was complained of by Hardwick for inefficiency several times and at last notified the firm that she must leave or he would do so himself. She was informed of the fact and told that since Hardwick was an excellent accountant and willing to work for a mere tithe of what he was worth they had decided that she must go. She asked to be kept till the end of the month, and her request was granted.

One evening Mrs. Crockford telephoned Mr. Englehart that Hardwick was a defaulter and about to take to flight. She begged that Hardwick be arrested or kept in sight. Englehart discredited the information, but put a watch on Hardwick.

The next morning who should appear at Englehart & Co.'s office but Mr. and Mrs. Crockford. They begged to be admitted to the private room of the head of the firm, and there they let in on his brain a flood of information.

Shortly before Crockford disappeared he told his wife that Hardwick was a defaulter, but had trapped him (Crockford) into a position wherein there was excellent evidence that he was the thief. He was every day expecting arrest.

Mrs. Crockford arranged for her husband's disappearance. She dined with him at a public restaurant made up with a blond wig and enameled complexion. She was the Italian who had watched him at the bank. She had taken the wood that had disappeared and burned most of it in her fireplace. With the rest she burned some pieces of meat and bone. The cuff she had partly burned and rubbed the remainder in ashes. Her fainting when informed of her husband's villainy and infidelity was feigned. She had asked for a position with a view to destroying the evidence Hardwick had cooked up against her husband and getting evidence in turn against Hardwick.

The lady who had executed this delicate work was presented with a handsome sum by the firm, and her husband was put back in his position.

The police, who had been beaten in their own detective field by a woman, were incredulous of the explanation they received. As to the courts, in which Crockford would have been convicted if tried—courts do not feel.

Who Finds Them?

It is said that in Khartum, Egypt, a man may be fined $3 for every mosquito found alive on his property. Only millionaires could afford to live in New Jersey if that rate of mosquitoes should adopt a similar statute. It would give the state a real distinction.

No Connection With Any Other Store in Kingston City

WOMEN'S FINE SUMMER APPAREL
Sweepingly Underpriced !
AT THE
NEW CLOAK AND SUIT STORE
316 WALL STREET OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

This is the most distinctive, the most important week-end sale of women's and misses' quality apparel so far held in Kingston this summer. It comes at a time when women throughout Ulster County are intensely interested. It is the "big noise" at this New Cloak and Suit Store—it is the big chance of summer that will be overwhelmingly patronized Friday and Saturday. All classes of wearables are offered for general clearance at astoundingly low prices. We ignore all profits—you get them.

This sale means more than profit to you. It is an opportunity to provide wearables for the hot weather, for the cool evenings and for the early fall which you cannot afford to miss. Act promptly. Get first and best choice. Avoid the eager crowds.

$1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Waists
Lawn, Black Sateen and Voile Waists, in an array of fetching models, for Friday and Saturday at
49c

$2.75, $3.25 and $4.00 Waists
In Crepes; Silk Wash Waists; Waists of Lawns, Dimities and Voiles. Friday and Saturday at
$1.99

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 Combinations
Lace inserting, ribbon beading; made of fine quality Nainsook. Friday and Saturday at
$1.99

$2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 Dresses
Splendid garments for utility wear, with long or short tunics. For Friday and Saturday at
$1.95

$5.50, $6.00 to $8.00 Dresses
Crepes, Voiles, Batiste, Rice Cloth, etc.; tunics, ruffles or folds. Friday and Saturday at
$4.95

$7.00 to $15.00 Linen Suits
In white and tan; jaunty garments, latest models and well made. Friday and Saturday at
$4.95

$2 to $8 Separate Skirts lovely styles, special at **59c to 5.00**

$7 to $10 Coats, suitable for street or automobiling, choice at **4.95**

FORMAN'S HOUSE OF UP-TO-DATE SYLES
316 WALL ST. OPPOSITE ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

J. B. SISSON'S SONS
AUCTIONEERS

Auction of
Furniture, Wagons, etc.

The undersigned, executors of the estate of Dr. C. H. Roberts, deceased, will sell at auction at his late residence, Highland, N. Y., on

Wednesday, July 22,

at 10 o'clock a. m., entire contents of house and carriage house, partly as follows:

Parlor furniture, oak extension table and chairs, oak sideboard, books and bookcases, bedroom suits, brass and iron bedsteads, roll top desk, hair mattress, springs, bedding, refrigerators, kitchen utensils, bric-a-brac, mounted elks' head, toilet sets, rustic seats, 2 seated natural wood wagon, fruit wagon, depot wagon, cart, surrey, double and single harness, lawn mower; all kinds of small tools, etc.

F. B. LOWN, Executor.
Harry C Baker, Attorney for Ex.



HOSPITAL METHODS

There are many points of similarity between our big dental offices and hospitals. Our three offices treat from thirty to forty thousand patients each year. This number seems fabulous to a private practitioner.

Another similarity is that our offices are all equipped with the latest apparatus, lights, electrical appliances, dental chairs, etc., etc., and each one is manned by a skillful corps of operators and dental nurses.

After every operation, however small a dental nurse cleans up the operating room and sterilizes all of the instruments used.

This means that there must be several operating rooms, but all this service aids us in permitting many operations each day in a methodical and asceptic manner.

With all these modern methods our fees are low. Gold Crowns, $5; Bridge Work, $5 per tooth; Gold Fillings, $2; Silver Fillings, $1; Artificial Teeth, $8; $10 and $15 per set.

Open evenings to 9. Sundays, 9 to 1.

CADY DENTISTS

324 Wall St., Kingston, N. Y.
Cady Dental Office, Newburgh, N. Y.
Williamson Office, Po'keepsie, N. Y.

ADVERTISERS ESTIMATE THE VALUE BY THE CIRCULATION.
And The Freeman has a circulation double that of all other Kingston dailies combined.

W. J. AUCHMOODY
Saturday Specials
160 Clinton Ave. - Telephone Call 755 J.

Bridal Veil, Pillsbury's, Duluth and Christian's Flour, 24½ lbs.	67c
Lemons, doz	20c
Evaporated Peaches, lb	8c
New Potatoes, pk	38c
Best Red Salmon, can	15c
Flag Brand Macaroni, 9c; 3 for	25c
Lemon Biscuit, lb	5c
Pickled Lamb's Tongue, glass jar,	15c
Large Bottle Stuffed Olives	19c
Fresh Cocoanut, lb	15c
1 lb can Cleveland's Baking Powder,	35c
Puffed Wheat, pkg, 9c; 3 for	25c
Washington Crisps, pkg	9c
8 Lenox Soap	25c
7 Kirkman's Scouring Powder	25c
Warner's Macaroni and Spaghetti, pkg	6c
Columbia River Canned Shad	9c
Pepper Relish, bottle	8c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 for	25c
Hires' Root Beer, 25c size	15c
Creamery Butter, lb	32c
Process Butter, lb	26c
3 Tall Cans Gold Cross Milk	25c
3 Campbell's Baked Beans	25c
H. O. Oatmeal, pkg	14c
Fresh Bromedary Cocoanut, pkg.	9c
Domestic Sardines, 6 for	25c
Canned Peas, Corn, Lima Beans and Tomatoes	8c
3 Cans Pink Salmon	25c
3 Williams Bros.' Chow Chow	25c
Blue Ribbon Potato Chips, 3 for	25c
3 Cans Campbell's Soup	25c
Presto Flour, pkg	10c
Large Can Asparagus, 1 lb, 15 oz,	20c
5 O'clock Tea Cakes, lb	12c
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls	25c
Norway Mackerel, lb	12c
Force, pkg	10c
1 lb Glass Jar Cocoa	22c

Special at P. A. LASHER'S
For Saturday, No. 292 Wall Street

New Potatoes, pk.	30c
Large Bananas, 20 for	25c
Large Muskmelons, 3 for	25c
Large Pine Apples	10c
Red Ripe Tomatoes, quart	12½c
New Lemons, 20 for	25c
California Plums, quart	12½c
10 Grape Fruit	25c
5 Large Grape Fruit	25c
Leg Lamb, lb	16c
Lamb Chops, lb	16c
Best Pot Roast Beef, lb	14c
Good Stew Beef, lb	8-10c
California Hams, lb	14c
Skin Back Hams, lb	19c
Good Corned Beef, lb	8c
Compound Lard, 3 lbs.	25c
Red Salmon, can	5c
Roast Pork, lb	18c
Pork Chops, lb	18c
All Can Goods, 3 for	25c
Baking Beans, quart	6c
Navel Oranges, 20 for	25c
Best Chuck Steak, lb	14c
New Beets, 3 bunches	10c
New Carrots, 3 bunches	10c
Best Dried Peaches, lb	6c
Shredded Wheat, pkg.	10c
Best Coffee, lb	25c
Matches, 3 boxes	10c
Olives, Stuffed or Plain, 3 for	25c
Large Can Plums	10c
Fresh Killed Chickens, lb	22c
Good Cheese, lb.	12½c

P. A. LASHER FREE DELIVERY

There are worse pangs than those of want.

Some people don't want to lend you anything but trouble.

Shiftlessness is mostly only another name for aimlessness.

He that waits to do a great deal at once will never do any.

The shut mouth of today doesn't have to eat any words tomorrow.

The pessimist always has some new wrinkle—he gets it worrying.

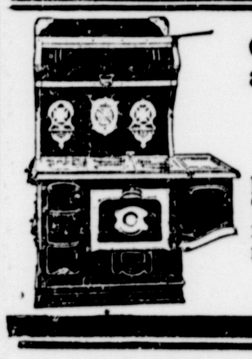
A man can blow his own horn without producing popular music.

The ability to say "thank you" is one of the stepping stones of success.

The secret of making oneself tiresome is not to know when to stop.

If your stock of generosity will not go around better begin on your family.





Cooking for Him is bad enough at the start, but if She insists on a **Red Cross Stove** most of her cooking troubles will never happen.

Red Cross Stoves

look right and cook right—they are easy to handle—economical of fuel. The doors are big, the ovens roomy, the ash pans deep—up-to-date features. Built in the old-fashioned honest wear-a-long-time way by men who know how to build stoves for coal, wood or gas fuel.

Get a Red Cross and Lots of Satisfaction

Sold by Morris Affron, Rondout, N. Y.

ANNUAL CLEARANCE OF HIGH-GRADE
Carpets, Rugs, Oilcloth, &c.

Here's a Floor Coverings opportunity for home, boarding house and hotel—a genuine clearance of Carpets, Rugs, Linoleums—discontinued patterns, most of them—all in the reliable qualities for which this store is noted, and at prices that mean an actual and unusual saving of money to every purchaser.

BARGAINS THAT ARE TRUE TO THE CORE

$1.50 Rifton Velvet Rugs, 27x54	98c	50c Linoleum, 2 yds. wide, square yard,	38c
$18 Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet	11.98	$1.25 Inlaid Linoleum, the square yard	69c
$20 Axminster Rugs 8 ft. 3x10 ft. 6.	12.48	35c Oilcloth, neat patterns, the yard	22½c
$28 Seamless Velvet Rugs, 9x12	15.00	65c Ingrain Carpets, wool filled, yard	55c
$29 Axminster Rugs 9x12 feet	16.98	75c Ingrain Carpets, superfine, yard	65c
$30 Body Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet,	19.98	$1.25 Velvet Carpets, extra special at	90c

Kaplan's Furniture House
KINGSTON'S BEST CARPET and RUG STORE
14 E. STRAND Open Evenings RONDOUT

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Clinton Scovill, late of the town of Woodstock, county of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Charles W. Walton, the executor of the estate of said deceased, at 280 Wall street, Kingston, Ulster county, New York, on or before the 22nd day of December, 1914.

Dated June 18th, 1914.

CHARLES W. WALTON,
Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Clinton Scovill, deceased, 280 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.

A. T. Clearwater, Attorney, Ulster County Savings Bank Building, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Archibald McLaughlin, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Amelia McLaughlin and Archibald McLaughlin, the administrators of the estate of said deceased, at the office of Brinnier & Canfield, attorneys for administrators, 58 John street, in the said city of Kingston, on or before the 15th day of September, 1914.

Dated March 21st, 1913.

AMELIA McLAUGLIN,
ARCHIBALD McLAUGHLIN,
Administrators.
Brinnier & Canfield, Attorneys for Administrators, 58 John st., Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Kathleen Ostrander, late of the town of Saugerties, county of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, John M. Ostrander, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, at his residence, Saugerties, in the said town of Saugerties, on or before the 30th day of January, 1915.

Dated July 16th, 1914.

JOHN M. OSTRANDER,
Administrator.
D. G. Atkins, Attorney for Administrator, 48 John st., Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS-In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Stephen S. Smith, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, intestate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof to the undersigned, Harry G. Smith, the administrator of the estate of the said deceased, at the office of his attorney, H. H. Flemming, 22 Ferry street, in the said city of Kingston, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of August, 1914.

Dated January 22nd, 1914.

HARRY G. SMITH,
Administrator.
H. H. Flemming, Attorney, 22 Ferry st Kingston, N. Y.

THE MOHICAN COMPANY

296 WALL STREET.

Saturday Meat Sale

The same good quality Meats as last week

SPECIAL PRICES **LAMB SALE** GOOD QUALITY

Fores, lb. 12½c. Hinds, lb.16c. Breast, lb. 8c. Loin Chops, lb. 20c

SHOULDER LAMB CHOPS, lb.
SHORT LEGS LAMB, lb **16c**

California Style **PICNIC HAMS** FRESH SMOKED 2,000 pounds on sale **lb. 13c**

Sirloin or Porterhouse Steak, lb..... 22c
Sugar Cured Regular Hams, lb 19c
Lean Little Pork Loin Chops, lb..... 22c
Choice Cuts Stewing Beef, lb..... 10c
Fresh Cut Hamburg Steak, lb..... 16c
Prime Ribs Beef, lb 17c

Make a nice roast for your Sunday dinner

Fancy Fresh Roasting Fowls, lb..... 24c

At Our Big Busy Bakery

GERMAN STYLE

5c COFFEE CAKES, each 5c

The Coffee Rings have a heavy vanilla icing. The round and flat Coffee Cakes are covered with sugar. The sale last week was so popular we will repeat it Saturday making up 500 for the day. Have one put away for you, so you will not be disappointed.

Mixed Fruit Cake A large round cake, egg frosting, orange flavor, plenty of raisins and walnuts. Special for Saturday. Out of our own ovens. **20c**

100 Other Varieties of Cakes, Rolls, Buns, Biscuits FROM OUR OWN BAKESHOP

Groceries for the Warm Weather

Olive Oil, Canned Fruit, Sardines, Olives, Crackers Salmon Lobster, Potato Chips, Boned Chicken, Salad Dressing. Our shelves are filled with all the seasonable foods.

Granulated Sugar As long as you make other purchases we will continue to sell you Granulated Sugar five pounds limit at a ten cent saving. Pound **3c**

Did you take advantage of our sale last week.

BUTTER PRICES Table Grade, lb. **25c** Mohican lb..... **28c** Uncas lb.... **30c** Meadowbrook lb..... **32c**

FRESH EGGS Fancy Selected, doz. **25c** Mohican Fresh, doz. **28c** Meadowbrook Doz..... **30c**

35c pk. New Potatoes pk. 35c

All large fancy number one Potatoes, Arizona Cantaloupes, Georgia Peaches, Watermelons, Currants, Red Raspberries, Lemons, Limes, Pineapples, Oranges, Green Peppers, Wax Beans, Celery, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Squash, Peas.

Fresh Fish If we carry over stock from Friday will gladly sell at cost to clean up. Cannot tell at this writing.

A. B. MERRITT

Established 1867.

429 Washington Avenue, (One Door from Hurley Ave)

Telephone your orders in. We will deliver them to any part of the city. 414-J—1329 Calls.

THESE PRICES for CASH ONLY

6 lbs. Butter Fish	25c
Large White Potatoes, peck	33c
1 lb. to 2 lb. Broilers, lb.	26c
3 lb. to 4 lb. Roast Chicken, lb.	22c
5 lb. Roast Chicken, lb.	23c
Best Creamery Butter	27c
Pond's Process Butter, lb.	23c
Lard Compound lb.	10c
Large Ripe Tomatoes, qt.	10c
Large Bunch of Celery	8c
20 Bananas, large	25c
Pineapples, 3 for	25c
New Cabbage, large	6c
Large Navel Oranges, doz.	20c
Green or Wax Beans, 2 qts.	5c
Corned Beef, lb.	5c
Rump Corned Beef special, lb.	12½c
Strictly Fresh Eggs, doz.	27c
Pork Chops, lb.	16c
Large Watermelons	25c
Leg of Spring Lamb, lb.	16c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3	25c
Libby Jar of Mustard, 3	25c
Toilet Paper, 8 rolls	25c
Salt Pork, belly, 2 lbs.	25c
Chuck Stk., Porterhouse Stk. lb.	12½c
Sirloin, Round Steak lb.	16c
Stew Veal lb.	16c
Stew Lamb, 3 lbs.	25c
Spring Lamb Chops, lb.	14c
Cal. Hams, lb.	14½c
Stew Beef lb.	6c
Homemade Frankfurters, lb.	16c
Chuck Pot Roast Beef, lb.	12½c
Carrots, bunch	4c
Reg. Ham, lb.	18c
Lemons, 25 for	25c
All Can Goods, 3 for	25c
Large Musk Melons, 3 for	25c
Green Onions, 2 bunches for	5c
Best Coffee, lb.	23c
Large Cucumbers, each	1c

Unbidden Guest.

Mrs. Uptyump (to hostess)—"That grizzly-faced brute standing over there at the door had such poor taste as to refuse to get me a glass of water. Surely you didn't intend to invite such a man to your reception?" Mrs. Hostess—"Don't fret, my dear. I didn't invite him. He is my husband."—Calumet.

Something Better.

"Then you can get me a government plum?" " said Senator Wombat; "but what's one paltry government plum? I can be secured for you some plum seeds from the department of agriculture. Go home and start an orchard of your own, my friend."—Judge.

HIS VISION OF VAST WEALTH.

It Didn't Last Long, as It Was Spoiled by Another Vision.

Before the eyes of a leading London stockbroker there appeared for a few brief moments visions of fortune, fame and honor. He was sitting in his office when the telephone bell rang.

"Hello," he answered.

"Oh, that is Mr. Blank, is it not? Why do you smoke your cigar through a holder?"

In some astonishment the broker put his cigar down.

"No, no, do not put it down, and if you do, find an ash tray for it."

This was so uncanny he shifted his chair slightly from the instrument.

"Do not move away," continued the voice, "and do not tug so impatiently at your mustache."

Down went his hand.

"Who on earth are you?" shouted the broker, "and how do you know



HE SADLY DREW BACK.

what I am doing with my cigar and hand? You talk as if you could see me."

An amazing reply came.

"I can see you. There you are, twitching your tie straight. As a matter of fact, I have invented an instrument which enables you to see over a telephone wire, and I am talking to you because I cannot finance the idea myself and want you to float it on half shares."

The possibilities of the scheme were immense. The broker, for an instant, saw himself dealing in vast orders for government departments. He saw big orders for foreign rights. It was one of the miracles of modern science. The capitalist would make a fortune, and—then he glanced out of the window across the street.

Beaming down at him from a window overlooking his office was a row of grinning faces, among which he recognized two or three fellow members of the house.

Hastily he slammed down the receiver. The rosy visions faded away, and he sadly drew back out of sight—London Mail.

No One Is Perfect.

Each one has his own burden, his own faults; no one can do without the aid of others. Therefore we must assist each other by consolation, advice and mutual warnings.—Leo Tolstoy.

Nothing on the President.

Apropos of the human side of President Wilson, the president was out for a ride in his automobile one afternoon. The machine passed a small boy standing beside the road.

"Did you notice what that boy did when we passed?" the president asked.

"No, Mr. President, I did not."

"He made a face at me."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the shocked companion. "I didn't observe him."

"He did," said the president. "But did you notice what I did?"

"No, sir."

"Well," answered the president happily, "I made a face right back at him!"—Saturday Evening Post.

A Quaint Request.

On the night when E. A. Sothern (father of our own E. H. of the name) first acted in America he failed to please his public. Toward the end of the play the audience became openly derisive. Sothern, who was then known as Douglass Stewart, nothing daunted, stepped out of the character—assuming that he had got into it all—and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, if you will let me finish the performance I will go home and learn how to act."

He Got His.

Many years ago in Boston Mansfield had an attack of tantrums when John Stetson, the Mr. Malaprop of his time, after Tom Maguire's death, was manager of the theater in which our genius was playing. Stetson had a kind of profane emphasis that seemed at times to suggest the mighty tread of a behemoth on the trembling earth. When a Macedonian cry for help as against Mansfield reached him he dropped his inevitable glass of gin and water and started stageward. Half an hour later he emerged from behind with perspiration trickling down his nose.

"Well, by Jiggling Jiggers!" he panted. "You fellers say I'm a kicker, but I'm a parody compared to Mansfield."

Romans in Britain.

The Romans made war upon the Britons when under Julius Caesar they invaded it in B. C. 55. In fact they were very generally at war in trying to subdue the country until they left it about 300 A. D., as witness the incidents connected with the names, Caradoc and Boadicea.



MURDERED BY RIVAL FOR LOVE OF GIRL.

Above—Miss Ida Wilhelm. Below—Herman Fisher.

Riverside, N. J., July 17.—A full confession has been made by Edgar Murphy, county officials say, that he murdered Herman Fisher on the night of Saturday, July 11, because he was jealous of Fisher, who held the affection of Miss Ida Wilhelm. Murphy said he went out with a gun concealed behind a suit case and after waiting in ambush an hour for his rival fired loads of lead into his body, killing him instantly.



REFUSE TO HEAR HOKE SMITH.

United States Senator Hoke Smith.

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—A resolution inviting United States Senator Hoke Smith to make an address has been voted down by the lower house of the Georgia legislature. The opponents of the resolution said that while they would support Smith against the governor, they did not want the senatorial contest waged in the legislature.

THE FREEMAN

Wants For Sales To Lets Lost Found Special Notices, &c.

The Freeman's Want Column is the medium that brings the advertiser quick, satisfactory results; it is perused in hundreds of instances before the news of the day is read. Hence the rapid circulation of announcements that daily appear : : :

One Cent a Word

Hapeman's Saturday Sales Winning Public Favor

Our Saturday Sales leave competition in the dim distance. We are constantly forging ahead in the public's estimation, and our Saturday events are in a class by themselves. Come to this market and do your week-end shopping. Read the timely bulletin of pure food prices that follows—items that represent achievement in value-giving—specials that should throng our market Saturday with appreciative buyers. The savings are positive. Money cannot buy better meat qualities. Come here, keyed to your highest expectations, in the assurance that you will save money.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Choice Beef, Lamb and Veal at the Lowest Market Prices

PORK.

Pork Chops, lb. 22c
Pork Loins, lb. 20c
Salt Pork, lb 16c

OTHER SPECIALS.

Home Dressed Chicken, lb .. 24c
Home Made Frankfurters, lb, 18c
Home Made Bologna, lb 14c
Bacon by strip, lb 22c
Thompson's Regular Hams, lb, 19c
California Hams, lb 15c

CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes, Corn, Beans, Succotash, Corn Flakes, Macaroni, all 3 for 25c

FREE DELIVERY 'Phone 1522 **WILLIAM HAPEMAN** 45 N. Front Street

ROSE'S 73 FRANKLIN STREET

Special Sale for Saturday

FLOUR.

Bridal Veil Flour, 24½ lb sack, 69c
Granite Flour, 24½ lb sack....69c

CONDENSED MILK.

Magnolia, Star and Clover Milk, can, 10c

EVAPORATED MILK.

Borden's Peerless, Van Camp's and Gold Cross Milk.
Large can, 9c; 3 cans 25c
Small can, 6 cans 25c

CANNED SPAGHETTI.

Prepared with tomato sauce and cheese, Italian style, ready to serve.
Small can, 9c; 3 for 25c
Large can, 13c; 2 for 25c

CANNED SOUPS.

Campbell's Soups, 3 cans 25c
Franco-American "Ready Maid" Concentrated Soups, 3 cans ..25c

BAKED BEANS.

Campbell's Baked Beans, 3 cans 25c
Van Camp's Baked Beans, 2 cans 25c
Beechnut Baked Beans, 2 cans 25c
Van Camp's Red Kidney Beans, can, 9c; 3 cans 25c

CEREALS.

Shredded Wheat, pkg 10c
Force, pkg 10c
Quaker Corn Flakes, pkg 5c

HOUSEKEEPING SPECIALS.

Borax, 20 Mule Team, lb pkg..10c
Paraffin Wax, 1 lb pkg.....10c
Chloride of Lime, 1 lb can, 2 for 15c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 cans 25c
No Mor Dust, pkg 9c; 3 for....25c
Van's No Rub, pkg 9c; 3 for 25c
Matches, 5c box; 7 for 25c
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls.....25c
Whisk Brooms, each 10c
Jelly Tumblers, doz 25c
Mason Jar Tops, doz 20c
Armour's Grape Juice, 25c bottle 22c
Hires' Root Beer Extract, bottle, 15c
Lemon and Vanilla, bottle 5c
Spratt's Dog Cakes, pkg, 9c; 3 for 25c
Spratt's Puppy Cakes, pkg, 9c; 3 for 25c
Hardwood Tooth Picks, 2 boxes ..5c
Peroxide, 25c size bottle 15c

HOME DRESSED CHICKENS.

Home Dressed Fowls, lb 24c
Home Dressed Broilers, lb 33c

SPRING LAMB.

Leg of Lamb, lb 22c
Roast of Lamb, lb 20c
Stew Lamb, lb 12c

HOME DRESSED VEAL.

Leg of Veal, whole, lb 19c
Loin of Veal, whole, lb 19c
Roast of Veal, lb 20-22c
Stew Veal, lb 16-18c
Veal Chops, lb 20-22c

FRESH PORK.

Pork Roast, lb.. .....20c
Pork Chops, lb 20-22c

PRIME WESTERN BEEF.

Rib Roast, lb 20-22c
Pot Roasts, lb 16-18-20-22c
Stew Beef, lb 12c
Chuck Steak, lb 18c

SMOKED MEATS.

Skinback Hams, lb 19c
California Hams, lb 15c
Bacon, by strip, lb 20c

LUNCHEON MEATS.

Boiled Ham, sliced, lb 40c
Cooked Corned Beef, sliced, lb ..28c
Ham Bologna, sliced, lb 20c
Home Made Bologna, lb 18c
Home Made Frankfurters, lb ..20c
Pickled Lambs' Tongue, lb 15c
Smoked Ox Tongue, jar 25c, $1
Canned Corned Beef, 1 lb can ..22c
Canned Roast Beef, 1 lb can ..22c
Lunch Tongue, 25c can 20c
Boned Chicken, can 35c
Potted Meats, can 5-10c
Smoked Beef, glass 15-25c
Beechnut Bacon, jar 30c

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Fresh Table Butter, lb 26c
Good Baking Butter, lb 20c
Pure Lard, 2 lbs 25c
Compound, lb 10c
Crisco, can 22c
Eggs, doz 28c
Fresh Ulster Co. Eggs, doz 30c

FRESH VEGETABLES

New Potatoes, peck 35c
Home Grown Cabbage 5-8c
Cucumbers, 3 for 5c
Fresh Green Beans, 4 qts 10c
Fresh Beets, 3 bunches 10c
Carrots, 3 bunches 10c
Fresh Onions, 2 bunches 5c
Oranges, California, Sunkist, Sweet Juicy Fruit, doz 35c
Large Fresh Lemons, doz 25c
Bananas, 17 for 25c
Large Grape Fruit, 3 for 25c
Musk Melons, 3 for.. .....25c
White Turnips, 3 bunch 10c

STRAW HATS HALF PRICE

$10.00 Panamas now - $5.00
7.00 Panamas now - 3.50
6.00 Panamas now - 3.00
5.00 Panamas now - 2.50

Regular Straws in Brigham, Hopkins & Co. and Young Brothers, half price, as follows:

Regular $3.00 Hats now - $1.50
Regular $2.50 Hats now - $1.25
Regular $2.00 Hats now - $1.00
Regular $1.50 Hats now - $ .75
Regular $1.25 Hats now - $ .63

A lot of Straws, in good shapes and styles, at 39c.

C. S. WOOD

297-299 WALL ST., KINGSTON

High Quality and Low Prices

Money Back Guarantee at **BENNETT'S**

Large White Potatoes, pk.. .. 39c
New Fat Mackerel, lb.. .. .. ..10c
Peaches, 3 lbs.. .. ..20c
Apricots, 2 lbs.... .. .. 25c
Dried Peas, 3 qts... .. .. 25c
Peas, 3 cans.. .. ..20c
Rice, 4 lbs.. .. ..25c
Macaroni, 3 pkgs.. .. ..25c
Egg Noodles, 3 pkgs.. .. ..25c
Campbell's Soups, 3 cans.... ..25c
Kirkman's Soap, 6 cakes.. .. ..25c
Alaska Salmon, 3 cans.. .. ..25c
Star, Clover and Magnolia Milk..10c
Borden's Cream, 3 for.... .. .. ..25c
Best Sardines, 6 for.... .. .. 25c
Waldorf Catsup, 3 for.. .. .. 25c
Large Pickles, doz.. .. ..10c
Large bot. Ammonia.. .. .. ..10c
Fresh Eggs, doz.. .. ..32c
Fancy Table Butter, lb.. .. .. ..28c
Finest Family Flour.... .. .. ..60c
Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs.. .. ..15c

Telephone Your Order to 1241-J. Prompt Delivery

BENNETT'S, 47 North Front Street

THE MOHICAN COMPANY

296 WALL STREET.

Saturday Meat Sale

The same good quality Meats as last week

SPECIAL PRICES **LAMB SALE** GOOD QUALITY

Fores, lb. 12½c. Hinds, lb.16c. Breast, lb. 8c. Loin Chops, lb. 20c

SHOULDER LAMB CHOPS, lb.
SHORT LEGS LAMB, lb **16c**

California Style **PICNIC HAMS** FRESH SMOKED 2,000 pounds on sale **lb. 13c**

Sirloin or Porterhouse Steak, lb..... 22c
Sugar Cured Regular Hams, lb 19c
Lean Little Pork Loin Chops, lb..... 22c
Choice Cuts Stewing Beef, lb..... 10c
Fresh Cut Hamburg Steak, lb..... 16c
Prime Ribs Beef, lb 17c

Make a nice roast for your Sunday dinner

Fancy Fresh Roasting Fowls, lb..... 24c

At Our Big Busy Bakery

GERMAN STYLE

5c COFFEE CAKES, each 5c

The Coffee Rings have a heavy vanilla icing. The round and flat Coffee Cakes are covered with sugar. The sale last week was so popular we will repeat it Saturday making up 500 for the day. Have one put away for you, so you will not be disappointed.

Mixed Fruit Cake A large round cake, egg frosting, orange flavor, plenty of raisins and walnuts. Special for Saturday. Out of our own ovens. **20c**

100 Other Varieties of Cakes, Rolls, Buns, Biscuits
FROM OUR OWN BAKESHOP

Groceries for the Warm Weather

Olive Oil, Canned Fruit, Sardines, Olives, Crackers Salmon Lobster, Potato Chips, Boned Chicken, Salad Dressing. Our shelves are filled with all the seasonable foods.

Granulated Sugar As long as you make other purchases we will continue to sell you Granulated Sugar five pounds limit at a ten cent saving. Pound **3c**

Did you take advantage of our sale last week.

BUTTER PRICES Table Grade, lb. **25c** Mohican lb..... **28c** Uncas lb....**30c** Meadowbrook lb..... **32c**

FRESH EGGS Fancy Selected, doz. **25c** Mohican Fresh, doz. **28c** Meadowbrook Doz..... **30c**

35c pk. New Potatoes pk. 35c

All large fancy number one Potatoes, Arizona Cantaloupes, Georgia Peaches, Watermelons, Currants, Red Raspberries, Lemons, Limes, Pineapples, Oranges, Green Peppers, Wax Beans, Celery, Cucumbers, Tomatoes, Squash, Peas.

Fresh Fish If we carry over stock from Friday will gladly sell at cost to clean up. Cannot tell at this writing.

A. B. MERRITT

Established 1867.

429 Washington Avenue, (One Door from Hurley Ave)

Telephone your orders in. We will deliver them to any part of the city. 414-J—1329 Calls.

THESE PRICES for CASH ONLY

6 lbs. Butter Fish	25c
Large White Potatoes, peck	33c
1 lb. to 2 lb. Broilers, lb.	26c
3 lb. to 4 lb. Roast Chicken, lb.	22c
5 lb. Roast Chicken, lb.	23c
Best Creamery Butter	27c
Pond's Process Butter, lb.	23c
Lard Compound lb.	10c
Large Ripe Tomatoes, qt.	10c
Large Bunch of Celery	8c
20 Bananas, large	25c
Pineapples, 3 for	25c
New Cabbage, large	6c
Large Navel Oranges, doz.	20c
Green or Wax Beans, 2 qts.	5c
Corned Beef, lb.	5c
Rump Corned Beef special, lb.	12½c
Strictly Fresh Eggs, doz.	27c
Pork Chops, lb.	16c
Large Watermelons	25c
Leg of Spring Lamb, lb.	16c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3	25c
Libby Jar of Mustard, 3	25c
Toilet Paper, 8 rolls	25c
Salt Pork, belly, 2 lbs.	25c
Chuck Stk., Porterhouse Stk. lb.	12½c
Sirloin, Round Steak lb.	16c
Stew Veal lb.	16c
Stew Lamb, 3 lbs.	25c
Spring Lamb Chops, lb.	14c
Cal. Hams, lb.	14½c
Stew Beef lb.	6c
Homemade Frankfurters, lb.	16c
Chuck Pot Roast Beef, lb.	12½c
Carrots, bunch	4c
Reg. Ham, lb.	18c
Lemons, 25 for	25c
All Can Goods, 3 for	25c
Large Musk Melons, 3 for	25c
Green Onions, 2 bunches for	5c
Best Coffee, lb.	23c
Large Cucumbers, each	1c

Unbidden Guest.

Mrs. Uptyump (to hostess)—"That grizzly-faced brute standing over there at the door had such poor taste as to refuse to get me a glass of water. Surely you didn't intend to invite such a man to your reception?" Mrs. Hostess—"Don't fret, my dear. I didn't invite him. He is my husband."—Calumet.

Something Better.

"Then you can get me a government plum?" said Senator Wombat; "but what's the use of one paltry government plum? I have secured for you some plum seeds from the department of agriculture. Go home and start an orchard of your own, my friend."—Judge.

HIS VISION OF VAST WEALTH.

It Didn't Last Long, as It Was Spoiled by Another Vision.

Before the eyes of a leading London stockbroker there appeared for a few brief moments visions of fortune, fame and honor. He was sitting in his office when the telephone bell rang.

"Hello," he answered.

"Oh, that is Mr. Blank, is it not? Why do you smoke your cigar through a holder?"

In some astonishment the broker put his cigar down.

"No, no, do not put it down, and if you do, find an ash tray for it."

This was so uncanny he shifted his chair slightly from the instrument.

"Do not move away," continued the voice, "and do not tug so impatiently at your mustache."

Down went his hand.

"Who on earth are you?" shouted the broker, "and how do you know



HE SADLY DREW BACK.

what I am doing with my cigar and hand? You talk as if you could see me."

An amazing reply came.

"I can see you. There you are, twitching your tie straight. As a matter of fact, I have invented an instrument which enables you to see over a telephone wire, and I am talking to you because I cannot finance the idea myself and want you to float it on half shares."

The possibilities of the scheme were immense. The broker, for an instant, saw himself dealing in vast orders for government departments. He saw big orders for foreign rights. It was one of the miracles of modern science. The capitalist would make a fortune, and—then he glanced out of the window across the street.

Beaming down at him from a window overlooking his office was a row of grinning faces, among which he recognized two or three fellow members of the house.

Hastily he slammed down the receiver. The rosy visions faded away, and he sadly drew back out of sight—London Mail.

No One Is Perfect.

Each one has his own burden, his own faults; no one can do without the aid of others. Therefore we must assist each other by consolation, advice and mutual warnings.—Leo Tolstoy.

Nothing on the President.

Apropos of the human side of President Wilson, the president was out for a ride in his automobile one afternoon. The machine passed a small boy standing beside the road.

"Did you notice what that boy did when we passed?" the president asked.

"No, Mr. President, I did not."

"He made a face at me."

"Is it possible?" exclaimed the shocked companion. "I didn't observe him."

"He did," said the president. "But did you notice what I did?"

"No, sir."

"Well," answered the president happily, "I made a face right back at him!"—Saturday Evening Post.

A Quaint Request.

On the night when E. A. Sothern (father of our own E. H. of the name) first acted in America he failed to please his public. Toward the end of the play the audience became openly derisive. Sothern, who was then known as Douglass Stewart, nothing daunted, stepped out of the character—assuming that he had got into it all—and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, if you will let me finish the performance I will go home and learn how to act."

He Got His.

Many years ago in Boston Mansfield had an attack of tantrums when John Stetson, the Mr. Malaprop of his time, after Tom Maguire's death, was manager of the theater in which our genius was playing. Stetson had a kind of profane emphasis that seemed at times to suggest the mighty tread of a behemoth on the trembling earth. When a Macedonian cry for help as against Mansfield reached him he dropped his inevitable glass of gin and water and started stageward. Half an hour later he emerged from behind with perspiration trickling down his nose.

"Well, by Jiggling Jiggers!" he panted. "You fellers say I'm a kicker, but I'm a parody compared to Mansfield."

Romans in Britain.

The Romans made war upon the Britons when under Julius Caesar they invaded it in B. C. 55. In fact they were very generally at war in trying to subdue the country until they left it about 300 A. D., as witness the incidents connected with the names, Caradoc and Boadicea.



MURDERED BY RIVAL FOR LOVE OF GIRL.

Above—Miss Ida Wilhelm. Below—Herman Fisher.

Riverside, N. J., July 17.—A full confession has been made by Edgar Murphy, county officials say, that he murdered Herman Fisher on the night of Saturday, July 11, because he was jealous of Fisher, who held the affection of Miss Ida Wilhelm. Murphy said he went out with a gun concealed behind a suit case and after waiting in ambush an hour for his rival fired loads of lead into his body, killing him instantly.



REFUSE TO HEAR HOKE SMITH.

United States Senator Hoke Smith.

Atlanta, Ga., July 17.—A resolution inviting United States Senator Hoke Smith to make an address has been voted down by the lower house of the Georgia legislature. The opponents of the resolution said that while they would support Smith against the governor, they did not want the senatorial contest waged in the legislature.

THE FREEMAN

Wants
For Sales
To Lets
Lost
Found
Special Notices, &c.

The Freeman's Want Column is the medium that brings the advertiser quick, satisfactory results; it is perused in hundreds of instances before the news of the day is read. Hence the rapid circulation of announcements that daily appear.

One Cent a Word

ROSE'S 73 FRANKLIN STREET

Special Sale for Saturday

FLOUR.

Bridal Veil Flour, 24½ lb sack, 69c
Granite Flour, 24½ lb sack....69c

CONDENSED MILK.

Magnolia, Star and Clover Milk, can, 10c

EVAPORATED MILK.

Borden's Peerless, Van Camp's and Gold Cross Milk.
Large can, 9c; 3 cans 25c
Small can, 6 cans 25c

CANNED SPAGHETTI.

Prepared with tomato sauce and cheese, Italian style, ready to serve.
Small can, 9c; 3 for 25c
Large can, 13c; 2 for 25c

CANNED SOUPS.

Campbell's Soups, 3 cans 25c
Franco-American "Ready Maid" Concentrated Soups, 3 cans ..25c

BAKED BEANS.

Campbell's Baked Beans, 3 cans 25c
Van Camp's Baked Beans, 2 cans 25c
Beechnut Baked Beans, 2 cans 25c
Van Camp's Red Kidney Beans, can, 9c; 3 cans 25c

CEREALS.

Shredded Wheat, pkg 10c
Force, pkg 10c
Quaker Corn Flakes, pkg 5c

HOUSEKEEPING SPECIALS.

Borax, 20 Mule Team, lb pkg..10c
Paraffin Wax, 1 lb pkg.....10c
Chloride of Lime, 1 lb can, 2 for 15c
Old Dutch Cleanser, 3 cans 25c
No Mor Dust, pkg 9c; 3 for....25c
Van's No Rub, pkg 9c; 3 for 25c
Matches, 5c box; 7 for 25c
Toilet Paper, 7 rolls.....25c
Whisk Brooms, each 10c
Jelly Tumblers, doz 25c
Mason Jar Tops, doz 20c
Armour's Grape Juice, 25c bottle 22c
Hires' Root Beer Extract, bottle, 15c
Lemon and Vanilla, bottle 5c
Spratt's Dog Cakes, pkg, 9c; 3 for 25c
Spratt's Puppy Cakes, pkg, 9c; 3 for 25c
Hardwood Tooth Picks, 2 boxes ..5c
Peroxide, 25c size bottle 15c

HOME DRESSED CHICKENS.

Home Dressed Fowls, lb 24c
Home Dressed Broilers, lb 33c

SPRING LAMB.

Leg of Lamb, lb 22c
Roast of Lamb, lb 20c
Stew Lamb, lb 12c

HOME DRESSED VEAL.

Leg of Veal, whole, lb 19c
Loin of Veal, whole, lb 19c
Roast of Veal, lb 20-22c
Stew Veal, lb 16-18c
Veal Chops, lb 20-22c

FRESH PORK.

Pork Roast, lb.....20c
Pork Chops, lb 20-22c

PRIME WESTERN BEEF.

Rib Roast, lb 20-22c
Pot Roasts, lb 16-18-20-22c
Stew Beef, lb 12c
Chuck Steak, lb 18c

SMOKED MEATS.

Skinback Hams, lb 19c
California Hams, lb 15c
Bacon, by strip, lb 20c

LUNCHEON MEATS.

Boiled Ham, sliced, lb 40c
Cooked Corned Beef, sliced, lb ..28c
Ham Bologna, sliced, lb 20c
Home Made Bologna, lb 18c
Home Made Frankfurters, lb ..20c
Pickled Lambs' Tongue, lb 15c
Smoked Ox Tongue, jar 25c, $1
Canned Corned Beef, 1 lb can ..22c
Canned Roast Beef, 1 lb can ..22c
Lunch Tongue, 25c can 20c
Boned Chicken, can 35c
Potted Meats, can 5-10c
Smoked Beef, glass 15-25c
Beechnut Bacon, jar 30c

BUTTER, EGGS, ETC.

Fresh Table Butter, lb 26c
Good Baking Butter, lb 20c
Pure Lard, 2 lbs 25c
Compound, lb 10c
Crisco, can 22c
Eggs, doz 28c
Fresh Ulster Co. Eggs, doz 30c

FRESH VEGETABLES

New Potatoes, peck 35c
Home Grown Cabbage 5-8c
Cucumbers, 3 for 5c
Fresh Green Beans, 4 qts 10c
Fresh Beets, 3 bunches 10c
Carrots, 3 bunches 10c
Fresh Onions, 2 bunches 5c

Oranges, California, Sunkist, Sweet Juicy Fruit, doz 35c
Large Fresh Lemons, doz 25c
Bananas, 17 for 25c
Large Grape Fruit, 3 for 25c
Musk Melons, 3 for 25c
White Turnips, 3 bunch 10c

STRAW HATS HALF PRICE

$10.00 Panamas now	-	$5.00
7.00 Panamas now	-	3.50
6.00 Panamas now	-	3.00
5.00 Panamas now	-	2.50

Regular Straws in Brigham, Hopkins & Co. and Young Brothers, half price, as follows:

Regular $3.00 Hats now	-	$1.50
Regular $2.50 Hats now	-	$1.25
Regular $2.00 Hats now	-	$1.00
Regular $1.50 Hats now	-	$ .75
Regular $1.25 Hats now	-	$ .63

A lot of Straws, in good shapes and styles, at 39c.

C. S. WOOD

297-299 WALL ST., KINGSTON

Hapeman's Saturday Sales Winning Public Favor

Our Saturday Sales leave competition in the dim distance. We are constantly forging ahead in the public's estimation, and our Saturday events are in a class by themselves. Come to this market and do your week-end shopping. Read the timely bulletin of pure food prices that follows—items that represent achievement in value-giving—specials that should throng our market Saturday with appreciative buyers. The savings are positive. Money cannot buy better meat qualities. Come here, keyed to your highest expectations, in the assurance that you will save money.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY ONLY

Choice Beef, Lamb and Veal at the Lowest Market Prices

PORK.

Pork Chops, lb. 22c
Pork Loins, lb. 20c
Salt Pork, lb 16c

OTHER SPECIALS.

Home Dressed Chicken, lb ..24c
Home Made Frankfurters, lb, 18c
Home Made Bologna, lb 14c
Bacon by strip, lb.....22c
Thompson's Regular Hams, lb, 19c
California Hams, lb 15c

CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes, Corn, Beans, Succotash, Corn Flakes, Macaroni, all 3 for 25c

FREE DELIVERY 'Phone 1522 **WILLIAM HAPEMAN** 45 N. Front Street

High Quality and Low Prices

Money Back Guarantee at **BENNETT'S**

Large White Potatoes, pk.	39c	Alaska Salmon, 3 cans	25c
New Fat Mackerel, lb	10c	Star, Clover and Magnolia Milk	10c
Peaches, 3 lbs.	20c	Borden's Cream, 3 for	25c
Apricots, 2 lbs.	25c	Best Sardines, 6 for	25c
Dried Peas, 3 qts.	25c	Waldorf Catsup, 3 for	25c
Peas, 3 cans	20c	Large Pickles, doz.	10c
Rice, 4 lbs.	25c	Large bot. Ammonia	10c
Macaroni, 3 pkgs.	25c	Fresh Eggs, doz.	32c
Egg Noodles, 3 pkgs.	25c	Fancy Table Butter, lb.	28c
Campbell's Soups, 3 cans	25c	Finest Family Flour	60c
Kirkman's Soap, 6 cakes	25c	Corn Flakes, 2 pkgs.	15c

Telephone Your Order to 1241-J. Prompt Delivery

BENNETT'S, 47 North Front Street

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 359.

AN ACT to incorporate the Saint Lawrence county farm bureau, in relation to the general improvement of agricultural and industrial conditons.

Became a law April 15, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Elon A. Horton, Edgar A. Newell, Fred Bolton and B. T. Scott, together with the chairman of the board of supervisors of Saint Lawrence county, the chairman of the committee on agriculture of the said bureau of supervisors, and the dean of the state school of agriculture of Saint Lawrence University, and such other persons as shall qualify as hereinafter provided, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of "Saint Lawrence County Farm Bureau."

§ 2. The objects and purposes of such corporation shall be as follows: To encourage and promote, by means of free instruction, experimentation and such other means as the board of directors of such corporation shall deem suitable and proper, the general improvement of the agricultural conditions within and the industry of agriculture within the county of Saint Lawrence.

§ 3. Any person whose application shall be approved by the board of directors of said corporation, upon payment of one dollar, shall become a life member of said corporation, and entitled to vote for the election of directors thereof at the annual meetings held for that purpose.

§ 4. The said corporation shall have power to acquire, receive, take and hold by devise, bequest, gift, grant or purchase, any property, real or personal, and apply the same to carrying out its objects and purposes. State moneys appropriated for farm bureaus may, in the county of Saint Lawrence, be paid to such corporation in lieu of payment to any farm bureau existing under the provisions of subdivision twenty-eight of section twelve of the county law. The board of supervisors of Saint Lawrence county may from time to time appropriate from county funds such sums as it deems proper either for the general objects and purposes of the corporation, or for such specific purpose or purposes, relating to agriculture in said county, as may be provided for in the resolution making the appropriation. Any moneys so appropriated by the county of Saint Lawrence shall by the treasurer of said county be paid to the treasurer of said corporation, and such moneys shall be expended by the said corporation under the exclusive direction and control of its board of directors. Such board of supervisors may, in making any such appropriation, make the same contingent upon the payment to such corporation of state or federal aid, or both, and in such case the money shall not be paid by the treasurer of Saint Lawrence county until the conditions upon which the appropriation should become available have been complied with.

§ 5. The person and officers named in the first section of this act shall constitute the first board of directors of the corporation, and its affairs and business shall be conducted and managed always by a board of seven directors, three of whom shall always be the chairman of the board of supervisors of Saint Lawrence county, the chairman of the committee of agriculture of said board, and the dean of the state school of agriculture of Saint Lawrence University. The other four directors named in section one of this act shall hold office for one, two, three and four years, respectively, said board of directors determining by lot the persons who shall have the said terms. The successors to such named directors shall each hold office four years, and they shall be elected by the members of the corporation, one director each year after the first year. In case of the death, resignation or removal from the county of Saint Lawrence of any such director, at the next annual meeting the members of the corporation shall elect a director to fill out the balance of his term.

§ 6. Such board of directors shall from their number annually elect a president, treasurer and such other officers as they may deem necessary.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

MITCHELL MAY,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 365.

AN ACT to amend the public health law, in relation to the suppression of certain nuisances.

Became a law April 14, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Charter forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter forty-five of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article seventeen-a, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 17-a.

Suppression of Certain Nuisances.

Section 343-a. Nuisance defined.
343-b. Action to enjoin nuisance.
343-c. Jurisdiction and procedure.
343-d. Trial of action.
343-e. Discontinuance of action; substitution.
343-f. Costs.
343-g. Permanent injunction.
343-h. Violation of injunction.
343-i. Effect if portion of article unconstitutional.

§ 343-a. Nuisance defined. For the purpose of this article any house, building, place or any separate part or portion thereof, or the ground itself, in or upon which assignation or prostitution is conducted, practiced, permitted, carried on or exists is declared a nuisance, and whoever knowingly shall erect, establish, permit, continue, maintain, own, lease or sublease any house, building, erection, place or any separate part or portion thereof, used for such purposes, shall be guilty of maintaining a nuisance.

§ 343-b. Action to enjoin nuisance. When a nuisance is created, conducted, kept, maintained, permitted or exists in any county, the district attorney of the county, any taxpayer residing in the immediate neighborhood of the alleged nuisance, or any domestic corporation organized for the suppression of vice, subject to or which submits to visitation by the state board of charities, and possesses a certificate from such board of such fact and of conformity with its regulations, may maintain an action in the name of the people of the state of New York, upon the relation of such taxpayer, corporation or district attorney, to perpetually enjoin such nuisance by any owner, agent, lessee, occupant or employee, of the house, building, erection, place or any separate part or portion thereof or ground, in or upon which such nuisance is alleged to be conducted, kept, permitted or exists.

§ 343-c. Jurisdiction and procedure. Such action shall be brought in the supreme court of the county in which the property is situated. At or before the commencement of the action a complaint alleging the facts constituting the nuisance shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, together with a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action and a brief description of the property affected thereby. Such notice shall be immediately recorded by the clerk in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen hundred and seventy-two of the code of civil procedure. After the filing of the complaint, application for a temporary injunction may be made to the supreme court or a judge thereof who shall grant a hearing thereon if satisfied of the good faith of the application and shall direct the service upon the owner, agent or occupant of the property in or upon which a nuisance is alleged to exist, of a copy of the complaint, together with a notice of the time and place of the hearing of the application. Such notice shall be served at least five days before the hearing. If the hearing be continued at the instance of the defendant, a temporary injunction restraining any person from continuing such nuisance shall issue as a matter of course. If upon the hearing, the allegations be sustained to the satisfaction of the court or judge, such court or judge shall issue a temporary injunction, without bond, restraining any person from continuing the nuisance.

§ 343-d. Trial of action. The action for the permanent injunction shall be triable at the term of the supreme court immediately following the issuance of the temporary injunction as provided in this article. In such action evidence of the common fame and general reputation of the place, of the inmates thereof, or of those resorting thereto, shall be competent evidence to prove the existence of the nuisance. An admission or finding of guilt of any person of a violation of section eleven hundred and forty-six of the penal law at such place shall be presumptive evidence of the nuisance.

§ 343-e. Discontinuance of action; substitution. If the action be commenced by a taxpayer it shall not be discontinued, except upon the sworn statement of the relator, or his attorney, stating the reason why the action should be discontinued, and no application for discontinuance shall be granted nor shall the action be dismissed upon default, unless approved in writing or in open court by the district attorney of the county wherein the action is pending. If the court rejects the application for discontinuance, it shall direct the district attorney to prosecute such action to judgment. If any such action be continued more than one term of court, any taxpayer or the district attorney of the county wherein the action is pending may, on order of the court, be substituted for the relator, and prosecute such action to judgment.

§ 343-f. Costs. If the action be brought by a taxpayer or a corporation and the court finds that there were no reasonable grounds for such action, the costs thereof shall be taxed against the relator.

§ 343-g. Permanent injunction. If the existence of the nuisance be established upon the trial, a judgment shall be entered which shall permanently and perpetually enjoin the defendant or defendants and any other owner, agent, lessee, occupant or employee from conducting, keeping, maintaining, permitting or continuing the nuisance complained of on the premises in or on which the nuisance was maintained.

§ 343-h. Violation of injunction. A violation of a judgment entered under this article shall constitute a contempt of court punishable by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than twelve months.

If there be a violation of such judgment, an order shall issue directing the closing and vacating of the premises and enjoining the use thereof for not less than thirty days nor more than one year from the entry of the order and the court or judge shall direct the sheriff to enforce such order and shall allow him a reasonable fee, which shall be a lien upon the premises. A person who breaks, enters or uses any house, building, erection, place or any separate part or portion thereof, or ground vacated or closed in accordance with this article, except for the purpose of removing personal property and trade fixtures owned by or mortgaged to such person, or the corporation, association, or partnership represented by such person, shall be guilty of contempt of court punishable as provided in this section.

§ 343-i. Effect if portion of article unconstitutional. If any part of this article be held unconstitutional the constitutionality of the other parts thereof shall not be affected or impaired.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

MITCHELL MAY,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 366.

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to fire protection and ventilation.

Became a law April 14, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision one of section seventy-nine of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and two of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 79. Elevators and hoistways. 1. Inclosure of shafts. Every hoistway, hatchway or wellhole used for carrying passengers or employees, or for freight elevators, hoisting or other purpose, shall be protected on all sides at each floor including the basement, by substantial vertical inclosures. All openings in such inclosures shall be provided with self-closing gates of suitable height, or with properly constructed sliding doors. In the case of elevators used for carrying passengers or employees, such inclosure shall be flush with the hatchway, and shall extend from floor to ceiling on every open side of the car, and on every other side shall be at least six feet high, and such inclosures shall be free from fixed obstructions on every open side of the car. In the case of freight elevators the inclosures shall be flush with the hoistway on every open side of the car. In place of the inclosures herein required for freight elevators, every hatchway used for freight elevator purposes may be provided with trap doors so constructed as to form a substantial floor surface when closed and so arranged as to open and close by the action of the car in its passage both ascending and descending; provided that in addition to such trap doors, the hatchway shall be adequately protected on all sides at all floors, including the basement, by a substantial railing or other vertical inclosure at least three feet in height.

§ 2. Subdivisions four and five of section seventy-nine-b of such chapter, as added by chapter four hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

4. Fire-escapes. All outside fire-escapes shall be constructed of wrought-iron or steel and shall be so designed, constructed and erected as to safely sustain on all platforms, balconies and stairways a live load of not less than ninety pounds per square foot with a factor of safety of four. Wherever practicable, a continuous run or straight run stairway shall be used. On every floor above the first there shall be balconies or landings embracing one or more easily accessible and unobstructed openings, at each floor level, connected with each other and with the ground by means of a stairway constructed as hereinafter provided and well fastened and secured. All openings leading to outside fire-escapes shall have an unobstructed width of at least two feet and an unobstructed height of at least six feet. Such openings shall extend to the floor level or within six inches thereof, shall be not more than seven inches above the floor of the fire-escape balcony, shall have metal frames or frames covered with metal and be provided with doors constructed of fireproof material and with wired glass where glass is used, except in cases where fire-escapes are hereafter erected on buildings constructed prior to October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, of five stories or under in height, in which cases the provisions of subdivision five as to the use of steps to connect with the fire-escapes and as to the construction of openings leading to fire-escapes shall apply. All windows opening upon the course of the fire-escape shall be fire-proof windows. The balconies shall have an unobstructed width of at least four feet throughout their length and shall have a landing not less than twenty-four inches square at the head of every stairway. There shall be a passageway between the stairway opening and the side of the building at least eighteen inches wide throughout except where the stairways reach and leave the balconies at the ends or where double run stairways are used. The stairway opening of the balconies shall be of a size sufficient to provide clear headway and shall be guarded on the long side by an iron railing not less than three feet in height. Each balcony shall be surrounded by an iron railing not less than three feet in height, thoroughly and properly braced. The balconies shall be connected by stairways not less than twenty-two inches wide, placed at an incline of not more than forty-five degrees, with steps of not less than eight-inch tread and not over eight-inch rise and provided with a hand-rail not less than three feet in height. The treads of such stairways shall be so constructed as to sustain a live load of four hundred pounds per step with a factor of safety of four. There shall be a similar stairway from the top floor balcony to the roof, except where the fire-escape is erected on the front of the building. A similar stairway shall also be provided from the lowest balcony to a safe landing place beneath, which stairway shall remain down permanently or be arranged to swing up and down automatically by counterbalancing weights. When not erected on the front of the building, safe and unobstructed egress shall be provided from the foot of the fire-escape by means of an open court or courts or a fireproof passageway having an unobstructed width of at least three feet throughout leading to the street, or by means of an open area having communication with the street; such fireproof passageway shall be adequately lighted at all times and the lights shall be so arranged as to ensure their reliable operation when through accident or other cause the regular factory lighting is extinguished.

5. The provisions of subdivision four shall not apply where at the time this act takes effect there are outside fire-escapes with balconies on each floor of the building connected with stairways placed at an angle of not more than sixty degrees, provided that such existing outside fire-escapes have or shall be provided with the following:

A stairway leading from the top floor balcony to the roof, except where the fire-escapes are erected on the front of the building; a stairway not less than twenty-two inches wide from the lowest balcony to a safe landing place beneath, which stairway remains down permanently or is arranged to swing up and down by counterbalancing weights; a safe and unobstructed exit to the street from the foot of such fire-escapes as provided in subdivision four hereof; steps connecting the sill of every opening leading to the fire-escapes with the floor wherever such sill is more than three feet above the floor level; and all openings leading to the fire-escapes provided with windows having metal frames and sash or frames and sash covered with metal and with wired glass where glass is used, or with doors constructed in accordance with the requirements of subdivision four; and all windows opening upon the course of the fire-escapes provided with fire-proof windows:

§ 3. Subdivision seven of section seventy-nine-f of such chapter, as added by chapter four hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

7. Fireproof windows shall be windows constructed of metal frames and sash or frames and sash covered with metal and provided with wired glass and of the automatic, self-closing type.

§ 4. Subdivision one of section eighty-six of such chapter, as amended by chapter one hundred and ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The person operating every factory shall provide, in each workroom thereof, proper and sufficient means of ventilation by natural or mechanical means, or both, as may be necessary, and shall maintain proper and sufficient ventilation and proper degrees of temperature and humidity in every workroom thereof at all times during working hours.

§ 5. Subdivision three of section eighty-eight of such chapter, as amended by chapter two hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, chapter three hundred and thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve and chapter three hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. Where females are employed the person operating the factory shall provide dressing or emergency rooms for their use; each such room shall have at least one window opening to the outer air and shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls. In every factory in which more than ten women are employed there shall be provided one or more separate dressing rooms in such numbers as required by the rules and regulations of the industrial board and located in such place or places as required by such rules and regulations, having an adequate floor space in proportion to the number of employees, to be fixed by the rules and regulations of the industrial board, but the floor space of every such dressing room shall in no event be less than sixty square feet; each dressing room shall be separated from any water closet compartment by adequate partitions and shall be provided with adequate means for artificial illumination; each dressing room shall be provided with suitable means for hanging clothes and with a suitable number of seats. All dressing rooms shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls, and shall be constructed, heated, ventilated, lighted and maintained in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the industrial board with reference thereto.

§ 6. Subdivision four of section eighty-eight-a of such chapter, as added by chapter three hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. Every existing water closet and urinal inside any factory shall have a basin of enameled iron or earthenware, and shall be flushed from a separate water-supplied cistern or through a flushometer valve connected in such manner as to keep the water supply of the factory free from contamination. All woodwork enclosing water closet fixtures shall be removed from the front of the closet and the space underneath the seat shall be left open. The floor or other surface beneath and around the closet shall be maintained in good order and repair and all the woodwork shall be kept well painted with a light color paint. All existing water closet compartments shall have windows or suitable ducts leading to the outer air and shall be otherwise ventilated in accordance with rules and regulations adopted for that purpose by the industrial board. Such compartments shall be provided with means for artificial illumination and the enclosure of each compartment shall be kept free from all obscene writing or marking.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

MITCHELL MAY,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 367.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law, in relation to the sale of fruit-bearing trees.

Became a law April 15, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The title of article eleven of chapter nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Apples; Pears; Peaches; Quinces; Fruit-Bearing Trees.

§ 2. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end of article eleven three new sections to be sections two hundred and sixty-three, two hundred and sixty-four and two hundred and sixty-five, to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 263. Sale of fruit-bearing trees. Every person, firm or corporation selling fruit-bearing trees shipped from any point in the state of New York must have attached to each car, box, bale or package a copy of a certificate of inspection issued by the state department of agriculture and signed by the commissioner of agriculture, valid to the first day of September next following the date of issuance thereof. There shall also be attached to each bundle or package of such fruit-bearing trees a label specifying the name of variety of trees contained therein. In case such bundle or package shall contain trees of different kinds or varieties there must be attached to each tree therein a like label.

§ 264. Damages accruing from sale of trees. Nothing contained in section two hundred and sixty-three or any other section of this chapter shall be construed to deprive a purchaser of any fruit-bearing tree of his remedy at law in a civil action to recover damages sustained by reason of such trees proving untrue to name as specified on the label. Such damages may be recovered in a civil action by the purchaser of such fruit-bearing trees or by his personal representative or assignee at any time prior to the third bearing year, provided the purchaser notifies the seller as soon as he has reason to believe that such trees are not true to name. In any action to recover damages suffered by the purchaser by reason of any fruit tree or trees not being of the name or variety under which they were tagged and sold, the seller shall have the burden of proof in establishing that any contract not in writing or any provision of any such contract exempting the seller from liability or limiting his liability was fully understood and agreed to by the purchaser. The seller must also accompany the shipment of such trees with an itemized list of the same, which lists shall also give the name of the county and state where the trees covered by it were grown, the age of the trees, and the name and address of the person for whom the trees were grown, if requested by letter or in writing on the contract by the purchaser at the time of purchase. Within five days after the receipt by the purchaser of the trees and the list thereof the purchaser shall compare and notify the seller of any discrepancy between the list and the labels on such trees.

§ 265. Agent to carry certificate of authority. Any person, firm or corporation acting as agent for another in the sale of fruit-bearing trees in this state shall carry with him, at all times when engaged in selling trees, a certificate in writing signed by his principal and properly acknowledged, showing his authority to act as such agent and upon request shall exhibit the same to the purchaser and shall leave with the purchaser a copy of the contract bearing on its face the clause referred to in section two hundred and sixty-four.

§ 3. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

MITCHELL MAY,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 369.

AN ACT in relation to banking corporations, and individuals, partnerships, unincorporated associations and corporations under the supervision of the banking department, constituting chapter two of the consolidated laws.

Became a law April 16, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER 2 OF THE CONSOLIDATED LAWS.

BANKING LAW.

Article I. Short title; definitions (§§ 1-3).
II. Banking department; powers and duties of superintendent and other officers (§§ 10-83).
III. Banks (§§ 100-148).
IV. Private bankers (§§ 150-172).
V. Trust companies (§§ 180-223).
VI. Savings banks (§§ 230-281).
VII. Investment companies (§§ 290-309).
VIII. Safe deposit companies (§§ 315-331).
IX. Personal loan companies and personal loan brokers (§§ 340-371).
X. Savings and loan associations; land bank of the state of New York (§§ 375-428).
XI. Credit unions (§§ 450-479).
XII. Forfeiture of corporate existence by non-user; voluntary dissolution and merger of corporations (§§ 485-496).
XIII. Laws repealed; construction; when to take effect (§§ 500-502).

ARTICLE I.

Short title and definitions.

Section 1. Short title.
2. Definitions of persons.
3. Definitions of terms used.

§ 1. Short title.

This chapter shall be known as the "banking law," and shall be applicable to all corporations and individuals defined in the next section and to such other corporations and individuals as shall subject themselves to special provisions thereof, or who shall, by violating any of its provisions, become subject to the penalties provided therein.

§ 2. Definitions of persons to whom chapter is applicable.

Bank. The term, "bank," when used in this chapter, unless a different meaning appears from the context, means any domestic moneyed corporation, other than a trust company, authorized to discount and negotiate promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt; to receive deposits of money and commercial paper; to lend money on real or personal security; and to buy and sell gold and silver bullion, foreign coins or bills of exchange.

Individual banker. The term, "individual banker," when used in this chapter, means any individual, partnership or unincorporated association, heretofore authorized by the superintendent of banks to engage in the business of banking pursuant to the banking law.

Private banker. The term, "private banker," when used in this chapter, means an individual, other than an individual banker, who, by himself, or as a member of a partnership or unincorporated association other than an unincorporated express company having a contract with a railroad company or railroad companies for the operation of an express service upon the lines thereof, is engaged in the business of receiving deposits subject to check or for repayment upon the presentation of a pass book, certificate of deposit or other evidence of debt, or upon the request of the depositor, or in the discretion of such individual, partnership or unincorporated association; of receiving money for transmission; of discounting or negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other evidences of debt; of buying or selling exchange, coin or bullion; or is engaged in the business of transacting any part of such business. The term, "private banker," when so used, shall include the executor or administrator of a deceased private banker and a partnership or unincorporated association of private bankers.

Trust company. The term, "trust company," when used in this chapter, means any domestic corporation formed for the purpose of taking, accepting and executing such trusts as may be lawfully committed to it, acting as trustee in the cases prescribed by law, receiving deposits of money and other personal property, and issuing its obligations therefor, and lending money on real or personal securities.

Savings bank. The term, "savings bank," when used in this chapter, means a corporation authorized by the laws of this state only to receive money on deposit in such sums, to invest the same in such securities, obligations and property, and to declare, credit and pay from its earnings such dividends, as may be prescribed by law.

Investment company. The term, "investment company," when used in this chapter, means any corporation other than an insurance corporation formed under the laws of this state or of any other state, and doing business in this state for the purpose of selling, offering for sale, or negotiating to individuals other than bankers bonds or notes secured by deed of trust or mortgages on real property or choses in action, owned, issued, negotiated or guaranteed by it, or for the purpose of receiving any money or property, either from its own members or from other persons, and entering into any contract, engagement or undertaking with them for the withdrawal of such money or property at any time with any increase thereof, or for the payment to them or to any person of any sum of money at any time, either fixed or uncertain.

Safe deposit company. The term, "safe deposit company," when used in this chapter, means every domestic corporation formed for the purpose of taking and receiving as bailee for safe-keeping and storage, jewelry, plate, money, specie, bullion, stocks, bonds, securities and valuable papers of any kind and other valuable personal property, on deposit and guaranteeing their safety upon such terms and for such compensation as may be agreed upon by the company and the respective bailors thereof, and to rent vaults and safes and other receptacles for the purpose of such safe-keeping and storage.

Personal loan company. The term, "personal loan company," when used in this chapter, means any corporation organized under chapter three hundred twenty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-five, as amended by chapter seven hundred six of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-five, chapter two hundred six of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-six, chapter seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred two, and chapter three hundred thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred five, article ten of chapter six hundred eighty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred nine, or article nine of this chapter, and authorized by the superintendent of banks to engage in the business of making small loans to needy borrowers not exceeding two hundred dollars to any individual at any one time at interest exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Personal loan broker. The term, "personal loan broker," when used in this chapter, means any individual, who, by himself, or as a member of a partnership or unincorporated association, is authorized by the superintendent of banks to engage in the business of making small loans to needy borrowers not exceeding two hundred dollars to any individual at any one time at interest exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, for the purpose of issuing debenture bonds secured by first mortgages pledged by its members, and for otherwise promoting their interests.

Credit union. The term, "credit union," when used in this chapter, means a domestic moneyed but non-stock corporation organized under article eleven of chapter six hundred eighty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred nine, as amended by chapter five hundred eighty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred thirteen, or article eleven of this chapter, for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and of making loans to its members at reasonable rates with or without security.

§ 3. Definitions of terms used in chapter.

Guaranty fund. The term, "guaranty fund," when used in this chapter, means a fund created by a mutual non-stock corporation to which this chapter is applicable and pursuant to its provisions, from its earnings or from contributions, which is not available for the payment of expenses, so long as such corporation has any undivided profits, or for the payment of dividends, and against which losses upon its investments, whether resulting from depreciation in the value of its securities or otherwise, may be charged, without encroaching upon its undivided profits or net earnings, until such guaranty fund is exhausted.

Surplus. The term, "surplus," when used in this chapter, means the excess of assets over liabilities including liability to stockholders.

Surplus fund. The term, "surplus fund," when used in this chapter, means a fund created pursuant to the provisions of article three or five of this chapter by a bank or trust company from its net earnings or undivided profits, which to the amount specified in such articles is not available for the payment of dividends and cannot be used for the payment of expenses or losses so long as any such corporation has undivided profits.

Total profits. The term, "total profits," when used in this chapter, means the total amount of undistributed net earnings of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable from the date of its organization, including such portions of its surplus fund or guaranty fund as have been derived from net earnings or from undivided profits.

Undivided profits. The term, "undivided profits," when used in this chapter, means the credit balance of the profit and loss account of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable.

Net earnings. The term, "net earnings," when used in this chapter, means the excess of the gross earnings of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable over expenses and losses chargeable against such earnings during any dividend period.

Dividend period. The term, "dividend period," when used in this chapter, means the period from the date as of which the last dividend of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable was declared to the date selected for the declaration of the next dividend; or the period from the date when its corporate existence began to the date as of which the first dividend is declared.

Time deposits. The term, "time deposits," when used in this chapter, means all deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.

Demand deposits. The term, "demand deposits," when used in this chapter, means deposits payment of which can legally be required within thirty days.

Aggregate demand deposits. The term, "aggregate demand deposits," when used in this chapter, means the deposits aainst which reserves must be maintained, by banks, trust companies and private and individual bankers and includes total deposits, all amounts due to banks, bankers, trust companies and savings banks, the amounts due on certified and cashiers' checks, and for unpaid dividends, less the following items:

Total time deposits:

Deposits secured by the deposit of outstanding unmatured stocks, bonds or other obligations of the state or city of New York;

Deposits to an amount not exceeding either the market or par value of outstanding unmatured stocks, bonds or other obligations of the state or city of New York owned and held by such corporation or banker;

The amounts due it on demand from banks, bankers and trust companies other than its reserve depositaries, including foreign exchange balances credited to it and subject to draft;

The excess due it from reserve depositaries over the amount required to maintain its total reserves.

Reserves on hand. The term, "reserves on hand," when used in this chapter, means the reserves against deposits kept in the vault of any individual or corporation pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Reserves on deposit. The term, "reserves on deposit," when used in this chapter, means the reserves against deposits maintained by any individual or corporation pursuant to this chapter in reserve depositaries, or in a federal reserve bank of which such corporation is a member, and not in excess of the amount authorized by this chapter.

Total reserves. The term, "total reserves," when used in this chapter, means the aggregate of reserves on hand and reserves on deposit maintained pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Reserve depositary. The term, "reserve depositary," when used in this chapter, means a bank, trust company or banking corporation designated by the superintendent of banks as a depositary for reserves on deposit.

Stockholder. The term, "stockholder," when used in this chapter, unless otherwise qualified, means a person who appears by the books of a stock corporation to be the owner and holder of one or more shares of the stock of such corporation.

Shareholder. The term, "shareholder," when used in this chapter, means a member of a savings and loan association, land bank or credit union.

Population. The term, "population," when used in this chapter, means population as determined by the last state or federal enumeration; or when used in connection with the words "unincorporated village," as determined by the superintendent of banks from the best available sources of information.

ARTICLE II.

Banking department; powers and duties of superintendent.

Section 10. Banking department; superintendent.
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15. Restrictions on examiners.
16. Retirement of deputies, clerks and examiners.
17. How expenses of department defrayed.
18. Fees for copies and certifications.
19. Reimbursement of state treasury.
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29. Revocation of authorization certificate or license in certain cases.
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67. Property held by delinquent as bailee.
68. Effect of notice on bailment contract.
69. Liquidation and conservation of assets.
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71. Superintendent's powers to act for delinquent.
72. Notice to creditors.
73. Listing claims.
74. Objections to claims.
75. Acceptance or rejection of claims.
76. Effect of acceptance.
77. Judgments against delinquent not liens.
78. Dividends to creditors.
79. Stockholders, meeting.
80. Enforcement of stockholders' liability.
81. Actions against directors, trustees or officers.
82. Public information as to department.
83. Annual report of superintendent.

§ 10. Banking department; superintendent; appointment; term of office; qualifications; compensation; oath; bond.

There shall continue to be a banking department charged with the execution of the laws relating to the individuals, partnerships, unincorporated associations and corporations to which this chapter is applicable. The chief officer of such department shall continue to be known as the superintendent of banks. He shall have supervision of every such individual, partnership, unincorporated association and corporation, and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are conferred and imposed upon him by this chapter or by any law of this state. The superintendent of banks shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and after the termination of the term of office of the incumbent at the time this act takes effect shall hold his office for the term of three years, beginning on the first day of July succeeding his appointment and ending on the first day of July in the third calendar year thereafter, provided that the term of office of the superintendent appointed to succeed the superintendent who was in office on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall continue until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and that a vacancy in such office shall be filled only for the balance of the unexpired term. The superintendent shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any corporation to which this chapter is applicable, or engage in business as a private banker or personal loan broker. After the termination of the term of office of the incumbent at the time this act takes effect, the superintendent of banks shall receive an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, to be paid monthly. The superintendent shall, within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the secretary of state, and execute to the people of the state a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with two or more sureties to be approved by the comptroller and treasurer of the state, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

§ 11. Official seal of superintendent; sealed instruments to be received in evidence and recorded.

The secretary of state shall provide the superintendent of banks with an official seal. Every paper executed by him as such superintendent in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence, and may be recorded in the proper recording offices in the same manner and with the same effect as a deed regularly acknowledged.

§ 12. Offices and furniture.

The trustees or other officers having by law the custody of the public buildings at the state capital, shall assign to the superintendent suitable rooms therein for conducting the business of the banking department. The superintendent shall, from time to time, furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights and other proper conveniences for the transaction of such business.

§ 13. Deputies, clerks, examiners, special agents and other employees; appointment; compensation; oath of office.

The superintendent may appoint a first, a second, a third, and a fourth deputy, and shall employ from time to time such clerks, examiners, special agents and other employees as he may need to discharge in a proper manner the duties imposed upon him by law. They shall perform such duties as the superintendent shall assign to them and their compensation shall be fixed by him and paid monthly. The fourth deputy shall, under the direction of the superintendent, have immediate charge of the supervision of the individuals and corporations to which article nine of this chapter is applicable. Every deputy shall, within fifteen days after notice of his appointment, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file the same in the office of the secretary of state. Every examiner shall, before entering upon his duties as such examiner, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the clerk of the county where he resides.

§ 14. Bond of deputy acting as superintendent, when required.

In case of a vacancy in the office of superintendent, or in case of his absence or inability to act, for thirty successive days, none of his deputies shall thereafter act as superintendent, until the first deputy, or if there be a vacancy in the office of first deputy, or he be absent or unable to act, the second deputy or, if there be a vacancy in the office of second deputy, or he be absent or unable to act, the third deputy, or if there be a vacancy in the office of third deputy, or he be absent or unable to act, the fourth deputy, shall have executed to the people of the state a bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, with two sureties to be approved by the comptroller and treasurer of the state, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office of superintendent while such deputy acts as such superintendent.

§ 15. Restrictions on examiners; penalty.

No examiner shall be appointed receiver of any corporation or private or individual banker or personal loan broker whose books, papers and affairs he shall have examined pursuant to a commission from the superintendent, but he may be appointed by the superintendent a special deputy to assist in the liquidation of any such corporation, banker or broker under

THEY SURELY ARE WONDERFUL LITTLE WORKERS
FREEMAN ONE-CENT-A-WORD "WANT" ADLETS

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 359.

AN ACT to incorporate the Saint Lawrence county farm bureau, in relation to the general improvement of agricultural and industrial conditons.

Became a law April 15, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Elon A. Horton, Edgar A. Newell, Fred Bolton and B. T. Scott, together with the chairman of the board of supervisors of Saint Lawrence county, the chairman of the committee on agriculture of the said bureau of supervisors, and the dean of the state school of agriculture of Saint Lawrence University, and such other persons as shall qualify as hereinafter provided, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of "Saint Lawrence County Farm Bureau."

§ 2. The objects and purposes of such corporation shall be as follows: To encourage and promote, by means of free instruction, experimentation and such other means as the board of directors of such corporation shall deem suitable and proper, the general improvement of the agricultural conditions within and the industry of agriculture within the county of Saint Lawrence.

§ 3. Any person whose application shall be approved by the board of directors of said corporation, upon payment of one dollar, shall become a life member of said corporation, and entitled to vote for the election of directors thereof at the annual meetings held for that purpose.

§ 4. The said corporation shall have power to acquire, receive, take and hold by devise, bequest, gift, grant or purchase, any property, real or personal, and apply the same to carrying out its objects and purposes. State moneys appropriated for farm bureaus may, in the county of Saint Lawrence, be paid to such corporation in lieu of payment to any farm bureau existing under the provisions of subdivision twenty-eight of section twelve of the county law. The board of supervisors of Saint Lawrence county may from time to time appropriate from county funds such sums as it deems proper either for the general objects and purposes of the corporation, or for such specific purpose or purposes, relating to agriculture in said county, as may be provided for in the resolution making the appropriation. Any moneys so appropriated by the county of Saint Lawrence shall by the treasurer of said county be paid to the treasurer of said corporation, and such moneys shall be expended by the said corporation under the exclusive direction and control of its board of directors. Such board of supervisors may, in making any such appropriation, make the same contingent upon the payment to such corporation of state or federal aid, or both, and in such case the money shall not be paid by the treasurer of Saint Lawrence county until the conditions upon which the appropriation should become available have been complied with.

§ 5. The person and officers named in the first section of this act shall constitute the first board of directors of the corporation, and its affairs and business shall be conducted and managed always by a board of seven directors, three of whom shall always be the chairman of the board of supervisors of Saint Lawrence county, the chairman of the committee of agriculture of said board, and the dean of the state school of agriculture of Saint Lawrence University. The other four directors named in section one of this act shall hold office for one, two, three and four years, respectively, said board of directors determining by lot the persons who shall have the said terms. The successors to such named directors shall each hold office four years, and they shall be elected by the members of the corporation, one director each year [illegible] after the first year. In [illegible] of the death, resignation or removal from the county of Saint Lawrence of any such director, at the next annual meeting the members of the corporation shall elect a director to fill out the balance of his term.

§ 6. Such board of directors shall from their number annually elect a president, treasurer and such other officers as they may deem necessary.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

MITCHELL MAY,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 365.

AN ACT to amend the public health law, in relation to the suppression of certain nuisances.

Became a law April 14, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Charter forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter forty-five of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article seventeen-a, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 17-a.

Suppression of Certain Nuisances.

Section 343-a. Nuisance defined.
343-b. Action to enjoin nuisance.
343-c. Jurisdiction and procedure.
343-d. Trial of action.
343-e. Discontinuance of action; substitution.
343-f. Costs.
343-g. Permanent injunction.
343-h. Violation of injunction.
343-i. Effect if portion of article unconstitutional.

§ 343-a. Nuisance defined. For the purpose of this article any house, building, place or any separate part or portion thereof, or the ground itself, in or upon which assignation or prostitution is conducted, practiced, permitted, carried on or exists is declared a nuisance, and whoever knowingly shall erect, establish, permit, continue, maintain, own, lease or sublease any house, building, erection, place or any separate part or portion thereof, used for such purposes, shall be guilty of maintaining a nuisance.

§ 343-b. Action to enjoin nuisance. When a nuisance is created, conducted, kept, maintained, permitted or exists in any county, the district attorney of the county, any taxpayer residing in the immediate neighborhood of the alleged nuisance, or any domestic corporation organized for the suppression of vice, subject to or which submits to visitation by the state board of charities, and possesses a certificate from such board of such fact and of conformity with its regulations, may maintain an action in the name of the people of the state of New York, upon the relation of such taxpayer, corporation or district attorney, to perpetually enjoin such nuisance by any owner, agent, lessee, occupant or employee, of the house, building, erection, place or any separate part or portion thereof or ground, in or upon which such nuisance is alleged to be conducted, kept, permitted or exists.

§ 343-c. Jurisdiction and procedure. Such action shall be brought in the supreme court of the county in which the property is situated. At or before the commencement of the action a complaint alleging the facts constituting the nuisance shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county, together with a notice of the pendency of the action, containing the names of the parties, the object of the action and a brief description of the property affected thereby. Such notice shall be immediately recorded by the clerk in accordance with the provisions of section sixteen hundred and seventy-two of the code of civil procedure. After the filing of the complaint, application for a temporary injunction may be made to the supreme court or a judge thereof who shall grant a hearing thereon if satisfied of the good faith of the application and shall direct the service upon the owner, agent, or occupant of the property in or upon which a nuisance is alleged to exist, of a copy of the complaint, together with a notice of the time and place of the hearing of the application. Such notice shall be served at least five days before the hearing. If the hearing be continued at the instance of the defendant, a temporary injunction restraining any person from continuing such nuisance shall issue as a matter of course. If upon the hearing, the allegations be sustained to the satisfaction of the court or judge, such court or judge shall issue a temporary injunction, without bond, restraining any person from continuing the nuisance.

§ 343-d. Trial of action. The action for the permanent injunction shall be triable at the term of the supreme court immediately following the issuance of the temporary injunction as provided in this article. In such action evidence of the common fame and general reputation of the place, of the inmates thereof, or of those resorting thereto, shall be competent evidence to prove the existence of the nuisance. An admission or finding of guilt of any person of a violation of section eleven hundred and forty-six of the penal law at such place shall be presumptive evidence of the nuisance.

§ 343-e. Discontinuance of action; substitution. If the action be commenced by a taxpayer it shall not be discontinued, except upon the sworn statement of the relator, or his attorney, stating the reason why the action should be discontinued, and no application for discontinuance shall be granted nor shall the action be dismissed upon default, unless approved in writing or in open court by the district attorney of the county wherein the action is pending. If the court rejects the application for discontinuance, it shall direct the district attorney to prosecute such action to judgment. If any such action be continued more than one term of court, any taxpayer or the district attorney of the county wherein the action is pending may, on order of the court, be substituted for the relator, and prosecute such action to judgment.

§ 343-f. Costs. If the action be brought by a taxpayer or a corporation and the court finds that there were no reasonable grounds for such action, the costs thereof shall be taxed against the relator.

§ 343-g. Permanent injunction. If the existence of the nuisance be established upon the trial, a judgment shall be entered which shall permanently and perpetually enjoin the defendant or defendants and any other owner, agent, lessee, occupant or employee from conducting, keeping, maintaining, permitting or continuing the nuisance complained of on the premises in or on which the nuisance was maintained.

§ 343-h. Violation of injunction. A violation of a judgment entered under this article shall constitute a contempt of court punishable by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than twelve months.

If there be a violation of such judgment, an order shall issue directing the closing and vacating of the premises and enjoining the use thereof for not less than thirty days nor more than one year from the entry of the order and the court or judge shall direct the sheriff to enforce such order and shall allow him a reasonable fee, which shall be a lien upon the premises. A person who breaks, enters or uses any house, building, erection, place or any separate part or portion thereof, or ground vacated or closed in accordance with this article, except for the purpose of [illegible] ing personal property and trade fixtures owned by or mortgaged to such person, or the corporation, association, or partnership represented by such person, shall be guilty of contempt of court punishable as provided in this section.

§ 343-i. Effect if portion of article unconstitutional. If any part of this article be held unconstitutional the constitutionality of the other parts thereof shall not be affected or impaired.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

MITCHELL MAY,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 366.

AN ACT to amend the labor law, in relation to fire protection and ventilation.

Became a law April 14, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Subdivision one of section seventy-nine of chapter thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to labor, constituting chapter thirty-one of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter two hundred and two of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 79. Elevators and hoistways. 1. Inclosure of shafts. Every hoistway, hatchway or wellhole used for carrying passengers or employees, or for freight elevators, hoisting or other purpose, shall be protected on all sides at each floor including the basement, by substantial vertical inclosures. All openings in such inclosures shall be provided with self-closing gates of suitable height, or with properly constructed sliding doors. In the case of elevators used for carrying passengers or employees, such inclosure shall be flush with the hatchway, and shall extend from floor to ceiling on every open side of the car, and on every other side shall be at least six feet high, and such inclosures shall be free from fixed obstructions on every open side of the car. In the case of freight elevators the inclosures shall be flush with the hoistway on every open side of the car. In place of the inclosures herein required for freight elevators, every hatchway used for freight elevator purposes may be provided with trap doors so constructed as to form a substantial floor surface when closed and so arranged as to open and close by the action of the car in its passage both ascending and descending; provided that in addition to such trap doors, the hatchway shall be adequately protected on all sides at all floors, including the basement, by a substantial railing or other vertical inclosure at least three feet in height.

§ 2. Subdivisions four and five of section seventy-nine-b of such chapter, as added by chapter four hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

4. Fire-escapes. All outside fire-escapes shall be constructed of wrought-iron or steel and shall be so designed, constructed and erected as to safely sustain on all platforms, balconies and stairways a live load of not less than ninety pounds per square foot with a factor of safety of four. Wherever practicable, a continuous run or straight run stairway shall be used. On every floor above the first there shall be balconies or landings embracing one or more easily accessible and unobstructed openings, at each floor level, connected with each other and with the ground by means of a stairway constructed as hereinafter provided and well fastened and secured. All openings leading to outside fire-escapes shall have an unobstructed width of at least two feet and an unobstructed height of at least six feet. Such openings shall extend to the floor level or within six inches thereof, shall be not more than seven inches above the floor of the fire-escape balcony, shall have metal frames or frames covered with metal and be provided with doors constructed of fireproof material and with wired glass where glass is used, except in cases where fire-escapes are hereafter erected on buildings constructed prior to October first, nineteen hundred and thirteen, of five stories or under in height, in which cases the provisions of subdivision five as to the use of steps to connect with the fire-escapes and as to the construction of openings leading to fire-escapes shall apply. All windows opening upon the course of the fire-escape shall be fire-proof windows. The balconies shall have an unobstructed width of at least four feet throughout their length and shall have a landing not less than twenty-four inches square at the head of every stairway. There shall be a passageway between the stairway opening and the side of the building at least eighteen inches wide throughout except where the stairways reach and leave the balconies at the ends or where double run stairways are used. The stairway opening of the balconies shall be of a size sufficient to provide clear headway and shall be guarded on the long side by an iron railing not less than three feet in height. Each balcony shall be surrounded by an iron railing not less than three feet in height, thoroughly and properly braced. The balconies shall be connected by stairways not less than twenty-two inches wide, placed at an incline of not more than forty-five degrees, with steps of not less than eight-inch tread and not over eight-inch rise and provided with a hand-rail not less than three feet in height. The treads of such stairways shall be so constructed as to sustain a live load of four hundred pounds per step with a factor of safety of four. There shall be a similar stairway from the top floor balcony to the roof, except where the fire-escape is erected on the front of the building. A similar stairway shall also be provided from the lowest balcony to a safe landing place beneath, which stairway shall remain down permanently or be arranged to swing up and down automatically by counterbalancing weights. When not erected on the front of the building, safe and unobstructed egress shall be provided from the foot of the fire-escape by means of an open court or courts or a fireproof passageway having an unobstructed width of at least three feet throughout leading to the street, or by means of an open area having communication with the street; such fireproof passageway shall be adequately lighted at all times and the lights shall be so arranged as to ensure their reliable operation when through accident or other cause the regular factory lighting is extinguished.

5. The provisions of subdivision four shall not apply where at the time this act takes effect there are outside fire-escapes with balconies on each floor of the building connected with stairways placed at an angle of not more than sixty degrees, provided that such existing outside fire-escapes have or shall be provided with the following:

A stairway leading from the top floor balcony to the roof, except where the fire-escapes are erected on the front of the building; a stairway not less than twenty-two inches wide from the lowest balcony to a safe landing place beneath, which stairway remains down permanently or is arranged to swing up and down by counterbalancing weights; a safe and unobstructed exit to the street from the foot of such fire-escapes as provided in subdivision four hereof; steps connecting the sill of every opening leading to the fire-escapes with the floor wherever such sill is more than three feet above the floor level; and all openings leading to the fire-escapes provided with windows having metal frames and sash or frames and sash covered with metal and with wired glass where glass is used, or with doors constructed in accordance with the requirements of subdivision four; and all windows opening upon the course of the fire-escapes provided with fire-proof windows:

§ 3. Subdivision seven of section seventy-nine-f of such chapter, as added by chapter four hundred and sixty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

7. Fireproof windows shall be windows constructed of metal frames and sash or frames and sash covered with metal and provided with wired glass and of the automatic, self-closing type.

§ 4. Subdivision one of section eighty-six of such chapter, as amended by chapter one hundred and ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The person operating every factory shall provide, in each workroom thereof, proper and sufficient means of ventilation by natural or mechanical means, or both, as may be necessary, and shall maintain proper and sufficient ventilation and proper degrees of temperature and humidity in every workroom thereof at all times during working hours.

§ 5. Subdivision three of section eighty-eight of such chapter, as amended by chapter two hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, chapter three hundred and thirty-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve and chapter three hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

3. Where females are employed the person operating the factory shall provide dressing or emergency rooms for their use; each such room shall have at least one window opening to the outer air and shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls. In every factory in which more than ten women are employed there shall be provided one or more separate dressing rooms in such numbers as required by the rules and regulations of the industrial board and located in such place or places as required by such rules and regulations, having an adequate floor space in proportion to the number of employees, to be fixed by the rules and regulations of the industrial board, but the floor space of every such dressing room shall in no event be less than sixty square feet; each dressing room shall be separated from any water closet compartment by adequate partitions and shall be provided with adequate means for artificial illumination; each dressing room shall be provided with suitable means for hanging clothes and with a suitable number of seats. All dressing rooms shall be enclosed by means of solid partitions or walls, and shall be constructed, heated, ventilated, lighted and maintained in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the industrial board with reference thereto.

§ 6. Subdivision four of section eighty-eight-a of such chapter, as added by chapter three hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

4. Every existing water closet and urinal inside any factory shall have a basin of enameled iron or earthenware, and shall be flushed from a separate water-supplied cistern or through a flushometer valve connected in such manner as to keep the water supply of the factory free from contamination. All woodwork enclosing water closet fixtures shall be removed from the front of the closet and the space underneath the seat shall be left open. The floor or other surface beneath and around the closet shall be maintained in good order and repair and all the woodwork shall be kept well painted with a light color paint. All existing water closet compartments shall have windows or suitable ducts leading to the outer air and shall be otherwise ventilated in accordance with rules and regulations adopted for that purpose by the industrial board. Such compartments shall be provided with means for artificial illumination and the enclosure of each compartment shall be kept free from all obscene writing or marking.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

MITCHELL MAY,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 367.

AN ACT to amend the agricultural law, in relation to the sale of fruit-bearing trees.

Became a law April 15, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The title of article eleven of chapter nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to agriculture, constituting chapter one of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

Apples; Pears; Peaches; Quinces; Fruit-Bearing Trees.

§ 2. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end of article eleven three new sections to be sections two hundred and sixty-three, two hundred and sixty-four and two hundred and sixty-five, to read, respectively, as follows:

§ 263. Sale of fruit-bearing trees. Every person, firm or corporation selling fruit-bearing trees shipped from any point in the state of New York must have attached to each car, box, bale or package a copy of a certificate of inspection issued by the state department of agriculture and signed by the commissioner of agriculture, valid to the first day of September next following the date of issuance thereof. There shall also be attached to each bundle or package of such fruit-bearing trees a label specifying the name of variety of trees contained therein. In case such bundle or package shall contain trees of different kinds or varieties there must be attached to each tree therein a like label.

§ 264. Damages accruing from sale of trees. Nothing contained in section two hundred and sixty-three or any other section of this chapter shall be construed to deprive a purchaser of any fruit-bearing tree of his remedy at law in a civil action to recover damages sustained by reason of such trees proving untrue to name as specified on the label. Such damages may be recovered in a civil action by the purchaser of such fruit-bearing trees or by his personal representative or assignee at any time prior to the third bearing year, provided the purchaser notifies the seller as soon as he has reason to believe that such trees are not true to name. In any action to recover damages suffered by the purchaser by reason of any fruit tree or trees not being of the name or variety under which they were tagged and sold, the seller shall have the burden of proof in establishing that any contract not in writing or any provision of any such contract exempting the seller from liability or limiting his liability was fully understood and agreed to by the purchaser. In every case of a sale of fruit-bearing trees in lots of twenty-five or more, when by written contract, the seller must at once furnish the purchaser a copy of such contract upon the face of which shall be plainly printed the following: "In any action to recover damages suffered by the purchaser by reason of any fruit tree or trees not being of the name or variety under which they were tagged and sold, the seller shall have the burden of proof in establishing that any contract not in writing or any provision of any such contract exempting the seller from liability or limiting his liability was fully understood and agreed to by the purchaser." The seller must also accompany the shipment of such trees with an itemized list of the same, which lists shall also give the name of the county and state where the trees covered by it were grown, the age of the trees, and the name and address of the person for whom the trees were grown, if requested by letter or in writing or the contract by the purchaser at the time of purchase. Within five days after the receipt by the purchaser of the trees and the list thereof the purchaser shall compare and notify the seller of any discrepancy between the list and the labels on such trees.

§ 265. Agent to carry certificate of authority. Any person, firm or corporation acting as agent for another in the sale of fruit-bearing trees in this state shall carry with him, at all times when engaged in selling trees, a certificate in writing signed by his principal and properly acknowledged, showing his authority to act as such agent and upon request shall exhibit the same to the purchaser and shall leave with the purchaser a copy of the contract bearing on its face the clause referred to in section two hundred and sixty-four.

§ 3. This act shall take effect September first, nineteen hundred and fourteen.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

MITCHELL MAY,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 369.

AN ACT in relation to banking corporations, and individuals, partnerships, unincorporated associations and corporations under the supervision of the banking department, constituting chapter two of the consolidated laws.

Became a law April 16, 1914, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

CHAPTER 2 OF THE CONSOLIDATED LAWS.

BANKING LAW.

Article I. Short title; definitions (§§ 1-3).
II. Banking department; powers and duties of superintendent and other officers (§§ 10-83).
III. Banks (§§ 100-148).
IV. Private bankers (§§ 150-172).
V. Trust companies (§§ 180-223).
VI. Savings banks (§§ 230-281).
VII. Investment companies (§§ 290-309).
VIII. Safe deposit companies (§§ 315-331).
IX. Personal loan companies and personal loan brokers (§§ 340-371).
X. Savings and loan associations; land bank of the state of New York (§§ 375-438).
XI. Credit unions (§§ 450-479).
XII. Forfeiture of corporate existence by non-user; voluntary dissolution and merger of corporations (§§ 485-496).
XIII. Laws repealed; construction; when to take effect (§§ 500-502).

ARTICLE I.

Short title and definitions.

Section 1. Short title.
2. Definitions of persons.
3. Definitions of terms used.

§ 1. Short title.

This chapter shall be known as the "banking law," and shall be applicable to all corporations and individuals defined in the next section and to such other corporations and individuals as shall subject themselves to special provisions thereof, or who shall, by violating any of its provisions, become subject to the penalties provided therein.

§ 2. Definitions of persons to whom chapter is applicable.

Bank. The term, "bank," when used in this chapter, unless a different meaning appears from the context, means any domestic moneyed corporation, other than a trust company, authorized to discount and negotiate promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidences of debt; to receive deposits of money and commercial paper; to lend money on real or personal security; and to buy and sell gold and silver bullion, foreign coins or bills of exchange.

Individual banker. The term, "individual banker," when used in this chapter, means any individual, partnership or unincorporated association, heretofore authorized by the superintendent of banks to engage in the business of banking pursuant to the banking law.

Private banker. The term, "private banker," when used in this chapter, means an individual, other than an individual banker, who, by himself, or as a member of a partnership or unincorporated association other than an unincorporated express company having a contract with a railroad company or railroad companies for the operation of an express service upon the lines thereof, is engaged in the business of receiving deposits subject to check or for repayment upon the presentation of a pass book, certificate of deposit or other evidence of debt, or upon the request of the depositor, or in the discretion of such individual, partnership or unincorporated association; of receiving money for transmission; of discounting or negotiating promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other evidences of debt; of buying or selling exchange, coin or bullion; or is engaged in the business of transacting any part of such business. The term, "private banker," when so used, shall include the executor or administrator of a deceased private banker and a partnership or unincorporated association of private bankers.

Trust company. The term, "trust company," when used in this chapter, means any domestic corporation formed for the purpose of taking, accepting and executing such trusts as may be lawfully committed to it, acting as trustee in the cases prescribed by law, receiving deposits of money and other personal property, and issuing its obligations therefor, and lending money on real or personal securities.

Savings bank. The term, "savings bank," when used in this chapter, means a corporation authorized by the laws of this state only to receive money on deposit in such sums, to invest the same in such securities, obligations and property, and to declare, credit and pay from its earnings such dividends, as may be prescribed by law.

Investment company. The term, "investment company," when used in this chapter, means any corporation other than an insurance corporation formed under the laws of this state or of any other state, and doing business in this state for the purpose of selling, offering for sale, or negotiating to individuals other than bankers bonds or notes secured by deed of trust or mortgages on real property or choses in action, owned, issued, negotiated or guaranteed by it, or for the purpose of receiving any money or property, either from its own members or from other persons, and entering into any contract, engagement or undertaking with them for the withdrawal of such money or property at any time with any increase thereof, or for the payment to them or to any person of any sum of money at any time, either fixed or uncertain.

Safe deposit company. The term, "safe deposit company," when used in this chapter, means every domestic corporation formed for the purpose of taking and receiving as bailee for safe-keeping and storage, jewelry, plate, money, specie, bullion, stocks, bonds, securities and valuable papers of any kind and other valuable personal property, on deposit and guaranteeing their safety upon such terms and for such compensation as may be agreed upon by the company and the respective bailors thereof, and to rent vaults and safes and other receptacles for the purpose of such safe-keeping and storage.

Personal loan company. The term, "personal loan company," when used in this chapter, means any corporation organized under chapter three hundred twenty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-five, as amended by chapter seven hundred six of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-five, chapter two hundred six of the laws of eighteen hundred ninety-six, chapter seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred two, and chapter three hundred thirty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred five, article ten of chapter six hundred eighty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred nine, or article nine of this chapter, and authorized by the superintendent of banks to engage in the business of making small loans to needy borrowers not exceeding two hundred dollars to any individual at any one time at interest exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Personal loan broker. The term, "personal loan broker," when used in this chapter, means any individual, who, by himself, or as a member of a partnership or unincorporated association, is authorized by the superintendent of banks to engage in the business of making small loans to needy borrowers not exceeding two hundred dollars to any individual at any one time at interest exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, pursuant to the provisions of this chapter. The term, "personal loan broker," when so used, includes any partnership or unincorporated association of personal loan brokers.

Savings and loan association. The term, "savings and loan association," when used in this chapter, means a domestic moneyed but non-stock corporation formed for the purpose of encouraging industry, frugality, home-building, the saving of money by its members, the accumulation of savings, the lending of such accumulations to its members, and the repayment to each member of his savings when they have accumulated to a certain sum, or at any time when he shall desire the same, or the association shall desire to repay the same. The term, "savings and loan association," shall include every corporation, company or association doing business in this state and having for a part of its title or name the words "building association," "building and loan association," "building and mutual loan association," "savings and loan association," "savings association," "co-operative loan association," or "co-operative bank," and every corporation, company or association whose shares are wholly or in part payable by a cumulative fund in regular or periodical instalments, or which is doing business in the form and of a character similar to that authorized by this chapter organized or incorporated in this state.

Land bank of the state of New York. The term "land bank of the state of New York," when used in this chapter, means a domestic moneyed but non-stock co-operative corporation for savings, the membership of which is composed of "savings and loan associations," doing business in pursuance of the provisions of article ten of this chapter, for the purpose of issuing and redeeming debenture bonds secured by first mortgages pledged by its members, and for otherwise promoting their interests.

Credit union. The term, "credit union," when used in this chapter, means a domestic moneyed but non-stock corporation organised under article eleven of chapter six hundred eighty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred nine, as amended by chapter five hundred eighty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred thirteen, or article eleven of this chapter, for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and of making loans to its members at reasonable rates with or without security.

§ 3. Definitions of terms used in chapter.

Guaranty fund. The term, "guaranty fund," when used in this chapter, means a fund created by a mutual non-stock corporation to which this chapter is applicable and pursuant to its provisions, from its earnings or from contributions, which is not available for the payment of expenses, so long as such corporation has any undivided profits, or for the payment of dividends, and against which losses upon its investments, whether resulting from depreciation in the value of its securities or otherwise, may be charged, without encroaching upon its undivided profits or net earnings, until such guaranty fund is exhausted.

Surplus. The term, "surplus," when used in this chapter, means the excess of assets over liabilities including liability to stockholders.

Surplus fund. The term, "surplus fund," when used in this chapter, means a fund created pursuant to the provisions of article three or five of this chapter by a bank or trust company from its net earnings or undivided profits, which to the amount specified in such articles is not available for the payment of dividends and cannot be used for the payment of expenses or losses so long as any such corporation has undivided profits.

Total profits. The term, "total profits," when used in this chapter, means the total amount of undistributed net earnings of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable from the date of its organization, including such portions of its surplus fund or guaranty fund as have been derived from net earnings or from undivided profits.

Undivided profits. The term, "undivided profits," when used in this chapter, means the credit balance of the profit and loss account of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable.

Net earnings. The term, "net earnings," when used in this chapter, means the excess of the gross earnings of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable over expenses and losses chargeable against such earnings during any dividend period.

Dividend period. The term, "dividend period," when used in this chapter, means the period from the date as of which the last dividend of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable was declared to the date selected for the declaration of the next dividend; or the period from the date when its corporate existence began to the date as of which the first dividend is declared.

Time deposits. The term, "time deposits," when used in this chapter, means all deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days.

Demand deposits. The term, "demand deposits," when used in this chapter, means deposits payment of which can legally be required within thirty days.

Aggregate demand deposits. The term, "aggregate demand deposits," when used in this chapter, means the deposits aainst which reserves must be maintained, by banks, trust companies and private and individual bankers and includes total deposits, all amounts due to banks, bankers, trust companies and savings banks, the amounts due on certified and cashiers' checks, and for unpaid dividends, less the following items:

Total time deposits:

Deposits secured by the deposit of outstanding unmatured stocks, bonds or other obligations of the state or city of New York;

Deposits to an amount not exceeding either the market or par value of outstanding unmatured stocks, bonds or other obligations of the state or city of New York owned and held by such corporation or banker;

The amounts due it on demand from banks, bankers and trust companies other than its reserve depositaries, including foreign exchange balances credited to it and subject to draft;

The excess due it from reserve depositaries over the amount required to maintain its total reserves.

Reserves on hand. The term, "reserves on hand," when used in this chapter, means the reserves against deposits kept in the vault of any individual or corporation pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Reserves on deposit. The term, "reserves on deposit," when used in this chapter, means the reserves against deposits maintained by any individual or corporation pursuant to this chapter in reserve depositaries, or in a federal reserve bank of which such corporation is a member, and not in excess of the amount authorized by this chapter.

Total reserves. The term, "total reserves," when used in this chapter, means the aggregate of reserves on hand and reserves on deposit maintained pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

Reserve depositary. The term, "reserve depositary," when used in this chapter, means a bank, trust company or banking corporation designated by the superintendent of banks as a depositary for reserves on deposit.

Stockholder. The term, "stockholder," when used in this chapter, unless otherwise qualified, means a person who appears by the books of a stock corporation to be the owner and holder of one or more shares of the stock of such corporation.

Shareholder. The term, "shareholder," when used in this chapter, means a member of a savings and loan association, land bank or credit union.

Population. The term, "population," when used in this chapter, means population as determined by the last state or federal enumeration; or when used in connection with the words "unincorporated village," as determined by the superintendent of banks from the best available sources of information.

ARTICLE II.

Banking department; powers and duties of superintendent.

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§ 10. Banking department; superintendent; appointment; term of office; qualifications; compensation; oath; bond.

There shall continue to be a banking department charged with the execution of the laws relating to the individuals, partnerships, unincorporated associations and corporations to which this chapter is applicable. The chief officer of such department shall continue to be known as the superintendent of banks. He shall have supervision of every such individual, partnership, unincorporated association and corporation, and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are conferred and imposed upon him by this chapter or by any law of this state. The superintendent of banks shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and after the termination of the term of office of the incumbent at the time this act takes effect shall hold his office for the term of three years, beginning on the first day of July succeeding his appointment and ending on the first day of July in the third calendar year thereafter, provided that the term of office of the superintendent appointed to succeed the superintendent who was in office on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fourteen, shall continue until the first day of July, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and that a vacancy in such office shall be filled only for the balance of the unexpired term. The superintendent shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any corporation to which this chapter is applicable, or engage in business as a private banker or personal loan broker. After the termination of the term of office of the incumbent at the time this act takes effect, the superintendent of banks shall receive an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, to be paid monthly. The superintendent shall, within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the secretary of state, and execute to the people of the state a bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, with two or more sureties to be approved by the comptroller and treasurer of the state, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office.

§ 11. Official seal of superintendent; sealed instruments to be received in evidence and recorded.

The secretary of state shall provide the superintendent of banks with an official seal. Every paper executed by him as such superintendent in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence, and may be recorded in the proper recording offices in the same manner and with the same effect as a deed regularly acknowledged.

§ 12. Offices and furniture.

The trustees or other officers having by law the custody of the public buildings at the state capital, shall assign to the superintendent suitable rooms therein for conducting the business of the banking department. The superintendent shall, from time to time, furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights and other proper conveniences for the transaction of such business.

§ 13. Deputies, clerks, examiners, special agents and other employees; appointment; compensation; oath of office.

The superintendent may appoint a first, a second, a third, and a fourth deputy, and shall employ from time to time such clerks, examiners, special agents and other employees as he may need to discharge in a proper manner the duties imposed upon him by law. They shall perform such duties as the superintendent shall assign to them and their compensation shall be fixed by him and paid monthly. The fourth deputy shall, under the direction of the superintendent, have immediate charge of the supervision of the individuals and corporations to which article nine of this chapter is applicable. Every deputy shall, within fifteen days after notice of his appointment, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file the same in the office of the secretary of state. Every examiner shall, before entering upon his duties as such examiner, take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office and file the same in the office of the clerk of the county where he resides.

§ 14. Bond of deputy acting as superintendent, when required.

In case of a vacancy in the office of superintendent, or in case of his absence or inability to act, for thirty successive days, none of his deputies shall thereafter act as superintendent, until the first deputy, or if there be a vacancy in the office of first deputy, or he be absent or unable to act, the second deputy or, if there be a vacancy in the office of second deputy, or he be absent or unable to act, the third deputy, or if there be a vacancy in the office of third deputy, or he be absent or unable to act, the fourth deputy, shall have executed to the people of the state a bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, with two sureties to be approved by the comptroller and treasurer of the state, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office of superintendent while such deputy acts as such superintendent.

§ 15. Restrictions on examiners; penalty.

No examiner shall be appointed receiver of any corporation or private or individual banker or personal loan broker whose books, papers and affairs he shall have examined pursuant to a commission from the superintendent, but he may be appointed by the superintendent a special deputy to assist in the liquidation of any such corporation, banker or broker under

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FREEMAN ONE-CENT-A-WORD "WANT" ADLETS

section sixty-two of this article. No examiner shall obtain a loan from any individual, partnership, unincorporated association or corporation to which this chapter is applicable, or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any such individual, partnership, unincorporated association or corporation, or from any officer or employee thereof, any sum of money or other valuable thing by way of gift, credit or otherwise. A violation of the provisions of this section by any examiner shall constitute sufficient grounds for his removal by the superintendent.

§ 16. Retirement of deputies, clerks and examiners.

The superintendent may, in his discretion, retire any deputy, clerk or examiner who shall have served in the department for a period of twenty years and who shall have become physically or mentally incapacitated for the further performance of the duties of his position. A person retired from service pursuant to this section shall be paid out of the funds appropriated to the banking department an annual sum, in equal monthly instalments, equal to one-half of the average amount of his annual or per diem salary for the period of two fiscal years preceding the time of such retirement.

§ 17. How expenses of department defrayed; assessments.

All the expenses incurred in and about the conduct of the business of the banking department, including the compensation of the superintendent, his deputies, clerks, examiners, special agents and other employees, shall be paid in the first instance out of the state treasury on the certificate of the superintendent and the warrant of the comptroller.

All general expenses incurred in connection with the supervision of the corporations and private and individual bankers and personal loan brokers required by section forty-two of this chapter to report to the superintendent shall be charged to and paid by such corporations, bankers and brokers in such proportions as the superintendent shall deem just and reasonable.

The expenses incurred and services performed on account of any such corporation, banker or broker, or on account of any foreign corporation or its agency to which this chapter is applicable, shall be charged to and paid by the corporation, banker or broker for whom they were incurred or performed.

If any such corporation, banker or broker shall not, after due notice, pay any such charges, the superintendent may apply thereto the proceeds of the sale of or the interest on any stocks or bonds in his hands, as provided in section thirty-four of this article, or an action may be brought to recover such charges, as provided in section thirty-one of this article.

§ 18. Fees for copies and certifications.

For every copy of any paper filed in the banking department and for the certification thereof, except where such copy or certification is made for the benefit of a corporation or private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable, the superintendent may charge ten cents per folio, and for affixing his official seal on such copy and certifying the same, one dollar.

§ 19. All moneys received to be paid into state treasury to reimburse state.

To reimburse the state for advances made by it for the expenses of the banking department the superintendent shall pay into the state treasury monthly all moneys received by him from corporations, private or individual bankers or personal loan brokers, in payment of his charges or assessments against them or of any penalties or forfeitures incurred by them; all moneys applied by him to the payment of such charges, assessments, penalties or forfeitures from the proceeds of the sale of or the interest on any stocks or bonds in his hands deposited by such corporation, banker or broker which has failed, after due notice, to pay such charges, assessments, penalties or forfeitures; all moneys recovered in actions brought by the attorney-general under section thirty-one of this article; and all fees, perquisites and money received by the banking department, or any salaried officer or employee thereof, from any source whatever, on account of services rendered by the department, or by any such officer or employee in an official capacity. The superintendent shall annually, on or before the close of the fiscal year and before levying an assessment upon such corporations, bankers and brokers to reimburse the state for such advances, pay into the state treasury such interest as shall have accrued upon the balances held by him as trustee for the owners of unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest.

§ 20. Notice of intention to organize bank, trust company or savings bank; designation of newspaper.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of a notice of intention to organize a bank, trust company or savings bank, executed in the manner prescribed by this chapter, he shall forthwith designate for the publication of such notice a newspaper published in the village, borough or city, if in a city not divided into boroughs, specified in such notice as the place where the business of the proposed corporation is to be transacted; or if no newspaper is published therein, a newspaper published in the county in which such place is located; or if none is published in such county, then a newspaper published in an adjoining county.

§ 21. Superintendent shall refuse to file defective certificate.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of any organization certificate of a corporation proposed to be organized under this chapter, or any private banker's certificate submitted pursuant to section one hundred fifty-one of this chapter, or any personal loan broker's certificate submitted pursuant to section three hundred fifty-nine of this chapter, if such certificate fails to comply in form or substance with the requirements of this chapter or is not accompanied by such by-laws, affidavits or other documents as are required by this chapter to be attached thereto or filed therewith, or if such by-laws, affidavits or other documents are not in conformity with the requirements of this chapter, the superintendent shall forthwith return such certificate, together with such by-laws, affidavits or other documents, to the proposed incorporators or the private banker or personal loan broker from whom it was received, calling attention to the defect or defects therein, and shall refuse to file such certificate for examination until such defect or defects shall have been remedied and such certificate, by-laws, affidavits or other documents shall have been made to comply in all respects with the requirements of this chapter.

§ 22. When superintendent shall endorse certificate "filed for examination."

If such organization certificate or private banker's certificate, and such by-laws, affidavits or other documents as are required to be attached thereto or filed therewith, comply, or shall have been so amended as to comply in all respects with the requirements of this chapter, the superintendent shall forthwith endorse upon each of the duplicates of such certificate over his official signature the words "filed for examination" with the date of such endorsement.

§ 23. Investigation by superintendent of proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker; refusal or approval; filing certificate.

When any such certificate shall have been filed for examination, the superintendent shall thereupon ascertain from the best sources of information at his command, and by such investigation as he may deem necessary, whether the character, responsibility and general fitness of the person or persons named in such certificate are such as to command confidence and warrant belief that the business of the proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purpose of this chapter, and whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by allowing such proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker to engage or continue in business.

In the case of a private banker who has not submitted with his certificate the affidavit specified in section one hundred and sixty of this chapter or whose affidavit has been refused by the superintendent as provided in section twenty-five of this article, the superintendent shall also ascertain in like manner whether the facts stated in such certificate are true.

In the case of a proposed savings bank the superintendent shall also ascertain in like manner whether greater convenience of access to a savings bank will be afforded to any considerable number of depositors by opening a savings bank in the place designated in the certificate, whether the density of the population in the neighborhood of such place and in the surrounding country affords a reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed savings bank, and whether the contributions to the initial guaranty fund and expense fund have been paid in cash.

After the superintendent shall have satisfied himself by such investigation whether it is expedient and desirable to permit such proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker to engage or continue in business, he shall within sixty days after the date of the filing of such certificate for examination, endorse upon each of the duplicates thereof over his official signature the word "approved" or the word "refused," with the date of such endorsement. In case of refusal he shall forthwith return one of the duplicates, so endorsed, to the proposed incorporators, private banker or personal loan broker from whom such certificate was received. In case of approval he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the proposed incorporators, private banker or personal loan broker and file one of the duplicate certificates in his own office and the other in the office of the clerk of the county in which is located the place of business of such proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker.

§ 24. Authorization certificate; when and to whom issued; contents; filing and recording.

Before authorizing any corporation, private banker or personal loan broker to begin or continue business the superintendent shall be satisfied that such corporation, banker or broker has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law and fulfilled all the conditions precedent to commencing business imposed by this chapter. In the case of every stock corporation, he shall examine or cause an examination to be made in order to ascertain whether all of its capital stock has been fully paid in cash. In the case of every personal loan broker and of every private banker subject to all the provisions of article four of this chapter, he shall examine or cause an examination to be made in order to ascertain whether there has been invested in such business, or deposited in cash to be invested therein, the amount of permanent capital stated in the certificate of such banker or broker.

If satisfied that such corporation, banker or broker has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law and fulfilled all the conditions precedent to commencing business imposed by this chapter, the superintendent shall, within six months after the date on which such organization certificate or private banker's or personal loan broker's certificate was filed by him for examination, but in no case after the expiration of that period, issue under his hand and official seal, in triplicate, an authorization certificate to the person or persons named in such organization certificate or private banker's or personal loan broker's certificate. Such authorization certificate shall state that the corporation, private banker or personal loan broker named therein has complied with the provisions of this chapter and with all the requirements of law, that it is authorized to transact within this state the business specified therein, and that such business can safely be intrusted to it. One of the triplicate authorization certificates shall be transmitted by the superintendent to the corporation, private banker or personal loan broker, thereby authorized to commence or continue business, another shall be filed in the office of the superintendent, and the third shall be filed by the superintendent in the county clerk's office wherein the organization certificate of such corporation or the private banker's or personal loan broker's certificate has been filed by him. The superintendent and said county clerk shall respectively attach such authorization certificate to such organization certificate or private banker's or personal loan broker's certificate previously filed in his office and shall record both such certificates in the book of records of incorporation therein.

§ 25. Affidavit of private banker; investigation; refusal or acceptance.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of an affidavit submitted by a private banker pursuant to section one hundred and sixty of this chapter, if such affidavit fails to comply in form or substance with the requirements of such section, he shall refuse to file it for examination until the defect or defects therein shall have been remedied. If such affidavit complies, or shall have been so amended as to comply in all respects with the requirements of such section, he shall forthwith endorse upon each of the duplicates thereof over his official signature the words "filed for examination" with the date of such endorsement. Thereupon he shall, by such investigation as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself whether the facts stated in such affidavit are true. If from such investigation it shall appear to him that any of such statements are untrue, he shall, within thirty days after the date on which such affidavit was endorsed "filed for examination," endorse on each duplicate thereof over his official signature the word "refused" with the date of such endorsement and return one of such duplicates, so endorsed, to the private banker from whom it was received. If the superintendent shall be satisfied that the facts stated in such affidavit are true, he shall, within the time above specified, endorse on each duplicate thereof over his official signature the word "accepted" with the date of such endorsement, and shall forthwith give notice thereof to such private banker and file one of such duplicates in his own office and the other in the office of the clerk of the county in which the certificate of such private banker has been filed.

§ 26. When acceptance of private banker's affidavit may be revoked; notice of revocation.

If at any time the superintendent shall have reason to believe that any private banker whose affidavit the superintendent has accepted as provided in the last preceding section is not keeping permanently invested in this state in his banking business the amount of capital specified in such affidavit, or, if such banker is engaged in such business in a city of the first class, that such banker is paying or crediting or advertising to pay or credit any interest, or is paying, crediting or giving any bonus or gratuity whatever or anything of value, on deposits of less than the amount stated in such affidavit, or that any material statement in such affidavit was in fact untrue, the superintendent shall forthwith institute such investigation as he shall deem necessary to ascertain the truth of such facts and may examine or cause an examination to be made into the books, papers and affairs of such private banker so far as may be necessary for such purposes. If from such investigation or otherwise the superintendent shall be satisfied that such banker is not keeping such capital so invested, or, if such banker is engaged in such business in a city of the first class, that such banker is paying or crediting or advertising to pay or credit any interest, or is paying, crediting or giving any bonus or gratuity whatever or anything of value, on deposits of less than the amount stated in such affidavit, or that any material statement in such affidavit was in fact untrue, the superintendent may, over his official signature, notify such private banker that the acceptance of such affidavit is revoked. Such notice shall be executed in triplicate and the superintendent shall transmit one copy to such private banker, attach another to the duplicate of such affidavit on file in his own office and file the third copy thereof in the county clerk's office in which the other duplicate of such affidavit has been filed.

§ 27. Licenses to foreign corporations; renewal.

Upon receipt by the superintendent from any foreign corporation of an application in proper form for leave to do business in this state under the provisions of this chapter, he shall, by such investigation as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself whether the applicant may safely be permitted to do business in this state. If from such investigation he shall be satisfied that it is safe and expedient to grant such application and it shall have been shown to his satisfaction that such applicant may be authorized to engage in business in this state pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, he shall issue a license under his hand and official seal authorizing such applicant to carry on such business at the place designated in the license and, if such license is for a limited time, specifying the date upon which it shall expire. Such license shall be executed in triplicate and the superintendent shall transmit one copy to the applicant, file another in his own office and file the third in the office of the clerk of the county in which is located the place designated in such license. Whenever any such license is issued for one year or less, the superintendent may, at the expiration thereof, renew such license for one year.

§ 28. Superintendent as attorney to accept service of process.

Whenever pursuant to any provision of this chapter, the superintendent shall have been duly appointed attorney to receive service of process for any foreign corporation, he shall forthwith forward by mail, postage prepaid, a copy of every process served upon him directed to the president or secretary of such corporation, at its last known post office address. For each copy of process the superintendent shall collect the sum of two dollars, which shall be paid by the plaintiff or moving party at the time of such service, to be recovered by him as part of his taxable disbursements if he succeeds in his suit or proceeding. The term process, when used in this section, includes any writ, summons, petition or order whereby any suit, action or proceeding shall be commenced.

§ 29. Revocation of authorization certificate or license in certain cases.

If at any time the superintendent shall be satisfied that any private banker, personal loan company, personal loan broker or foreign corporation to which he has issued an authorization certificate or license, is violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or is conducting its business in an unauthorized or unsafe manner, or is in an unsound or unsafe condition to transact its business, or cannot with safety and expediency continue business, the superintendent may, over his official signature and seal of office, notify the holder of such authorization certificate or license that the same is revoked. Such notice shall be executed in triplicate and the superintendent shall forthwith transmit one copy to the holder of such authorization certificate or license, file another in his own office and file the third in the office of the clerk of the county in which such authorization certificate or license has been filed. The superintendent may, in his discretion, publish a copy of such notice, with such other facts as he may deem proper, for six successive days, in the state paper published at Albany.

§ 30. Assessments for encroachments on reserves against deposits.

If any bank, trust company or private or individual banker to which this chapter is applicable shall not maintain the total reserves required by this chapter, the superintendent shall levy an assessment upon it during such period as any encroachment upon its total reserves amounting to one per centum or more of its aggregate demand deposits shall continue, at the following rates:

1. At the rate of six per centum per annum upon any such encroachment not exceeding two per centum of such deposits.

2. At the rate of eight per centum per annum upon any additional encroachment in excess of two and not exceeding three per centum of such deposits.

3. At the rate of ten per centum per annum upon any additional encroachment in excess of three and not exceeding four per centum of such deposits.

4. At the rate of twelve per centum per annum upon any additional encroachment thereon.

§ 31. Proceedings in name of superintendent for violations of this chapter.

If any corporation or private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable shall refuse or fail, after due notice, to pay any assessment lawfully imposed upon it by the superintendent under section seventeen or section thirty of this article; or if any such corporation, banker or broker or any officer, director, trustee, agent or employee of any such corporation, shall refuse or fail, after due notice, to pay any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any provision of this chapter by such corporation, banker, broker, officer, director, trustee, agent or employee, or if any other person or corporation shall violate any of the prohibitions contained in this chapter; the superintendent may, in his discretion, report the facts to the attorney-general, who shall thereupon, in the name of the superintendent, institute such action or proceeding as the facts may warrant against such person, corporation, banker, broker, officer, director, trustee, agent or employee.

§ 32. Assessments, penalties and forfeitures entitled to priority.

In case of the insolvency or voluntary or involuntary liquidation of any corporation, private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable, all unpaid charges lawfully assessed against it by the superintendent and all unpaid penalties and forfeitures incurred by it under any section of this chapter shall be entitled to priority of payment from the assets of such corporation, banker or broker on an equality with any other priority given by this chapter.

§ 33. Securities deposited with superintendent; how held; interest thereon; lien on deposit of foreign corporations.

All stocks and bonds deposited by any corporation or private or individual banker with the superintendent pursuant to any requirement of this chapter shall be registered in the name of office of the superintendent in trust under and pursuant to this chapter. So long as such corporation or banker shall continue solvent and comply with the laws of the state, the superintendent shall pay over to it, or permit it to collect the interest paid on such stocks or bonds. In case of the insolvency or voluntary or involuntary dissolution of any foreign corporation which shall have been licensed by the superintendent to do business in this state, the superintendent shall have a lien on any securities deposited with him by such corporation in favor of its creditors and stockholders residing in this state.

§ 34. When interest or proceeds may be applied in payment of assessments or penalties.

If any such corporation or banker shall not, after due notice, pay to the superintendent any charge assessed against it pursuant to section seventeen or section thirty of this article or any penalty or forfeiture incurred by it under any section of this chapter, the superintendent may apply in payment thereof, with interest at the legal rate, so much as may be necessary of the interest accruing on any stocks or bonds deposited with him by such corporation or banker pursuant to any requirement of this chapter, or in the case of securities deposited pursuant to sections one hundred five and two hundred ninety-two of this chapter may sell so much of such stocks or bonds as may be necessary for that purpose and apply the proceeds in payment of such assessment, penalty or forfeiture with interest at the legal rate.

§ 35. Exchange of securities; withdrawal of excess.

Any corporation or private or individual banker which shall have deposited with the superintendent in trust any stocks or bonds in pursuance of any requirement of this chapter, may be permitted by the superintendent, so long as it shall continue solvent and comply with the laws of the state, from time to time to withdraw any of such stocks or bonds upon depositing with the superintendent other stocks or bonds of the kind it is required by this chapter to keep on deposit with him, the market value of which shall be not less than the market value of those withdrawn, except that, if the market value of the stocks or bonds so held by the superintendent exceeds the amount which such corporation or banker is required by this chapter to keep so deposited, the stocks or bonds in excess of such amount may be withdrawn without depositing others in exchange therefor, or the securities so substituted may be of less market value than those withdrawn, provided there shall at all times be on deposit with the superintendent the amount required by this chapter.

§ 36. Examination and comparison of securities; receipt to superintendent.

Any corporation or private or individual banker which shall have deposited with the superintendent in trust any stocks or bonds in pursuance of any requirement of this chapter, may once or oftener during each fiscal year, and at such time during ordinary business hours as it may select, examine and compare such securities so deposited by it with the books of the banking department, and, if found correct, execute to the superintendent a receipt stating the different kinds of such securities and the amounts thereof, and that they are in the custody and possession of the superintendent at the date of the receipt. In the case of a corporation such examination may be made by the president, cashier, secretary or treasurer thereof or by an agent duly authorized thereto in writing under the seal of the corporation. In the case of a private or individual banker such examination may be made by such banker personally, or if a partnership or unincorporated association by a member of such partnership or one of the principal officers of such association, or it may be made by an agent of such banker duly authorized in writing. If made by an agent of such corporation or banker, so authorized, the receipt of such agent shall have the same force and effect as if executed by the corporation or banker.

If any such corporation or banker shall neglect to make any such examination during any fiscal year, the comptroller and superintendent shall appoint some suitable and discreet person as agent for such corporation or banker, who shall make such examination, and if the securities so held by the superintendent shall be found to agree with the books of the department, such agent shall execute the receipt above mentioned and transmit a copy thereof to the corporation or banker in whose behalf it is made, and such receipt shall be of like force and effect as if executed by such corporation or banker. The superintendent shall pay to the person so appointed and making such examination, as a general expense of the department, such compensation for his services and expenses in making such examination as the superintendent shall deem just and reasonable.

§ 37. Return of securities.

Whenever any banker or corporation which shall have on deposit with the superintendent in trust any stocks or bonds pursuant to any requirement of this chapter, shall have paid in full all assessments imposed on and penalties incurred by it under any of the provisions of this chapter and shall have shown to the satisfaction of the superintendent that it has ceased transacting business and has complied with all the provisions of this chapter, the superintendent shall, upon its being shown to his satisfaction that such corporation or banker is solvent and that the interests of its creditors are fully protected, return such securities to such corporation or banker.

§ 38. Designation of reserve depositaries.

The superintendent shall, in his discretion, upon the nomination of any bank, trust company or private or individual banker, designate a depositary or depositaries for the reserves on deposit of such corporation or banker provided for by this chapter. Except as otherwise provided in this section, such depositary shall be a bank, trust company or national banking association located in this state. But no bank, trust company or national banking association shall hereafter be designated as a depositary of any such reserves unless it shall have a combined capital and surplus of at least

1. One million dollars, if located in a borough of a city which borough has a population of two million two hundred thousand or over;

2. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, if located in a borough of a city which borough has a population of one million or over and less than two million two hundred thousand or in a city which has a population of four hundred thousand or over;

3. Five hundred thousand dollars, if located elsewhere in the state.

No such corporation, if located in a borough having a population of two million two hundred thousand or over, shall be designated as a reserve depositary for any bank, trust company or private or individual banker having a combined capital and surplus greater than its own, unless the combined capital and surplus of such depositary exceeds two million dollars.

Such depositary may also be a banking corporation with a capital and surplus of two million dollars or more, located in the cities of Chicago, Illinois, Boston, Massachusetts, or Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, provided any such banking corporation shall make such reports as the superintendent may prescribe, and submit to such examinations as he may deem necessary.

§ 39. Examinations of corporations, bankers, brokers and agencies.

The superintendent shall, either personally or by his deputies or examiners, at least twice in each year visit and examine every bank, trust company and individual banker, and every private banker subject to the provisions of article four of this chapter, except such as shall have duly obtained certain exemptions pursuant to section one hundred sixty of this chapter; and he shall also in like manner visit and examine at least once in each year every other corporation to which this chapter is applicable, and every personal loan broker. He shall have power in like manner to examine every corporation to which this chapter is applicable, at any time prior to its dissolution, and every such private and individual banker and personal loan broker, whenever, in his judgment, such examination is necessary or expedient. He shall have power in like manner to examine every agency located in this state of any foreign banking corporation for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has violated any law of the state and for such other purposes and as to such other matters as the superintendent may prescribe.

On every such examination inquiry shall be made as to the condition and resources of such corporation, banker or broker, the mode of conducting and managing its affairs, the actions of its directors or trustees if a corporation, the investment of its funds, the safety and prudence of its management, the security afforded to those by whom its engagements are held, and whether the requirements of its charter and of law have been complied with in the administration of its affairs; and as to such other matters as the superintendent may prescribe.

The superintendent may also make such special investigations as he shall deem necessary to determine whether any individual or corporation has violated any of the provisions of this chapter.

The superintendent and every such examiner shall have power to administer an oath to any person whose testimony may be required on the examination or investigation of any such individual, corporation, banker, broker or agency, and to compel the appearance and attendance of any such person for the purpose of any such examination.

Such examination may be made and such inquiry instituted or continued in the discretion of the superintendent after he has taken possession of the property and business of any such corporation, banker or broker under the provisions of section fifty-seven of this article until it shall resume business or its affairs shall be finally liquidated in accordance with the provisions of this article.

If the examination shall be made by the superintendent, or by one or more deputies or examiners who are compensated by salary only, no charge shall be made except for necessary traveling and other actual expenses.

§ 40. Result of examination of savings bank to be certified on records.

The result of every examination of a savings bank made pursuant to the provisions of the last preceding section shall be certified by the examiners, or one of them, upon the records of the corporation examined.

§ 41. Examiners' and special agents' reports of confidential nature; publication by superintendent.

Every examiner, duly appointed and sworn, shall, when commissioned by the superintendent, forthwith examine fully the books and papers and investigate the business and affairs of any corporation, private or individual banker or personal loan broker designated in his commission, and make written report on oath to the superintendent of the result of such examination. All reports of examiners and special agents shall be confidential communications and shall not be made public unless, in the judgment of the superintendent, the ends of justice or the public advantage will be subserved by the publication thereof, in which event he may publish a copy of any such report or any part thereof in at least one daily newspaper published in the city of New York and in one newspaper published in the county where the principal place of business of such corporation or banker is located, or in such other manner as he may deem proper.

§ 42. Reports from corporations, bankers and brokers.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent to require all corporations to which this chapter is applicable, all individual bankers and personal loan brokers and all private bankers to whom article four of this chapter is applicable to make to him the regular periodical reports of their condition prescribed by this chapter and he shall prescribe the form and contents of all such reports. In addition to such regular reports he may require any such corporation, banker or broker to make special reports to him at such times and in such form as he may prescribe, and may direct that such special reports be verified and prescribe the form of the verification.

He shall at least once in every three months, designate some day therein in respect to which every such bank, trust company and individual banker, and every such private banker except such as shall have duly obtained certain exemptions pursuant to section one hundred sixty of this chapter, shall report to him, and he shall serve a notice designating such day. Such notice may be served by delivering the same to such private or individual banker or, in the case of a corporation, by delivering the same at its place of business to some officer therein, or it may be served in any case by depositing it in the post-office enclosed in a post-paid wrapper directed to such corporation or banker at its principal place of business.

§ 43. Summary of reports of banks, trust companies and private and individual bankers to be published.

Within thirty days after the receipt of any quarterly report of any bank, trust company or private or individual banker, the superintendent shall publish a summary thereof in a newspaper at Albany in which notices by state officers are required by law to be published, arranging the reports of individual bankers and private bankers in separate classes, and specifying the names and places of business of each, and if partnerships or unincorporated associations, the names and residences of the members thereof.

§ 44. Superintendent's powers as trustee for creditors and depositors.

The superintendent shall have power to act in his name of office as trustee for the creditors and depositors of any corporation, private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable. As such trustee he may take and hold stocks, bonds or other securities deposited with him for the benefit and protection of such creditors and depositors, may enter into agreements with any such corporation, banker or broker, or with the officers, directors or trustees of such corporation, for the benefit of its creditors and depositors, and may in his name of office maintain any action or proceeding necessary to enforce such agreements.

§ 45. Unclaimed deposits, dividends and interest; deposit by superintendent in trust; preference.

The superintendent may take and hold as trustee for the owners thereof any sums which remain due to and unclaimed by any creditor, depositor, stockholder or shareholder of any corporation or private or individual banker, to which this chapter is applicable, after the completion of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the business and affairs of such corporation or banker. Whenever such sums are received by the superintendent and he is not in possession of the business and affairs of such corporation or banker, he shall give his receipt for such moneys and shall forthwith deposit them in one or more solvent state banks, trust companies or savings banks, to the credit of the superintendent of banks in trust for the persons entitled thereto. At the completion of a liquidation by the superintendent, he shall in like manner deposit such moneys at the expiration of six months after the order for final distribution.

All such deposits by the superintendent shall be entitled to priority of payment in case of the insolvency or voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the depositary on an equality with any other priority given by this chapter.

§ 46. Superintendent must publish list of unclaimed deposits, dividends and interest every five years.

On the second Wednesday in January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and on the second Wednesday in January in each fifth year thereafter the superintendent shall cause to be published in a paper in Albany in which notices by state officers are required by law to be published, and in at least one daily newspaper published in each city of the first or second class within the state, a list containing the names of the banks, trust companies, private and individual bankers and savings banks which, according to their last reports to him, held unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest, and the names of the liquidated corporations and private and individual bankers for the benefit of whose unlocated depositors, creditors, stockholders or shareholders, the superintendent holds deposits, dividends or interest as trustee, together with the full names of the persons entitled to receive such unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest from each of said corporations and bankers or from the superintendent.

§ 47. Index of persons entitled to unclaimed sums; payment to persons entitled.

The superintendent shall keep in his office an index of the names of all persons for whom he holds in trust any unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest and of the names of all persons reported to him by any corporation or private or individual banker as entitled to any such unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest held by such corporation or banker. Whenever any person shall show by evidence satisfactory to the superintendent that he is lawfully entitled to receive any such money, the superintendent shall indicate to him the corporation or banker by which it is held, or, if the superintendent holds such money in trust, he may pay it over to such person. In cases of doubt or conflicting claims, he may require of the claimant an order of the supreme court authorizing and directing the payment thereof, but for any payment made by him in good faith, by check or order payable to the creditor, depositor, stockholder or shareholder appearing from the records in his office to be entitled thereto, he shall be held harmless and shall not be liable to any subsequent claimant.

§ 48. Approval of superintendent; filing.

In any case in which this chapter makes the approval of the superintendent a condition precedent to the doing of any act, it shall lie within his sound discretion to grant or refuse his approval. Such approval, if granted, shall be in writing and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the superintendent.

§ 49. Extensions of time by superintendent.

For satisfactory cause to him shown, the superintendent may grant extensions of time to corporations or private or individual bankers or personal loan brokers to which this chapter is applicable, as follows:

1. He may extend for not more than one year the time within which any such corporation may commence business. Such extension shall only be made by an order under his hand and official seal which shall be executed in triplicate and one copy thereof shall be filed in the superintendent's office, one in the office of the clerk of the county in which the organization certificate of such corporation has been filed, and the third shall be transmitted to such corporation.

2. He may extend for not exceeding ten days in the case of a bank, trust company, private banker or individual banker, and for not exceeding twenty days in the case of any other corporation to which this chapter is applicable or of a personal loan broker, the time within which any such corporation, banker or broker is required to make and file any report to the superintendent.

3. He may extend for such period as he may deem proper the time within which any corporation or private or individual banker is required by this chapter to dispose of real estate held by it.

§ 50. Change of location; approval or refusal; certificate.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of a written application from any corporation or private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable for leave to change its place of business to another place in the same county and within the limits of the village, borough or city, if in a city not divided into boroughs, in which its principal place of business is then located, the superintendent shall, if he shall be satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such change of location, give his written approval of the proposed change. If the proposed place of business is without such limits, the superintendent shall designate for the publication of the notice of intention to make such application a newspaper published in the county in which such place of business is located. Upon receipt by the superintendent of evidence satisfactory to him of due publication of such notice, he shall, if satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such change of location, make a certificate in triplicate under his hand and official seal authorizing such change and specifying the date on or after which, and the place to which such change may be made, and shall file one thereof in his own office, one in the office of the clerk of such county, and shall transmit the other to such applicant. If the superintendent shall be satisfied in any case that such change is undesirable or inexpedient, he shall refuse such application and notify such corporation or banker of his determination.

§ 51. Branch offices; approval or refusal; certificate.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of a written application for leave to open a branch office from a corporation authorized by this chapter to open branch offices, he shall make such investigation as he may deem necessary to ascertain whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch office and whether such corporation has the amount of actually paid in capital required by this chapter. If satisfied that the granting of such application is expedient and desirable, he shall make a certificate in triplicate under his hand and official seal authorizing the opening and occupation of such branch office and specifying the date on or after which and the conditions under which it may be opened and the place where it shall be located, and shall file one triplicate in his own office, one in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the principal place of business of such corporation is located, and shall transmit the other to such applicant. If the superintendent shall be satisfied that the opening of such branch office is undesirable or inexpedient or that such corporation has not the requisite amount of capital actually paid in, he shall refuse such application and notify such corporation of his determination.

§ 52. Superintendent must furnish savings banks list of legal investments.

On or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and on or before the first day of January in each and every year thereafter, the superintendent of banks shall mail to each savings bank in the state a list containing the names of states and municipalities, the bonds of which, in his judgment, if legally issued and properly executed, conform to the requirements of section two hundred and thirty-nine of this chapter, and also as complete a list as is practicable of railroad bonds which, in his judgment, if legally issued and properly executed, conform to the provisions of said section.

In the preparation of such list he may employ such expert assistants as he deems proper and apportion the expense thereof among the savings banks of the state, or he may rely upon information contained in publications which he may deem authoritative in reference to such matters. He shall be in no way liable for the omission from such list of the name of any state or municipality the bonds of which conform to the provisions of said section, or of any railroad bond which conforms to the provisions of said section, nor for the inclusion in such list of the name of any state or municipality the bonds of which do not conform to the provisions of said section, or of any railroad bond which does not conform to the provisions of said section.

§ 53. Superintendent must furnish savings banks estimated market value of bonds.

On or before the first day of June and the first day of December in each year the superintendent shall furnish to each savings bank a list giving with such detail as he may deem necessary the estimated market values, either specifically or by classes, at which the bonds held by it, which are legal investments for savings banks, shall be reported at the date of its next semi-annual report. In making such valuations the superintendent shall be governed so far as is practicable by actual sales of such bonds as ascertained by him, or as reported by the various stock exchanges and financial papers during the preceding five months, and by general business conditions.

§ 54. Must determine valuation of securities in arrears of interest.

The superintendent, upon application by any savings bank or savings and loan association, shall determine and report to it the valuation of such stocks or bonds, or bonds and mortgages as are in arrears of interest for six months or more, and of all other investments not enumerated in section two hundred fifty-seven of this chapter, from the best information he can obtain; and he may change the valuation thereof from time to time as he may obtain other and further information.

§ 55. When superintendent may require savings bank to sell securities.

Wherever any securities purchased by any savings bank pursuant to the provisions of section two hundred thirty-nine of this chapter shall have, either before or since the time such purchase was made, ceased to be an authorized investment for the moneys of savings banks, the superintendent may, in his discretion, require such savings bank to sell such securities.

§ 56. Orders of superintendent.

1. To discontinue unlawful or unsafe practices. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that any corporation to which this chapter is applicable, or any individual banker, or any private banker to which article four of this chapter is applicable, or any personal loan broker or any foreign corporation licensed by the superintendent to do business under this chapter, has violated its charter or any law, or is conducting its business in an unauthorized or unsafe manner, he may issue an order directing the discontinuance of such unauthorized or unsafe practices and requiring the delinquent to appear before him, at a time and place fixed in said order, to present any explanation in defense of the practices directed in said order to be discontinued.

2. To make good impairment of capital. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that the capital stock of any such corporation has been reduced in value below the requirements of law or of its certificate of incorporation or of its articles of association, or that the capital of any such private or individual banker or personal loan broker has been reduced in amount below the requirements of law, he may issue an order directing that such corporation, banker or broker make good such deficiency forthwith or within a time specified in such order.

3. To make good encroachment on reserves. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that either the total reserves or reserves on hand of any such corporation or private or individual banker required by this chapter to maintain such reserves are below the amount required by law to be maintained, or that such corporation or banker is not keeping its reserves on hand as required by this chapter, he may issue an order directing that such corporation or banker make good such reserves forthwith or within a time specified in such order, or that it keep its reserves on hand as required by this chapter.

4. To keep books and accounts as prescribed. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that any corporation to which this chapter is applicable or any individual banker or personal loan broker or any private banker subject to the provisions of article four of this chapter except such as shall have duly obtained certain exemptions pursuant to section one hundred sixty of this chapter, does not keep its books and accounts in such manner as to enable him readily to ascertain its true condition, he may issue an order requiring such corporation, banker or broker, or the officers thereof or any of them, to open and keep such books or accounts as he may, in his discretion, determine and prescribe for the purpose of keeping accurate and convenient records of the transactions and accounts of such corporation, banker or broker.

5. To reduce charges of personal loan company or broker. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that the net earnings of any personal loan company during its preceding fiscal year, as determined by section three hundred and fifty of this chapter, or the profits of any personal loan broker during the preceding calendar year, as determined by section three hundred and sixty-four of this chapter, shall have exceeded twelve per centum of the capital stock or permanent capital of such company or broker, he may issue an order requiring such company or broker to reduce interest rates and charges, so that its annual net earnings or profits, as so determined, shall not exceed twelve per centum of its capital stock or permanent capital.

§ 57. When superintendent may take possession of delinquent corporation, banker or personal loan broker.

The superintendent may forthwith take possession of the business and property of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable, or any individual banker or personal loan broker, or any private banker to which article four to this chapter is applicable whenever it shall appear that such corporation or banker:

1. Has violated its charter or any law;
2. Is conducting its business in an unauthorized or unsafe manner;
3. Is in an unsound or unsafe condition to transact its business;
4. Cannot with safety and expediency continue business;
5. Has an impairment of its capital;
6. Has suspended payment of its obligations;
7. Has neglected or refused to comply with the terms of a duly issued order of the superintendent;
8. Has refused, upon proper demand, to submit its records and affairs for inspection to an examiner of the banking department;
9. Has refused to be examined upon oath regarding its affairs.

The superintendent may also forthwith take possession of the business and property of any savings and loan association which for two years after due demand or notice of withdrawal has been filed with it by any shareholder, has failed to pay matured shares or withdrawals or any part thereof as provided in section three hundred ninety-eight of this chapter.

(To be Continued in The Freeman of Saturday, July, 18.)

A chair of Anglo-American history is being installed in British universities. At last we shall learn whether George Washington was an insurrecto or a true Saxon patriot.

The Spanish government has presented claims for $20,000,000 worth of cotton confiscated by Villa at Torreon. There are Spaniards yet unborn who may collect the money.

Iceland's first railroad is to be begun at once, says a Copenhagen dispatch. We suggest it be called the Isafjardardjup, Sualbardshnukr and Birnudalstindr railway—just to give it a good sendoff.

It is announced that none but American bunting will be used on American warships, and from the patriotic bosom of the country comes a huge sigh of relief that no foreign stuff is exploited in our flags.

Contradiction Habit Strong.

It is reported of a well-known professor of history at Harvard college that whenever one wants to find him, all he has to do is to go into the college yard and make a statement about some fact in history, whereupon the professor will immediately come out and contradict it.

Always Continue to Hope.

We do not command ourselves to hope. We just hope. It is a part of our vitality. It lifts, inspires, nerves us. It is as indefinite as life itself. It is an inseparable function of a sound mind. The ceaseless struggle of hope, on the invisible battlefield of the mind, is one of the wonders of creation.

An Actor in Spite of Himself.

President Arthur Twining Hadley, of Yale, used to recall with zest his one appearance, in his early days, as an amateur actor. "They didn't give me any words to speak," he said; "all I had to do was to walk across the stage, but it brought down the house." —The World's Work.

Thought for the Day.

Science is nothing but trained and organized common sense, differing from the latter only as a veteran may from a raw recruit, and its methods differ from those of common sense only as the guardsman's cut and thrust differ from the manner in which a savage wields his club.—Huxley.

Unpleasant Passenger.

A large snake boarded a steam tramcar the other day as it was nearing the village of Balnerina, Italy. It raised its head and hissed at the passengers, some of whom fainted. The conductor struck the reptile on the head, causing it to fall on the track. The car was then driven over its body.

The Making of a Man.

No university can make a man. . . . Men may load themselves with lore till they stoop beneath the weight of their accumulations, and yet fail to lift a care from the heart of the weary, or impel a single soul an inch on its way to God. The real building of a man is within.—Dr. Clifford.

section sixty-two of this article. No examiner shall obtain a loan from any individual, partnership, unincorporated association or corporation to which this chapter is applicable, or receive, either directly or indirectly, from any such individual, partnership, unincorporated association or corporation, or from any officer or employee thereof, any sum of money or other valuable thing by way of gift, credit or otherwise. A violation of the provisions of this section by any examiner shall constitute sufficient grounds for his removal by the superintendent.

§ 16. Retirement of deputies, clerks and examiners.

The superintendent may, in his discretion, retire any deputy, clerk or examiner who shall have served in the department for a period of twenty years and who shall have become physically or mentally incapacitated for the further performance of the duties of his position. A person retired from service pursuant to this section shall be paid out of the funds appropriated to the banking department an annual sum, in equal monthly instalments, equal to one-half of the average amount of his annual or per diem salary for the period of two fiscal years preceding the time of such retirement.

§ 17. How expenses of department defrayed; assessments.

All the expenses incurred in and about the conduct of the business of the banking department, including the compensation of the superintendent, his deputies, clerks, examiners, special agents and other employees, shall be paid in the first instance out of the state treasury on the certificate of the superintendent and the warrant of the comptroller.

All general expenses incurred in connection with the supervision of the corporations and private and individual bankers and personal loan brokers required by section forty-two of this chapter to report to the superintendent shall be charged to and paid by such corporations, bankers and brokers in such proportions as the superintendent shall deem just and reasonable.

The expenses incurred and services performed on account of any such corporation, banker or broker, or on account of any foreign corporation or its agency to which this chapter is applicable, shall be charged to and paid by the corporation, banker or broker for whom they were incurred or performed.

If any such corporation, banker or broker shall not, after due notice, pay any such charges, the superintendent may apply thereto the proceeds of the sale of or the interest on any stocks or bonds in his hands, as provided in section thirty-four of this article, or an action may be brought to recover such charges, as provided in section thirty-one of this article.

§ 18. Fees for copies and certifications.

For every copy of any paper filed in the banking department and for the certification thereof, except where such copy or certification is made for the benefit of a corporation or private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable, the superintendent may charge ten cents per folio, and for affixing his official seal on such copy and certifying the same, one dollar.

§ 19. All moneys received to be paid into state treasury to reimburse state.

To reimburse the state for advances made by it for the expenses of the banking department the superintendent shall pay into the state treasury monthly all moneys received by him from corporations, private or individual bankers or personal loan brokers, in payment of his charges or assessments against them or of any penalties or forfeitures incurred by them; all moneys applied by him to the payment of such charges, assessments, penalties or forfeitures from the proceeds of the sale of or the interest on any stocks or bonds in his hands deposited by such corporation, banker or broker which has failed, after due notice, to pay such charges, assessments, penalties or forfeitures; all moneys recovered in actions brought by the attorney-general under section thirty-one of this article; and all fees, perquisites and money received by the banking department, or any salaried officer or employee thereof, from any source whatever, on account of services rendered by the department, or by any such officer or employee in an official capacity. The superintendent shall annually, on or before the close of the fiscal year and before levying an assessment upon such corporations, bankers and brokers to reimburse the state for such advances, pay into the state treasury such interest as shall have accrued upon the balances held by him as trustee for the owners of unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest.

§ 20. Notice of intention to organize bank, trust company or savings bank; designation of newspaper.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of a notice of intention to organize a bank, trust company or savings bank, executed in the manner prescribed by this chapter, he shall forthwith designate for the publication of such notice a newspaper published in the village, borough or city, if in a city not divided into boroughs, specified in such notice as the place where the business of the proposed corporation is to be transacted; or if no newspaper is published therein, a newspaper published in the county in which such place is located; or if none is published in such county, then a newspaper published in an adjoining county.

§ 21. Superintendent shall refuse to file defective certificate.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of any organization certificate of a corporation proposed to be organized under this chapter, or any private banker's certificate submitted pursuant to section one hundred fifty-one of this chapter, or any personal loan broker's certificate submitted pursuant to section three hundred fifty-nine of this chapter, if such certificate fails to comply in form or substance with the requirements of this chapter or is not accompanied by such by-laws, affidavits or other documents as are required by this chapter to be attached thereto or filed therewith, or if such by-laws, affidavits or other documents are not in conformity with the requirements of this chapter, the superintendent shall forthwith return such certificate, together with such by-laws, affidavits or other documents, to the proposed incorporators or the private banker or personal loan broker from whom it was received, calling attention to the defect or defects therein, and shall refuse to file such certificate for examination until such defect or defects shall have been remedied and such certificate, by-laws, affidavits or other documents shall have been made to comply in all respects with the requirements of this chapter.

§ 22. When superintendent shall endorse certificate "filed for examination."

If such organization certificate or private banker's certificate, and such by-laws, affidavits or other documents as are required to be attached thereto or filed therewith, comply, or shall have been so amended as to comply in all respects with the requirements of this chapter, the superintendent shall forthwith endorse upon each of the duplicates of such certificate over his official signature the words "filed for examination" with the date of such endorsement.

§ 23. Investigation by superintendent of proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker; refusal or approval; filing certificate.

When any such certificate shall have been filed for examination, the superintendent shall thereupon ascertain from the best sources of information at his command, and by such investigation as he may deem necessary, whether the character, responsibility and general fitness of the person or persons named in such certificate are such as to command confidence and warrant belief that the business of the proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker will be honestly and efficiently conducted in accordance with the intent and purpose of this chapter, and whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by allowing such proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker to engage or continue in business.

In the case of a private banker who has not submitted with his certificate the affidavit specified in section one hundred and sixty of this chapter or whose affidavit has been refused by the superintendent as provided in section twenty-five of this article, the superintendent shall also ascertain in like manner whether the facts stated in such certificate are true.

In the case of a proposed savings bank the superintendent shall also ascertain in like manner whether greater convenience of access to a savings bank will be afforded to any considerable number of depositors by opening a savings bank in the place designated in the certificate, whether the density of the population in the neighborhood of such place and in the surrounding country affords a reasonable promise of adequate support for the proposed savings bank, and whether the contributions to the initial guaranty fund and expense fund have been paid in cash.

After the superintendent shall have satisfied himself by such investigation whether it is expedient and desirable to permit such proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker to engage or continue in business, he shall within sixty days after the date of the filing of such certificate for examination, endorse upon each of the duplicates thereof over his official signature the word "approved" or the word "refused," with the date of such endorsement. In case of refusal he shall forthwith return one of the duplicates, so endorsed, to the proposed incorporators, private banker or personal loan broker from whom such certificate was received. In case of approval he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the proposed incorporators, private banker or personal loan broker and file one of the duplicate certificates in his own office and the other in the office of the clerk of the county in which is located the place of business of such proposed corporation, private banker or personal loan broker.

§ 24. Authorization certificate; when and to whom issued; contents; filing and recording.

Before authorizing any corporation, private banker or personal loan broker to begin or continue business the superintendent shall be satisfied that such corporation, banker or broker has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law and fulfilled all the conditions precedent to commencing business imposed by this chapter. In the case of every stock corporation, he shall examine or cause an examination to be made in order to ascertain whether all of its capital stock has been fully paid in cash. In the case of every personal loan broker and of every private banker subject to all the provisions of article four of this chapter, he shall examine or cause an examination to be made in order to ascertain whether there has been invested in such business, or deposited in cash to be invested therein, the amount of permanent capital stated in the certificate of such banker or broker.

If satisfied that such corporation, banker or broker has in good faith complied with all the requirements of law and fulfilled all the conditions precedent to commencing business imposed by this chapter, the superintendent shall, within six months after the date on which such organization certificate or private banker's or personal loan broker's certificate was filed by him for examination, but in no case after the expiration of that period, issue under his hand and official seal, in triplicate, an authorization certificate to the person or persons named in such organization certificate or private banker's or personal loan broker's certificate. Such authorization certificate shall state that the corporation, private banker or personal loan broker named therein has complied with the provisions of this chapter and with all the requirements of law, that it is authorized to transact within this state the business specified therein, and that such business can safely be intrusted to it. One of the triplicate authorization certificates shall be transmitted by the superintendent to the corporation, private banker or personal loan broker, thereby authorized to commence or continue business, another shall be filed in the office of the superintendent, and the third shall be filed by the superintendent in the county clerk's office wherein the organization certificate of such corporation or the private banker's or personal loan broker's certificate has been filed by him. The superintendent and said county clerk shall respectively attach such authorization certificate to such organization certificate or private banker's or personal loan broker's certificate previously filed in his office and shall record both such certificates in the book of records of incorporation therein.

§ 25. Affidavit of private banker; investigation; refusal or acceptance.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of an affidavit submitted by a private banker pursuant to section one hundred and sixty of this chapter, if such affidavit fails to comply in form or substance with the requirements of such section, he shall refuse to file it for examination until the defect or defects therein shall have been remedied. If such affidavit complies, or shall have been so amended as to comply in all respects with the requirements of such section, he shall forthwith endorse upon each of the duplicates thereof over his official signature the words "filed for examination" with the date of such endorsement. Thereupon he shall, by such investigation as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself whether the facts stated in such affidavit are true. If from such investigation it shall appear to him that any of such statements are untrue, he shall, within thirty days after the date on which such affidavit was endorsed "filed for examination," endorse on each duplicate thereof over his official signature the word "refused" with the date of such endorsement and return one of such duplicates, so endorsed, to the private banker from whom it was received. If the superintendent shall be satisfied that the facts stated in such affidavit are true, he shall, within the time above specified, endorse on each duplicate thereof over his official signature the word "accepted" with the date of such endorsement, and shall forthwith give notice thereof to such private banker and file one of such duplicates in his own office and the other in the office of the clerk of the county in which the certificate of such private banker has been filed.

§ 26. When acceptance of private banker's affidavit may be revoked; notice of revocation.

If at any time the superintendent shall have reason to believe that any private banker whose affidavit the superintendent has accepted as provided in the last preceding section is not keeping permanently invested in this state in his banking business the amount of capital specified in such affidavit, or, if such banker is engaged in such business in a city of the first class, that such banker is paying or crediting or advertising to pay or credit any interest, or is paying, crediting or giving any bonus or gratuity whatever or anything of value, on deposits of less than the amount stated in such affidavit, or that any material statement in such affidavit was in fact untrue, the superintendent shall forthwith institute such investigation as he shall deem necessary to ascertain the truth of such facts and may examine or cause an examination to be made into the books, papers and affairs of such private banker so far as may be necessary for such purposes. If from such investigation or otherwise the superintendent shall be satisfied that such banker is not keeping such capital so invested, or, if such banker is engaged in such business in a city of the first class, that such banker is paying or crediting or advertising to pay or credit any interest, or is paying, crediting or giving any bonus or gratuity whatever or anything of value, on deposits of less than the amount stated in such affidavit, or that any material statement in such affidavit was in fact untrue, the superintendent may, over his official signature, notify such private banker that the acceptance of such affidavit is revoked. Such notice shall be executed in triplicate and the superintendent shall transmit one copy to such private banker, attach another to the duplicate of such affidavit on file in his own office and file the third copy thereof in the county clerk's office in which the other duplicate of such affidavit has been filed.

§ 27. Licenses to foreign corporations; renewal.

Upon receipt by the superintendent from any foreign corporation of an application in proper form for leave to do business in this state under the provisions of this chapter, he shall, by such investigation as he may deem necessary, satisfy himself whether the applicant may safely be permitted to do business in this state. If from such investigation he shall be satisfied that it is safe and expedient to grant such application and it shall have been shown to his satisfaction that such applicant may be authorized to engage in business in this state pursuant to the provisions of this chapter and has complied with all the requirements of this chapter, he shall issue a license under his hand and official seal authorizing such applicant to carry on such business at the place designated in the license and, if such license is for a limited time, specifying the date upon which it shall expire. Such license shall be executed in triplicate and the superintendent shall transmit one copy to the applicant, file another in his own office and file the third in the office of the clerk of the county in which is located the place designated in such license. Whenever any such license is issued for one year or less, the superintendent may, at the expiration thereof, renew such license for one year.

§ 28. Superintendent as attorney to accept service of process.

Whenever pursuant to any provision of this chapter, the superintendent shall have been duly appointed attorney to receive service of process for any foreign corporation, he shall forthwith forward by mail, postage prepaid, a copy of every process served upon him directed to the president or secretary of such corporation, at its last known post office address. For each copy of process the superintendent shall collect the sum of two dollars, which shall be paid by the plaintiff or moving party at the time of such service, to be recovered by him as part of his taxable disbursements if he succeeds in his suit or proceeding. The term process, when used in this section, includes any writ, summons, petition or order whereby any suit, action or proceeding shall be commenced.

§ 29. Revocation of authorization certificate or license in certain cases.

If at any time the superintendent shall be satisfied that any private banker, personal loan company, personal loan broker or foreign corporation to which he has issued an authorization certificate or license, is violating any of the provisions of this chapter, or is conducting its business in an unauthorized or unsafe manner, or is in an unsound or unsafe condition to transact its business, or cannot with safety and expediency continue business, the superintendent may, over his official signature and seal of office, notify the holder of such authorization certificate or license that the same is revoked. Such notice shall be executed in triplicate and the superintendent shall forthwith transmit one copy to the holder of such authorization certificate or license, file another in his own office and file the third in the office of the clerk of the county in which such authorization certificate or license has been filed. The superintendent may, in his discretion, publish a copy of such notice, with such other facts as he may deem proper, for six successive days, in the state paper published at Albany.

§ 30. Assessments for encroachments on reserves against deposits.

If any bank, trust company or private or individual banker to which this chapter is applicable shall not maintain the total reserves required by this chapter, the superintendent shall levy an assessment upon it during such period as any encroachment upon its total reserves amounting to one per centum or more of its aggregate demand deposits shall continue, at the following rates:

1. At the rate of six per centum per annum upon any such encroachment not exceeding two per centum of such deposits.
2. At the rate of eight per centum per annum upon any additional encroachment in excess of two and not exceeding three per centum of such deposits.
3. At the rate of ten per centum per annum upon any additional encroachment in excess of three and not exceeding four per centum of such deposits.
4. At the rate of twelve per centum per annum upon any additional encroachment thereon.

§ 31. Proceedings in name of superintendent for violations of this chapter.

If any corporation or private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable shall refuse or fail, after due notice, to pay any assessment lawfully imposed upon it by the superintendent under section seventeen or section thirty of this article; or if any such corporation, banker or broker or any officer, director, trustee, agent or employee of any such corporation, shall refuse or fail, after due notice, to pay any penalty or forfeiture incurred under any provision of this chapter by such corporation, banker, broker, officer, director, trustee, agent or employee, or if any other person or corporation shall violate any of the prohibitions contained in this chapter; the superintendent may, in his discretion, report the facts to the attorney-general, who shall thereupon, in the name of the superintendent, institute such action or proceeding as the facts may warrant against such person, corporation, banker, broker, officer, director, trustee, agent or employee.

§ 32. Assessments, penalties and forfeitures entitled to priority.

In case of the insolvency or voluntary or involuntary liquidation of any corporation, private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable, all unpaid charges lawfully assessed against it by the superintendent and all unpaid penalties and forfeitures incurred by it under any section of this chapter shall be entitled to priority of payment from the assets of such corporation, banker or broker on an equality with any other priority given by this chapter.

§ 33. Securities deposited with superintendent; how held; interest thereon; lien on deposit of foreign corporations.

All stocks and bonds deposited by any corporation or private or individual banker with the superintendent pursuant to any requirement of this chapter shall be registered in the name of office of the superintendent in trust under and pursuant to this chapter. So long as such corporation or banker shall continue solvent and comply with the laws of the state, the superintendent shall pay over to it, or permit it to collect the interest paid on such stocks or bonds. In case of the insolvency or voluntary or involuntary dissolution of any foreign corporation which shall have been licensed by the superintendent to do business in this state, the superintendent shall have a lien on any securities deposited with him by such corporation in favor of its creditors and stockholders residing in this state.

§ 34. When interest or proceeds may be applied in payment of assessments or penalties.

If any such corporation or banker shall not, after due notice, pay to the superintendent any charge assessed against it pursuant to section seventeen or section thirty of this article or any penalty or forfeiture incurred by it under any section of this chapter, the superintendent may apply in payment thereof, with interest at the legal rate, so much as may be necessary of the interest accruing on any stocks or bonds deposited with him by such corporation or banker pursuant to any requirement of this chapter, or in the case of securities deposited pursuant to sections one hundred five and two hundred ninety-two of this chapter may sell so much of such stocks or bonds as may be necessary for that purpose and apply the proceeds in payment of such assessment, penalty or forfeiture with interest at the legal rate.

§ 35. Exchange of securities; withdrawal of excess.

Any corporation or private or individual banker which shall have deposited with the superintendent in trust any stocks or bonds in pursuance of any requirement of this chapter, may be permitted by the superintendent, so long as it shall continue solvent and comply with the laws of the state, from time to time to withdraw any of such stocks or bonds upon depositing with the superintendent other stocks or bonds of the kind it is required by this chapter to keep on deposit with him, the market value of which shall be not less than the market value of those withdrawn, except that, if the market value of the stocks or bonds so held by the superintendent exceeds the amount which such corporation or banker is required by this chapter to keep so deposited, the stocks or bonds in excess of such amount may be withdrawn without depositing others in exchange therefor, or the securities so substituted may be of less market value than those withdrawn, provided there shall at all times be on deposit with the superintendent the amount required by this chapter.

§ 36. Examination and comparison of securities; receipt to superintendent.

Any corporation or private or individual banker which shall have deposited with the superintendent in trust any stocks or bonds in pursuance of any requirement of this chapter, may once or oftener during each fiscal year, and at such time during ordinary business hours as it may select, examine and compare such securities so deposited by it with the books of the banking department, and, if found correct, execute to the superintendent a receipt stating the different kinds of such securities and the amounts thereof, and that they are in the custody and possession of the superintendent at the date of the receipt. In the case of a corporation such examination may be made by the president, cashier, secretary or treasurer thereof or by an agent duly authorized thereto in writing under the seal of the corporation. In the case of a private or individual banker such examination may be made by such banker personally, or if a partnership or unincorporated association by a member of such partnership or one of the principal officers of such association, or it may be made by an agent of such banker duly authorized in writing. If made by an agent of such corporation or banker, so authorized, the receipt of such agent shall have the same force and effect as if executed by the corporation or banker.

If any such corporation or banker shall neglect to make any such examination during any fiscal year, the comptroller and superintendent shall appoint some suitable and discreet person as agent for such corporation or banker, who shall make such examination, and if the securities so held by the superintendent shall be found to agree with the books of the department, such agent shall execute the receipt above mentioned and transmit a copy thereof to the corporation or banker in whose behalf it is made, and such receipt shall be of like force and effect as if executed by such corporation or banker. The superintendent shall pay to the person so appointed and making such examination, as a general expense of the department, such compensation for his services and expenses in making such examination as the superintendent shall deem just and reasonable.

§ 37. Return of securities.

Whenever any banker or corporation which shall have on deposit with the superintendent in trust any stocks or bonds pursuant to any requirement of this chapter, shall have paid in full all assessments imposed on and penalties incurred by it under any of the provisions of this chapter and shall have shown to the satisfaction of the superintendent that it has ceased transacting business and has complied with all the provisions of this chapter, the superintendent shall, upon its being shown to his satisfaction that such corporation or banker is solvent and that the interests of its creditors are fully protected, return such securities to such corporation or banker.

§ 38. Designation of reserve depositaries.

The superintendent shall, in his discretion, upon the nomination of any bank, trust company or private or individual banker, designate a depositary or depositaries for the reserves on deposit of such corporation or banker provided for by this chapter. Except as otherwise provided in this section, such depositary shall be a bank, trust company or national banking association located in this state. But no bank, trust company or national banking association shall hereafter be designated as a depositary of any such reserves unless it shall have a combined capital and surplus of at least

1. One million dollars, if located in a borough of a city which borough has a population of two million two hundred thousand or over;
2. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, if located in a borough of a city which borough has a population of one million or over and less than two million two hundred thousand or in a city which has a population of four hundred thousand or over;
3. Five hundred thousand dollars, if located elsewhere in the state.

No such corporation, if located in a borough having a population of two million two hundred thousand or over, shall be designated as a reserve depositary for any bank, trust company or private or individual banker having a combined capital and surplus greater than its own, unless the combined capital and surplus of such depositary exceeds two million dollars.

Such depositary may also be a banking corporation with a capital and surplus of two million dollars or more, located in the cities of Chicago, Illinois, Boston, Massachusetts, or Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, provided any such banking corporation shall make such reports as the superintendent may prescribe, and submit to such examinations as he may deem necessary.

§ 39. Examinations of corporations, bankers, brokers and agencies.

The superintendent shall, either personally or by his deputies or examiners, at least twice in each year visit and examine every bank, trust company and individual banker, and every private banker subject to the provisions of article four of this chapter, except such as shall have duly obtained certain exemptions pursuant to section one hundred sixty of this chapter; and he shall also in like manner visit and examine at least once in each year every other corporation to which this chapter is applicable, and every personal loan broker. He shall have power in like manner to examine every corporation to which this chapter is applicable, at any time prior to its dissolution, and every such private and individual banker and personal loan broker. Whenever, in his judgment, such examination is necessary or expedient. He shall have power in like manner to examine every agency located in this state of any foreign banking corporation for the purpose of ascertaining whether it has violated any law of the state and for such other purposes and as to such other matters as the superintendent may prescribe.

On every such examination inquiry shall be made as to the condition and resources of such corporation, banker or broker, the mode of conducting and managing its affairs, the actions of its directors or trustees if a corporation, the investment of its funds, the safety and prudence of its management, the security afforded to those by whom its engagements are held, and whether the requirements of its charter and of law have been complied with in the administration of its affairs; and as to such other matters as the superintendent may prescribe.

The superintendent may also make such special investigations as he shall deem necessary to determine whether any individual or corporation has violated any of the provisions of this chapter.

The superintendent and every such examiner shall have power to administer an oath to any person whose testimony may be required on the examination or investigation of any such individual, corporation, banker, broker or agency, and to compel the appearance and attendance of any such person for the purpose of any such examination.

Such examination may be made and such inquiry instituted or continued in the discretion of the superintendent after he has taken possession of the property and business of any such corporation, banker or broker under the provisions of section fifty-seven of this article until it shall resume business or its affairs shall be finally liquidated in accordance with the provisions of this article.

If the examination shall be made by the superintendent, or by one or more deputies or examiners who are compensated by salary only, no charge shall be made except for necessary traveling and other actual expenses.

§ 40. Result of examination of savings bank to be certified on records.

The result of every examination of a savings bank made pursuant to the provisions of the last preceding section shall be certified by the examiners, or one of them, upon the records of the corporation examined.

§ 41. Examiners' and special agents' reports of confidential nature; publication by superintendent.

Every examiner, duly appointed and sworn, shall, when commissioned by the superintendent, forthwith examine fully the books and papers and investigate the business and affairs of any corporation, private or individual banker or personal loan broker designated in his commission, and make written report on oath to the superintendent of the result of such examination. All reports of examiners and special agents shall be confidential communications and shall not be made public unless, in the judgment of the superintendent, the ends of justice or the public advantage will be subserved by the publication thereof, in which event he may publish a copy of any such report or any part thereof in at least one daily newspaper published in the city of New York and in one newspaper published in the county where the principal place of business of such corporation or banker is located, or in such other manner as he may deem proper.

§ 42. Reports from corporations, bankers and brokers.

It shall be the duty of the superintendent to require all corporations to which this chapter is applicable, all individual bankers and personal loan brokers and all private bankers to whom article four of this chapter is applicable to make to him the regular periodical reports of their condition prescribed by this chapter and he shall prescribe the form and contents of all such reports. In addition to such regular reports he may require any such corporation, banker or broker to make special reports to him at such times and in such form as he may prescribe, and may direct that such special reports be verified and prescribe the form of the verification.

He shall at least once in every three months, designate some day therein in respect to which every such bank, trust company and individual banker, and every such private banker except such as shall have duly obtained certain exemptions pursuant to section one hundred sixty of this chapter, shall report to him, and he shall serve a notice designating such day. Such notice may be served by delivering the same to such private or individual banker or, in the case of a corporation, by delivering the same at its place of business to some officer therein, or it may be served in any case by depositing it in the post-office enclosed in a post-paid wrapper directed to such corporation or banker at its principal place of business.

§ 43. Summary of reports of banks, trust companies and private and individual bankers to be published.

Within thirty days after the receipt of any quarterly report of any bank, trust company or private or individual banker, the superintendent shall publish a summary thereof in a newspaper at Albany in which notices by state officers are required by law to be published, arranging the reports of individual bankers and private bankers in separate classes, and specifying the names and places of business of each, and if partnerships or unincorporated associations, the names and residences of the members thereof.

§ 44. Superintendent's powers as trustee for creditors and depositors.

The superintendent shall have power to act in his name of office as trustee for the creditors and depositors of any corporation, private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable. As such trustee he may take and hold stocks, bonds or other securities deposited with him for the benefit and protection of such creditors and depositors, may enter into agreements with any such corporation, banker or broker, or with the officers, directors or trustees of such corporation, for the benefit of its creditors and depositors, and may in his name of office maintain any action or proceeding necessary to enforce such agreements.

§ 45. Unclaimed deposits, dividends and interest; deposit by superintendent in trust; preference.

The superintendent may take and hold as trustee for the owners thereof any sums which remain due to and unclaimed by any creditor, depositor, stockholder or shareholder of any corporation or private or individual banker, to which this chapter is applicable, after the completion of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the business and affairs of such corporation or banker. Whenever such sums are received by the superintendent and he is not in possession of the business and affairs of such corporation or banker, he shall give his receipt for such moneys and shall forthwith deposit them in one or more solvent state banks, trust companies or savings banks, to the credit of the superintendent of banks in trust for the persons entitled thereto. At the completion of a liquidation by the superintendent, he shall in like manner deposit such moneys at the expiration of six months after the order for final distribution.

All such deposits by the superintendent shall be entitled to priority of payment in case of the insolvency or voluntary or involuntary liquidation of the depositary on an equality with any other priority given by this chapter.

§ 46. Superintendent must publish list of unclaimed deposits, dividends and interest every five years.

On the second Wednesday in January, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and on the second Wednesday in January in each fifth year thereafter the superintendent shall cause to be published in a paper in Albany in which notices by state officers are required by law to be published, and in at least one daily newspaper published in each city of the first or second class within the state, a list containing the names of the banks, trust companies, private and individual bankers and savings banks which, according to their last reports to him, held unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest, and the names of the liquidated corporations and private and individual bankers for the benefit of whose unlocated depositors, creditors, stockholders or shareholders, the superintendent holds deposits, dividends or interest as trustee, together with the full names of the persons entitled to receive such unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest from each of said corporations and bankers or from the superintendent.

§ 47. Index of persons entitled to unclaimed sums; payment to persons entitled.

The superintendent shall keep in his office an index of the names of all persons for whom he holds in trust any unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest and of the names of all persons reported to him by any corporation or private or individual banker as entitled to any such unclaimed deposits, dividends or interest held by such corporation or banker. Whenever any person shall show by evidence satisfactory to the superintendent that he is lawfully entitled to receive any such money, the superintendent shall indicate to him the corporation or banker by which it is held, or, if the superintendent holds such money in trust, he may pay it over to such person. In cases of doubt or conflicting claims, he may require of the claimant an order of the supreme court authorizing and directing the payment thereof, but for any payment made by him in good faith, by check or order payable to the creditor, depositor, stockholder or shareholder appearing from the records in his office to be entitled thereto, he shall be held harmless and shall not be liable to any subsequent claimant.

§ 48. Approval of superintendent; filing.

In any case in which this chapter makes the approval of the superintendent a condition precedent to the doing of any act, it shall lie within his sound discretion to grant or refuse his approval. Such approval, if granted, shall be in writing and a copy thereof shall be filed in the office of the superintendent.

§ 49. Extensions of time by superintendent.

For satisfactory cause to him shown, the superintendent may grant extensions of time to corporations or private or individual bankers or personal loan brokers to which this chapter is applicable, as follows:

1. He may extend for not more than one year the time within which any such corporation may commence business. Such extension shall only be made by an order under his hand and official seal which shall be executed in triplicate and one copy thereof shall be filed in the superintendent's office, one in the office of the clerk of the county in which the organization certificate of such corporation has been filed, and the third shall be transmitted to such corporation.
2. He may extend for not exceeding ten days in the case of a bank, trust company, private banker or individual banker, and for not exceeding twenty days in the case of any other corporation to which this chapter is applicable or of a personal loan broker, the time within which any such corporation, banker or broker is required to make and file any report to the superintendent.
3. He may extend for such period as he may deem proper the time within which any corporation or private or individual banker is required by this chapter to dispose of real estate held by it.

§ 50. Change of location; approval or refusal; certificate.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of a written application from any corporation or private or individual banker or personal loan broker to which this chapter is applicable for leave to change its place of business to another place in the same county and within the limits of the village, borough or city, if in a city not divided into boroughs, in which its principal place of business is then located, the superintendent shall, if he shall be satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such change of location, give his written approval of the proposed change. If the proposed place of business is without such limits, the superintendent shall designate for the publication of the notice of intention to make such application a newspaper published in the county in which such place of business is located. Upon receipt by the superintendent of evidence satisfactory to him of due publication of such notice, he shall, if satisfied that there is no reasonable objection to such change of location, make a certificate in triplicate under his hand and official seal authorizing such change and specifying the date on or after which, and the place to which such change may be made, and shall file one thereof in his own office, one in the office of the clerk of such county, and shall transmit the other to such applicant. If the superintendent shall be satisfied in any case that such change is undesirable or inexpedient, he shall refuse such application and notify such corporation or banker of his determination.

§ 51. Branch offices; approval or refusal; certificate.

Upon receipt by the superintendent of a written application for leave to open a branch office from a corporation authorized by this chapter to open branch offices, he shall make such investigation as he may deem necessary to ascertain whether the public convenience and advantage will be promoted by the opening of such branch office and whether such corporation has the amount of actually paid in capital required by this chapter. If satisfied that the granting of such application is expedient and desirable, he shall make a certificate in triplicate under his hand and official seal authorizing the opening and occupation of such branch office and specifying the date on or after which and the conditions under which it may be opened and the place where it shall be located, and shall file one triplicate in his own office, one in the office of the clerk of the county wherein the principal place of business of such corporation is located, and shall transmit the other to such applicant. If the superintendent shall be satisfied that the opening of such branch office is undesirable or inexpedient or that such corporation has not the requisite amount of capital actually paid in, he shall refuse such application and notify such corporation of his determination.

§ 52. Superintendent must furnish savings banks list of legal investments.

On or before the first day of January, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and on or before the first day of January in each and every year thereafter, the superintendent of banks shall mail to each savings bank in the state a list containing the names of states and municipalities, the bonds of which, in his judgment, if legally issued and properly executed, conform to the requirements of section two hundred and thirty-nine of this chapter, and also as complete a list as is practicable of railroad bonds which, in his judgment, if legally issued and properly executed, conform to the provisions of said section.

In the preparation of such list he may employ such expert assistants as he deems proper and apportion the expense thereof among the savings banks of the state, or he may rely upon information contained in publications which he may deem authoritative in reference to such matters. He shall be in no way liable for the omission from such list of the name of any state or municipality the bonds of which conform to the provisions of said section, or of any railroad bond which conforms to the provisions of said section, nor for the inclusion in such list of the name of any state or municipality the bonds of which do not conform to the provisions of said section, or of any railroad bond which does not conform to the provisions of said section.

§ 53. Superintendent must furnish savings banks estimated market value of bonds.

On or before the first day of June and the first day of December in each year the superintendent shall furnish to each savings bank a list giving with such detail as he may deem necessary the estimated market values, either specifically or by classes, at which the bonds held by it, which are legal investments for savings banks, shall be reported at the date of its next semi-annual report. In making such valuations the superintendent shall be governed so far as is practicable by actual sales of such bonds as ascertained by him, or as reported by the various stock exchanges and financial papers during the preceding five months, and by general business conditions.

§ 54. Must determine valuation of securities in arrears of interest.

The superintendent, upon application by any savings bank or savings and loan association, shall determine and report to it the valuation of such stocks or bonds, or bonds and mortgages as are in arrears of interest for six months or more, and of all other investments not enumerated in section two hundred fifty-seven of this chapter, from the best information he can obtain; and he may change the valuation thereof from time to time as he may obtain other and further information.

§ 55. When superintendent may require savings bank to sell securities.

Wherever any securities purchased by any savings bank pursuant to the provisions of section two hundred thirty-nine of this chapter shall have, either before or since the time such purchase was made, ceased to be an authorized investment for the moneys of savings banks, the superintendent may, in his discretion, require such savings bank to sell such securities.

§ 56. Orders of superintendent.

1. To discontinue unlawful or unsafe practices. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that any corporation to which this chapter is applicable, or any individual banker, or any private banker to which article four of this chapter is applicable, or any personal loan broker or any foreign corporation licensed by the superintendent to do business under this chapter, has violated its charter or any law, or is conducting its business in an unauthorized or unsafe manner, he may issue an order directing the discontinuance of such unauthorized or unsafe practices and requiring the delinquent to appear before him, at a time and place fixed in said order, to present any explanation in defense of the practices directed in said order to be discontinued.

2. To make good impairment of capital. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that the capital stock of any such corporation has been reduced in value below the requirements of law or of its certificate of incorporation or of its articles of association, or that the capital of any such private or individual banker or personal loan broker has been reduced in amount below the requirements of law, he may issue an order directing that such corporation, banker or broker make good such deficiency forthwith or within a time specified in such order.

3. To make good encroachment on reserves. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that either the total reserves or reserves on hand of any such corporation or private or individual banker required by this chapter to maintain such reserves are below the amount required by law to be maintained, or that such corporation or banker is not keeping its reserves on hand as required by this chapter, he may issue an order directing that such corporation or banker make good such reserves forthwith or within a time specified in such order, or that it keep its reserves on hand as required by this chapter.

4. To keep books and accounts as prescribed. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that any corporation to which this chapter is applicable or any individual banker or personal loan broker or any private banker subject to the provisions of article four of this chapter except such as shall have duly obtained certain exemptions pursuant to section one hundred sixty of this chapter, does not keep its books and accounts in such manner as to enable him readily to ascertain its true condition, he may issue an order requiring such corporation, banker or broker, or the officers thereof or any of them, to open and keep such books or accounts as he may, in his discretion, determine and prescribe for the purpose of keeping accurate and convenient records of the transactions and accounts of such corporation, banker or broker.

5. To reduce charges of personal loan company or broker. Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent that the net earnings of any personal loan company during its preceding fiscal year, as determined by section three hundred and fifty of this chapter, or the profits of any personal loan broker during the preceding calendar year, as determined by section three hundred and sixty-four of this chapter, shall have exceeded twelve per centum of the capital stock or permanent capital of such company or broker, he may issue an order requiring such company or broker to reduce interest rates and charges, so that its annual net earnings or profits, as so determined, shall not exceed twelve per centum of its capital stock or permanent capital.

§ 57. When superintendent may take possession of delinquent corporation, banker or personal loan broker.

The superintendent may forthwith take possession of the business and property of any corporation to which this chapter is applicable, or any individual banker or personal loan broker, or any private banker to which article four to this chapter is applicable whenever it shall appear that such corporation or banker:

1. Has violated its charter or any law;
2. Is conducting its business in an unauthorized or unsafe manner;
3. Is in an unsound or unsafe condition to transact its business;
4. Cannot with safety and expediency continue business;
5. Has an impairment of its capital;
6. Has suspended payment of its obligations;
7. Has neglected or refused to comply with the terms of a duly issued order of the superintendent;
8. Has refused, upon proper demand, to submit its records and affairs for inspection to an examiner of the banking department;
9. Has refused to be examined upon oath regarding its affairs.

The superintendent may also forthwith take possession of the business and property of any savings and loan association which for two years after due demand or notice of withdrawal has been filed with it by any shareholder, has failed to pay matured shares or withdrawals or any part thereof as provided in section three hundred ninety-eight of this chapter.

(To be Continued in The Freeman of Saturday, July, 18.)

A chair of Anglo-American history is being installed in British universities. At last we shall learn whether George Washington was an insurrecto or a true Saxon patriot.

The Spanish government has presented claims for $20,000,000 worth of cotton confiscated by Villa at Torreon. There are Spaniards yet unborn who may collect the money.

Iceland's first railroad is to be begun at once, says a Copenhagen dispatch. We suggest it be called the Isafjardardjup, Sualbardshnukr and Birnudalstindr railway—just to give it a good sendoff.

It is announced that none but American bunting will be used on American warships, and from the patriotic bosom of the country comes a huge sigh of relief that no foreign stuff is exploited in our flags.

Contradiction Habit Strong.

It is reported of a well-known professor of history at Harvard college that whenever one wants to find him, all he has to do is to go into the college yard and make a statement about some fact in history, whereupon the professor will immediately come out and contradict it.

Always Continue to Hope.

We do not command ourselves to hope. We just hope. It is a part of our vitality. It lifts, inspires, nerves us. It is as indefinite as life itself. It is an inseparable function of a sound mind. The ceaseless struggle of hope, on the invisible battlefield of the mind, is one of the wonders of creation.

An Actor in Spite of Himself.

President Arthur Twining Hadley, of Yale, used to recall with zest his one appearance, in his early days, as an amateur actor. "They didn't give me any words to speak," he said; "all I had to do was to walk across the stage, but it brought down the house."—The World's Work.

Thought for the Day.

Science is nothing but trained and organized common sense, differing from the latter only as a veteran may from a raw recruit, and its methods differ from those of common sense only as the guardsman's cut and thrust differ from the manner in which a savage wields his club.—Huxley.

Unpleasant Passenger.

A large snake boarded a steam tramcar the other day as it was nearing the village of Balzerina, Italy. It raised its head and hissed at the passengers, some of whom fainted. The conductor struck the reptile on the head, causing it to fall on the track. The car was then driven over its body.

The Making of a Man.

No university can make a man. . . . Men may load themselves with lore till they stoop beneath the weight of their accumulations, and yet fail to lift a care from the heart of the weary, or impel a single soul an inch on its way to God. The real building of a man is within.—Dr. Clifford.

CARPENTIER READY FOR ANOTHER FIGHT

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

London, July 17.—George Carpentier, the Frenchman who won the title of white heavyweight championship of the world when Gunboat Smith fouled him last night, announced today he was ready and willing to give Smith a return match at once. Smith said he would accept the offer and asked that the battle be arranged immediately.

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Villa Quotes a Proverb.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Juarez, Mex., July 17.—"In time of peace prepare for war," said Gen. Francisco Villa today when asked why he was continuing his extensive military preparation despite the announcement of Provisional President Carbajal that he would do his utmost to effect peace in Mexico.

Hit by the Handle.

Philip Burns had a bad gash cut in his head by being struck by the handle of a baling machine at Barney Millen's junk yard on Thursday afternoon. Dr. A. A. Stern found it necessary to take five stitches to close the wound.

Dance at Sawkill.

At St. Ann's Hall, Sawkill, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, an ice cream festival and dance will be given for the benefit of St. Ann's Church, of which the Rev. Father Vaeth, formerly of this city, is pastor.

The "Gentleman Corporal"

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1914, by Associated Literary Press.

They were going to make a ride to the foothills and back—Captain Cline and the colonel's daughter. That meant a gallop of thirty miles.

"Not an Indian has been seen this side of the range for four months," said the captain as he talked over the proposed ride with the colonel, "and the trip is perfectly safe. I will detail an escort from my own company, but it will be only for appearance sake."

"Yes, it will be safe, and May will enjoy the gallop," said the colonel, and no more was said about it.

At sunrise all were ready to set forth. As the girl stood on the veranda waiting for her horse six of the men of A troop came riding up under command of Corporal Haynes. They halted thirty feet away, and as she looked them over she gave a start of surprise, and a flush overspread her face. Next moment her cheeks went white, and she gasped as if choked for breath. The corporal's hand slowly lifted, and his head was uncovered for an instant, and Private Harkins whispered to Private O'Brien:

"And did you see that, Jim? By smoke, if our corporal and the colonel's daughter haven't met before then I don't know a jack rabbit from a long drink of whisky!"

"And the corporal isn't a bit easy in his mind," added the other.

It all took place in a minute, and then Captain Cline rode up, followed by the girl's horse.

The two riders went galloping away, followed at a distance of 100 yards by the escort. Now and then the pace was slackened down a bit to breathe the horses, but no halt was made until the Devil's basin was reached. The escort halted forty yards from the riders, and the men sat about on the rocks. Meanwhile Corporal Haynes climbed to the top of a great bowlder and surveyed the country about with his keen eyes. It was three-quarters of an hour before he came down and said:

"Men, see to your arms and lie close. I'm going up to report to the captain."

"Did I call you?" he harshly asked as the corporal came to a halt and saluted.

"No, sir," was the reply, "but I thought it best to tell you that I have made out Indians beyond the basin to the north."

"It's all nonsense."

"But there are Indians skulking about, sir," persisted the corporal.

"Go back to your men!" was the sullen reply.

When he had reached the troopers he quietly said:

"Men, I have been up to the captain to report that there is a band of at least fifty Indians skulking down this way from Red Bird pass. They have seen us, and they are after us. We've got good cover, and we can stand 'em off for the day."

"But when night comes?" asked one of the men, though without a tremor in his tones.

"Get quietly ready," was the reply.

Meanwhile there was an argument between the captain and the colonel's daughter. He sought to assure her that nothing had been seen and that there was not the slightest danger; but, to his annoyance, she persisted in believing that there must be good grounds for the corporal's report. This annoyance made him delay matters, and nearly half an hour had passed, and it was very much against the grain when he shouted for the soldier to approach and sneeringly added:

"Well, corporal, isn't it about time your Indians showed up?"

"We shall hear from them in ten minutes," was the reply, "but if we mounted now and rode fast we would find the way open," said the corporal, with downcast eyes.

"Back, you impudent vagabond!" thundered the captain with outstretched arms. "I'll break you for this the minute we get back!"

The corporal turned his gaze on the girl for a few fleeting seconds; then his head and shoulders dropped in a helpless way, and he saluted his officer and retired.

Bang, bang, bang, went the carbines of the troopers, and the corporal came running up the hill to seize and drag the officer under shelter and to say to the girl:

"You must crouch down here and remain quiet. They can't get at you till they have killed the last one of us!"

By and by she missed the reports of the carbines, and the sound of footsteps echoed in her ears.

"Come!" said the corporal as he lifted her up.

"Oh, Robert, and have you beaten them off?" she exclaimed.

"No. My men are all dead, and the Indians will rush us in a minute."

"And we—we"—

He put his arms around her waist and assisted her to the rock, on which were the remains of her breakfast. The steaming, heaving, mysterious lake was thirty feet beneath them.

"Better this than that!" he said as he pointed from the lake to a score of Indians advancing.

"Yes, better this!" she murmured as she took fast hold of him and put up her face to be kissed, and the savages stopped in their advance and shrieked and screamed their disappointment. By and by they advanced and looked down into the lake, but it had no story to tell.

Too Much Fog For Race.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—A jinx still persues the American yachts Although a twenty mile breeze was blowing the fog which settled down over the coast this morning was so dense this afternoon that the Resolute, Defiance and Vanitie could not venture out and at 2:30 the regatta committee called the race off.

Have You Heard of That Wonderful 5c Sale For Monday?

39c, 25c, 19c, 15c, 10c GLASSWARE at the ridiculously low price of

On Sale SEE **5c** Monday WINDOW

CARLS
Kingston's Popular Store

TRUNKS, BAGS and VACATION NEEDS
At Special Prices
50c Matting Bags - 39c
$1.25 Matting Suit Cases 87c

SELLING SOME OF THE CHOICE ITEMS FROM THE H. B. CLAFLIN STOCK

now in the hands of receivers. Our buyers were fortunate enough to secure many real bargains from this large wholesale house, at unusual reductions. The peremptory sale ordered by the receivers gives you an exceptional opportunity to buy standard merchandise well underprice.

Domestics and White Goods
Claflin Sale Prices

12½c DRESS GINGHAMS, new patterns; stripes, checks and plaids, ... 9c

50c SHEETS—BLEACHED, linen finish, double bed size, deep hem; good grade of muslin 38c

$1.25 CROCHET BED SPREAD, hemmed, neat medallion patterns, ... 89c

20c SCALLOPED PILLOW CASES, size 45x36; good grade of muslin 16c

12½c BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, exceptional value 9c

25c WHITE FLAXON, linen finish, 32 in. wide 15c

25c KILLARNEY CLOTH, a fine cotton with a linen finish, 40 in. wide 21c

39c ALL LINEN RAMI SUITING, 36 in. wide, all colors and natural, ... 29c

25c FRENCH RICE CLOTH, 27 in. wide, white ground, neat colored figures 15c

6c COTTON TOWELING, bleached and unbleached twilled 5c

25c MERCERIZED DAMASK, neat pattern, pure white 21c

12½c PERCALES, 36 in. wide; light and dark colors; the best made 9c

12½-15c WHITE GOODS, madras and cross bar lawns 9c

25c DAMASK TRAY CLOTH, bleached, hemstitched and scalloped 19c

LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLIN, 36 in. wide 8½c

Half Price Sale On PARASOLS

LADIES' PARASOLS

at every price cut of about one half to make a speedy clearance.

$3.50 Parasols now $1.90
$4.50 Parasols now $2.98
$2.98 Parasols now $1.98
$2.50 Parasols now $1.39
$1.00 Parasols now 69c
79c Parasols now 55c
50c Parasols now 37c

Substantial Reductions in The Apparel Section

Every garment in this big department is now offered at a fraction of former values.

SALES OF SHIRTWAISTS AND MUSLINWEAR

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST for house wear, ginghams, percale, chambray and lawn. Light and dark colors. 69c value 49c

TABLE OF LADIES' WAISTS, white and colored, low neck and drop shoulder, short sleeves, value $1.25 for 93c

INFANT'S AND CHILDREN'S ROMPERS, sizes 2 to 6 years, high and low neck. 39c value for 29c

INFANT'S AND CHILDREN'S COLORED GINGHAM AND chambray dresses and aprons, sizes 2 to 6 years. 39c value 29c

CHILDREN'S 6 to 14 DRESSES, colored an white, value $1.25 and $1.50 for 97c

CHILD'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, good material, well made, special for 9c

PERCALE HOUSE DRESSES, medium light and dark colors, sizes 34 to 44, value 89c for 63c

LADIES' PERCALE GINGHAM CHAMBRAY and lawn house dress, all sizes, value $1.25 for 91c

LADIES' HOUSE SACQUES AND KIMONOS, in light color lawns, some with belts, others shirred at waist, value 69c to 49c



Muslin Underwear Specials

LADIES' CORSET COVERS, 12½ value, for ... 9c
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, 19c value, for ... 16c
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, 25c value, for ... 19c
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, 29c value, for ... 21c
LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, 20c value, for .. 16c
LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, emb. trim., 39c value for 20c
LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, emb. trim., 49c value for 39c
LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, emb, trim., 59c value for 49c
LADIES' MUSLIN GOWNS, 50c value, for 37c
LADIES' MUSLIN GOWNS, 69c value, for 53c
LADIES' MUSLIN GOWNS, 79c value, for 63c
LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS, 69c value, for 49c
LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS, 79c value, for 71c
LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS, $1.25 value for 91c
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, 69c value, for 51c
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, 79c value, for 61c
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1.00 value, for .. 79c
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1.25 value, for .. 91c

CLAFLIN PRICES
Underwear, Hosiery Dress Goods, Silks

LADIES 15c GAUZE VESTS, sleeveless and short sleeves ... 13c

BOY'S 25c BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, short and long sleeves. Drawers, ankle and knee lngth .. 15c

LADIES' GAUZE UNION SUITS, low neck and sleeveless, lace knee, ... 25c

MEN'S $1.00 UNION SUITS, made of crossbar and striped white madras. Athletic style ... 69c

MEN'S 69c COLORED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, guaranteed fast color .. 59c

LADIES' LONG SILK GLOVES, black and white, 12 buttons. Value 49c

MENNEN'S TALCUM POWDER 12c

PEROXIDE, 15c size ... 9c

25c COLORED CREPE, 36 inch wide, neat floral patterns ... 19c

50c BOCADED SILK CREPE AND SILK RATINES, large assortment of new patterns ... 29c

$1.00 SILK MESSALINE, 36 inch wide, street and evening shades. 89c

$1.00 WHITE VOILE AND EMBROIDERED CREPE FLOUNCING, 45 inch wide ... 69c

CHILDREN'S 10c COLORED SOCKS, fancy tops, all sizes .. 7½c

CHILDREN'S 12½c COLORED SOCKS, fancy tops and plaids, all sizes ... 9c

LADIES' SILK LISLE HOSE, black only, all sizes. Regular 15c, ... 11c

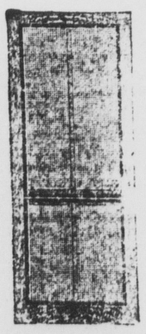
MEN'S COLORED AND WHITE GAUZE LISLE HOSE. Regular 15c, ... 11c

LADIES' 10c GAUZE VESTS, short sleeves and sleeveless ... 7c

RECORD LOW PRICES ON Screens for Windows and Doors

No store in Kingston can undersell us on these. Saturday prizes. No mail or telephone orders.

Screen Doors



2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., former price 98c, now **69c**

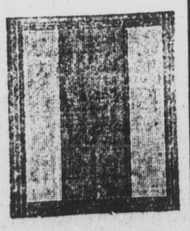
2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., former price $1.10, now **83c**

2 ft. 10 x 6 ft. 10, former price $1.10, now **87c**

2 ft. 10 in. x 7 ft., former price $1.10, now **87c**

3 ft. x 7 ft., former price $1.15, now **89c**

Window Screens



22 in. extends to 33 in., reg. price 29c, morning price 23c

24 in. extends to 37 in., reg. price 32c, morning price 25c

30 in. extends to 37 in., regular price 39c, morning price .. 33c

28 in. extends to 37 in., regular price 35c, morning price .. 27c

Specials at Morning Prices

Three Polished Wood Coat Hangers, 5c

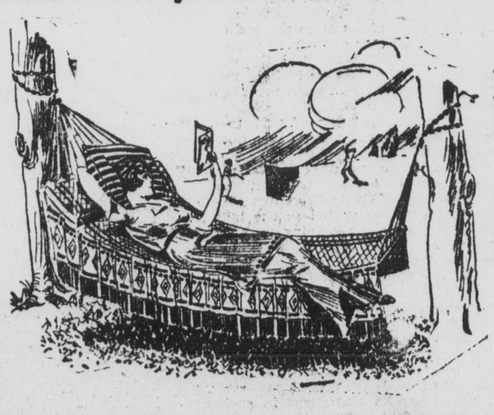
The Favorite Androck Oven, for gas or oil stoves 43c

Tarine Moth Bags, safe preservative, 54c, 69c, 85c

White Semi-Porcelain Dinner and Tea Plates 3c

Pitcher and Basin, white porcelain, morning price ..... $1.09 set

Extra Special Prices on Hammocks



COUCH HAMMOCKS with stuffed mattresses, national spring. $7.50 value **$5.89**

WOVEN PALMER HAMMOCKS, $1.25 value **84c**

LARGE STEAMER CHAIRS, hardwood, $1.50 value **95c**

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Tarine Moth Bags, safe preservative .. 54c, 69c, 85c

White Semi-Porcelain Dinner and Tea Plates .. 3c

Pitcher and Basin, white porcelain, morning price, $1.09 set

Wash Boilers, copperized bottom, family size, has good handles 49c

Dust Pans, strong, nicely Japanned 4c

Serving Trays, best decorations 9c

Water Jugs, blue ware, 5c 5c

Screen Door Hinges, pair, best make 8c

SCREEN DOORS.
2-6x6-6, fancy with spindles
2-8x6-8, fancy with spindles
2-10x6-10, fancy with spindles,
3x7, fancy with spindles
These are our regular $1.25 doors. Special 98c

Ruby Coffee 27c

Kirkman's Scouring Powder, 2 for 9c

2 Burner Gas Stove, powerful Blueflame cap burner 90c

3 Burner Gas Stove, powerful Blueflame cap burner $1.69

Self Wringing Mop and Handle 24c

Copper Wire Carpet Beater, 9c

8 Burner Gas Range, with powerful burners, good baking oven $8.95

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While at work placing new rails on the West Shore railroad track on Thursday afternoon one of the jacks used in raising the rails slipped and the heavy rail dropped on the foot of Thomas Regge, one of the Italian laborers. It was thought at first that his foot were badly injured and he was hurried to the Kingston City Hospital in the city ambulance where an examination disclosed that while his foot and toes were somewhat smashed an operation was not necessary.

Villa Quotes a Proverb.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Juarez, Mex., July 17.—"In time of peace prepare for war," said Gen. Francisco Villa today when asked why he was continuing his extensive military preparation despite the announcement of Provisional President Carbajal that he would do his utmost to effect peace in Mexico.

Hit by the Handle.

Philip Burns had a bad gash cut in his head by being struck by the handle of a baling machine at Barney Millen's junk yard on Thursday afternoon. Dr. A. A. Stern found it necessary to take five stitches to close the wound.

Dance at Sawkill.

At St. Ann's Hall, Sawkill, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock, an ice cream festival and dance will be given for the benefit of St. Ann's Church, of which the Rev. Father Vaeth, formerly of this city, is pastor.

The "Gentleman Corporal"

By M. QUAD

Copyright, 1914, by Associated Literary Press.

They were going to make a ride to the foothills and back—Captain Cline and the colonel's daughter. That meant a gallop of thirty miles.

"Not an Indian has been seen this side of the range for four months," said the captain as he talked over the proposed ride with the colonel, "and the trip is perfectly safe. I will detail an escort from my own company, but it will be only for appearance sake."

"Yes, it will be safe, and May will enjoy the gallop," said the colonel, and no more was said about it.

At sunrise all were ready to set forth. As the girl stood on the veranda waiting for her horse six of the men of A troop came riding up under command of Corporal Haynes. They halted thirty feet away, and as she looked them over she gave a start of surprise, and a flush overspread her face. Next moment her cheeks went white, and she gasped as if choked for breath. The corporal's hand slowly lifted, and his head was uncovered for an instant, and Private Harkins whispered to Private O'Brien:

"And did you see that, Jim? By smoke, if our corporal and the colonel's daughter haven't met before then I don't know a jack rabbit from a long drink of whisky!"

"And the corporal isn't a bit easy in his mind," added the other.

It all took place in a minute, and then Captain Cline rode up, followed by the girl's horse.

The two riders went galloping away, followed at a distance of 100 yards by the escort. Now and then the pace was slackened down a bit to breathe the horses, but no halt was made until the Devil's basin was reached. The escort halted forty yards from the riders, and the men sat about on the rocks. Meanwhile Corporal Haynes climbed to the top of a great bowlder and surveyed the country about with his keen eyes. It was three-quarters of an hour before he came down and said:

"Men, see to your arms and lie close. I'm going up to report to the captain."

"Did I call you?" he harshly asked as the corporal came to a halt and saluted.

"No, sir," was the reply, "but I thought it best to tell you that I have made out Indians beyond the basin to the north."

"It's all nonsense."

"But there are Indians skulking about, sir," persisted the corporal.

"Go back to your men!" was the sullen reply.

When he had reached the troopers he quietly said:

"Men, I have been up to the captain to report that there is a band of at least fifty Indians skulking down this way from Red Bird pass. They have seen us, and they are after us. We've got good cover, and we can stand 'em off for the day."

"But when night comes?" asked one of the men, though without a tremor in his tones.

"Get quietly ready," was the reply.

Meanwhile there was an argument between the captain and the colonel's daughter. He sought to assure her that nothing had been seen and that there was not the slightest danger; but, to his annoyance, she persisted in believing that there must be good grounds for the corporal's report. This annoyance made him delay matters, and nearly half an hour had passed, and it was very much against the grain when he shouted for the soldier to approach and sneeringly added:

"Well, corporal, isn't it about time your Indians showed up?"

"We shall hear from them in ten minutes," was the reply, "but if we mounted now and rode fast we would find the way open," said the corporal, with downcast eyes.

"Back, you impudent vagabond!" thundered the captain with outstretched arms. "I'll break you for this the minute we get back!"

The corporal turned his gaze on the girl for a few fleeting seconds; then his head and shoulders dropped in a helpless way, and he saluted his officer and retired.

Bang, bang, bang, went the carbines of the troopers, and the corporal came running up the hill to seize and drag the officer under shelter and to say to the girl:

"You must crouch down here and remain quiet. They can't get at you till they have killed the last one of us!"

By and by she missed the reports of the carbines, and the sound of footsteps echoed in her ears.

"Come!" said the corporal as he lifted her up.

"Oh, Robert, and have you beaten them off?" she exclaimed.

"No. My men are all dead, and the Indians will rush us in a minute."

"And we—we"—

He put his arms around her waist and assisted her to the rock, on which were the remains of her breakfast. The steaming, heaving, mysterious lake was thirty feet beneath them.

"Better this than that!" he said as he pointed from the lake to a score of Indians advancing.

"Yes, better this!" she murmured as she took fast hold of him and put up her face to be kissed, and the savages stopped in their advance and shrieked and screamed their disappointment. By and by they advanced and looked down into the lake, but it had no story to tell.

Too Much Fog For Race.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Newport, R. I., July 17.—A jinx still persues the American yachts Although a twenty mile breeze was blowing the fog which settled down over the coast this morning was so dense this afternoon that the Resolute, Defiance and Vanitie could not venture out and at 2:30 the regatta committee called the race off.

Have You Heard of That Wonderful 5c Sale For Monday?

39c, 25c, 19c, 15c, 10c GLASSWARE at the ridiculously low price of On Sale SEE 5c Monday WINDOW

CARLS

Kingston's Popular Store

TRUNKS, BAGS and VACATION NEEDS At Special Prices

50c Matting Bags - 39c

$1.25 Matting Suit Cases 87c

SELLING SOME OF THE CHOICE ITEMS FROM THE H. B. CLAFLIN STOCK

now in the hands of receivers. Our buyers were fortunate enough to secure many real bargains from this large wholesale house, at unusual reductions. The peremptory sale ordered by the receivers gives you an exceptional opportunity to buy standard merchandise well underprice.

Domestics and White Goods

Claflin Sale Prices

12½c DRESS GINGHAMS, new patterns; stripes, checks and plaids, ... 9c

50c SHEETS—BLEACHED, linen finish, double bed size, deep hem; good grade of muslin 38c

$1.25 CROCHET BED SPREAD, hemmed, neat medallion patterns, ... 89c

20c SCALLOPED PILLOW CASES, size 45x36; good grade of muslin 16c

12½c BLEACHED TURKISH TOWELS, exceptional value 9c

25c WHITE FLAXON, linen finish, 32 in. wide 15c

25c KILLARNEY CLOTH, a fine cotton with a linen finish, 40 in. wide 21c

39c ALL LINEN RAMI SUITING, 36 in. wide, all colors and natural, ... 29c

25c FRENCH RICE CLOTH, 27 in. wide, white ground, neat colored figures 15c

6c COTTON TOWELING, bleached and unbleached twilled 5c

25c MERCERIZED DAMASK, neat pattern, pure white 21c

12½c PERCALES, 36 in. wide; light and dark colors; the best made 9c

12½-15c WHITE GOODS, madras and cross bar lawns 9c

25c DAMASK TRAY CLOTH, bleached, hemstitched and scalloped 19c

LONSDALE BLEACHED MUSLIN, 36 in. wide 8½c

Half Price Sale On PARASOLS

LADIES' PARASOLS

at every price cut of about one half to make a speedy clearance.

$3.50 Parasols now $1.90
$4.50 Parasols now $2.98
$2.98 Parasols now $1.98
$2.50 Parasols now $1.39
$1.00 Parasols now 69c
79c Parasols now 55c
50c Parasols now 37c

Substantial Reductions in The Apparel Section

Every garment in this big department is now offered at a fraction of former values.

SALES OF SHIRTWAISTS AND MUSLINWEAR

LADIES' SHIRT WAIST for house wear, ginghams, percale, chambray and lawn. Light and dark colors. 69c value 49c

TABLE OF LADIES' WAISTS, white and colored, low neck and drop shoulder, short sleeves, value $1.25 for 93c

INFANT'S AND CHILDREN'S ROMPERS, sizes 2 to 6 years, high and low neck. 39c value for 29c

INFANT'S AND CHILDREN'S COLORED GINGHAM AND chambray dresses and aprons, sizes 2 to 6 years. 39c value 29c

CHILDREN'S 6 to 14 DRESSES, colored an whites, value $1.25 and $1.50 for 97c

CHILD'S MUSLIN DRAWERS, good material, well made, special for 9c

PERCALE HOUSE DRESSES, medium light and dark colors, sizes 34 to 44, value 89c for 63c

LADIES' PERCALE GINGHAM CHAMBRAY and lawn house dress, all sizes, value $1.25 for 91c

LADIES' HOUSE SACQUES AND KIMONOS, in light color lawns, some with belts, others shirred at waist, value 69c to 49c



Muslin Underwear Specials

LADIES' CORSET COVERS, 12½ value, for ... 9c
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, 19c value, for ... 16c
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, 25c value, for ... 19c
LADIES' CORSET COVERS, 29c value, for ... 21c
LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, 20c value, for .. 16c
LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, emb. trim., 39c value for 29c
LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, emb. trim., 49c value for 39c
LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, emb, trim., 59c value for 49c
LADIES' MUSLIN GOWNS, 50c value, for 37c
LADIES' MUSLIN GOWNS, 69c value, for 53c
LADIES' MUSLIN GOWNS, 79c value, for 63c
LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS, 69c value, for 49c
LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS, 79c value, for 71c
LADIES' COMBINATION SUITS, $1.25 value for 91c
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, 69c value, for 51c
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, 79c value, for 61c
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1.00 value, for .. 79c
LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, $1.25 value, for .. 91c

CLAFLIN PRICES

Underwear, Hosiery Dress Goods, Silks

LADIES 15c GAUZE VESTS, sleeveless and short sleeves.. ..13c

BOY'S 25c BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, short and long sleeves. Drawers, ankle and knee lngth..15c

LADIES' GAUZE UNION SUITS, low neck and sleeveless, lace knee, ... 25c

MEN'S $1.00 UNION SUITS, made of crossbar and striped white madras. Athletic style.. .. ..69c

MEN'S 69c COLORED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, guaranteed fast color..59c

LADIES' LONG SILK GLOVES, black and white, 12 buttons. Value 49c

MENNEN'S TALCUM POWDER 12c

PEROXIDE, 15c size.. .. ...9c

25c COLORED CREPE, 36 inch wide, neat floral patterns.. .. ..19c

50c BOCADED SILK CREPE AND SILK RATINES, large assortment of new patterns.. .. .. 29c

$1.00 SILK MESSALINE, 36 inch wide, street and evening shades.89c

$1.00 WHITE VOILE AND EMBROIDERED CREPE FLOUNCING, 45 inch wide.. .. ..69c

CHILDREN'S 10c COLORED SOCKS, fancy tops, all sizes..7½c

CHILDREN'S 12½c COLORED SOCKS, fancy tops and plaids, all sizes... .. ..9c

LADIES' SILK LISLE HOSE, black only, all sizes. Regular 15c, ... 11c

MEN'S COLORED AND WHITE GAUZE LISLE HOSE. Regular 15c, ... 11c

LADIES' 10c GAUZE VESTS, short sleeves and sleeveless.. .... ..7c

RECORD LOW PRICES ON Screens for Windows and Doors

No store in Kingston can undersell us on these. Saturday prizes. No mail or telephone orders.

Screen Doors



2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in., former price 98c, now 69c

2 ft. 8 in. x 6 ft. 8 in., former price $1.10, now 83c

2 ft. 10 x 6 ft. 10, former price $1.10, now 87c

2 ft. 10 in. x 7 ft., former price $1.10, now 87c

3 ft. x 7 ft., former price $1.15, now 89c

Window Screens

22 in. extends to 33 in., reg. price 29c, morning price 23c

24 in. extends to 37 in., reg. price 32c, morning price 25c



30 in. extends to 37 in., regular price 39c, morning price..33c

28 in. extends to 37 in., regular price 35c, morning price..27c

Specials at Morning Prices

Three Polished Wood Coat Hangers, 5c

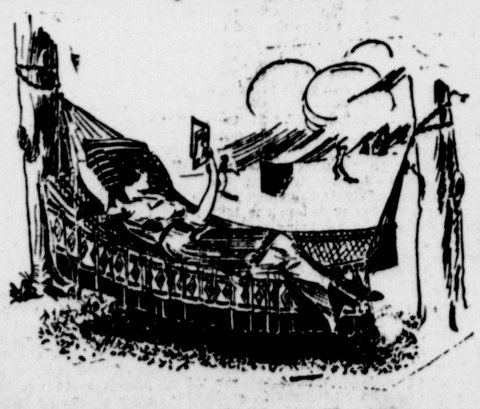
The Favorite Androck Oven, for gas or oil stoves 43c

Tarine Moth Bags, safe preservative, 54c, 69c, 85c

White Semi-Porcelain Dinner and Tea Plates 8c

Pitcher and Basin, white porcelain, morning price ..... $1.09 set

Extra Special Prices on Hammocks



COUCH HAMMOCKS with stuffed mattresses, national spring. $7.50 value $5.89

WOVEN PALMER HAMMOCKS, $1.25 value 84c

LARGE STEAMER CHAIRS, hardwood, $1.50 value 95c

Three Polished Wood Coat Hangers 5c

The Favorite Androck Oven for gas or oil stoves, 45c

Tarine Moth Bags, safe preservative ..54c, 69c, 85c

White Semi-Porcelain Dinner and Tea Plates ..8c

Pitcher and Basin, white porcelain, morning price, $1.09 set

Wash Boilers, copperized bottom, family size, has good handles 49c

Dust Pans, strong, nicely Japanned..... 4c

Serving Trays, best decorations 9c

Water Jugs, blue ware, 5c 5c

Screen Door Hinges, pair, best make 8c

SCREEN DOORS.

2-6x6-6, fancy with spindles

2-8x6-8, fancy with spindles

2-10x6-10, fancy with spindles,

8x7, fancy with spindles

These are our regular $1.25 doors. Special.....98c

Ruby Coffee 27c

Kirkman's Scouring Powder, 2 for 9c

2 Burner Gas Stove, powerful Blueflame cap burner 90c

3 Burner Gas Stove, powerful Blueflame cap burner $1.69

Self Wringing Mop and Handle 24c

Copper Wire Carpet Beater, 9c

3 Burner Gas Range, with powerful burners, good baking oven $21.95

BEEF SOARS AND LAMB LEAPS

The local wholesale price on beef has jumped one cent a pound and lamb has jumped three cents a pound owing to the fact that the large wholesale dealers declare there is a shortage in the meat supply and that they have not enough beef and lambs to fill the demand. One of the local wholesale dealers said this morning that he had received orders from Chicago to order only what beef was absolutely necessary to supply the demand. Beef is now selling at 15 cents a pound wholesale, and last week could be bought for 14 cents a pound. The wholesale price on lambs has jumped from 15 cents to 18 cents a pound.

A few weeks ago Morris & Company on Broadway received a car load of Argentine beef which sold at 12½ cents a pound wholesale. This was the first car of Argentine beef ever received in Kingston. Since then no more Argentine beef has reached the local market.

Pork prices remain about the same and it is selling at wholesale at from 17 to 18 cents a pound.

Despite the fact that there is an apparent shortage of beef the local wholesale dealers are receiving enough to supply the trade.

ABOUT THE FOLKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Styles are spending their two weeks vacation at Atlantic City.

Miss Elizabeth Miller of Green street is spending some time with friends in Dutchess county.

Miss Mary Slater of Briarcliff, N. Y., is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Asa. Budington on Prince street.

C. V. A. Decker and the Misses Bonestell are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Inness at there home at Cragsmoor.

Mrs. Abram Hasbrouck of St. James street is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William B. F. Rogers, at her home in New York city.

The Misses Mildred and Mary Lawrence are visiting the Misses Elsie and Gertrude Grant at their summer home in Fishkill village.

Miss Louise Tillson of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who has been the guest of Miss Elizabeth Goodrich at The Huntington, has returned to her home.

Miss Emma Van Wagner of Brooklyn and Claude Francais of Yonkers are the week end guests of Miss Helena Clearwater at her home on Washington avenue.

The Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Dean leave Saturday morning for a month at Chautauqua, guests of E. C. Dean of Delhi, N. Y., via of New York Central empire express from Albany to Buffalo, via Lake Shore to Westfield, reaching Chautauqua in time for supper.

Action on a Note.

A hearing was had today before Frederick E. W. Darrow, as referee, in the suit brought by Peter Yates against James E. Snead. The action is to recover on a promissory note for $400. The defendant admits the note but makes a counterclaim for goods sold and delivered amounting to $563. The controversy grows out of transactions at Brown's Station when Mr. Snead ran a restaurant there. Testimony was taken and the case was adjourned for further hearing until September 11. Brinnier & Canfield represent Mr. Yates and Jenkins & Shufeldt represent Mr. Snead.

Mrs. Eighmey Cuts His Hand.

While Ferris W. Eighmey was chopping wood at his home on Furnace street this morning the axe slipped and cut so large a gash in his left hand and wrist that Dr. Daniel Connelly was obliged to take him to the Kingston City Hospital and take five stitches to close the wound.

Old Homestead Clambake.

Saturday is the last day on which tickets can be purchased for the eleventh annual clam bake of the Old Homestead Club, which will be held Sunday, July 26, at Ulster Landing. Arrangements have been made to secure the famous cabaret of Prof. McLean to accompany the excursionists.

Great Demand for Ice.

The tug Baker is bound down the river with a tow, as well as the Osceola. The tug Cornell is coming up the river from New York with the ice tow. There is a great demand for ice in New York at present and the ice tows are very, heavy.

Six Killed in Collision.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Norfolk, Va., July 17.—Six persons were killed and twenty-two were seriously injured early today in a collision between an electric train and a coal train on the Virginian R. R. at a crossing three miles from Norfolk.

ONE CENT A WORD

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

FIVE cooks, seven chambermaids and waitresses at once. Call this evening or tomorrow. 48 Garden st., City.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 210 Washington ave.

WAITRESSES for mountain. Call Enty, 26 Chambers st.

FOR SALE.

THREE-BURNER gas plate, cheap. 104 Main st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, gas range, 6 dining room chairs, mirror, stands, old fashioned pictures, rag carpet and Mason quart jars. 168 Elmendorf st.

LOST.

CRANK handle for automobile. Reward. Return to Van's Garage.

POSITION WANTED.

ELDERLY lady wishes position in hotel or boarding house in Catskills. Can do any kind of household work, except laundry and kitchen. Address "Position," Uptown Freeman.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 17.—Trading in New York, New Haven and Hartford was the feature at the opening of the stock market today. The transactions were heavy and were accompanied by considerable excitement. New Haven opened at 52 for the loss of ¾, but while sales were being made in one part of the room at 52 the stock was changing hands in another quarter at 51¾. Although the supply was heavy the demand was equal to it and within a few minutes the price had risen to 52½. Then it went to 52¾, and at the end of 20 minutes had sold up to 53 for a net gain of ¾. The display of strength in New Haven issues was induced by the statement given out by the directors after the close of the stock market yesterday to the effect that the company is solvent and that the directors are not thinking of a receivership. The demand was brisk. Union Pacific opened ⅜ higher at 156½ but quickly increased this advance, selling up to 156¾. The pressure which has been exerted against B. & O. since the handing down of the court decision allowing the Union Pacific to dispose of the B. & O. shares it holds in its treasury, continued. This issue declined ½. Outside of the three stocks mentioned trading was light. Amalgamated Copper declined ⅛. Steel Common opened unchanged, then gained ¼. Southern Pacific advanced ⅛ and Reading was unchanged on first sales. B. F. Goodrich was fractionally higher and so were Canadian Pacific, California Petroleum and American Smelting. The curb was steady. Americans in London were unsettled on account of New Haven.

Noon.—After the initial trading the demand became less vigorous and for the remainder of the forenoon prices held about steady. Baltimore and Ohio continued dull, selling at 83⅞, a net loss of 1⅛. A loss of about a point was sustained in Denver and Rio Grande which sold at 4⅞, a new low record. Amalgamated Copper was off ¼. New Haven advanced ⅜. Call money loaning at 2¾ per cent.

2:30 p. m.—The price level in the last hour was not much changed from that which had prevailed at noon. Amalgamated Copper showed firmness, going to 69¾ against 69¼ early in the afternoon. Baltimore & Ohio failed to rally and held around 83⅞ against 85 at the opening. New Haven sold around 52¼. The tone was quiet but steady.

The stock market closed dull; governments unchanged; other bonds firm.

Quotations furnished by John D. Kline, Broadway and Strand, Kingston, N. Y., Tel. 93. Correspondent of C. H. Van Buren & Company, members of Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Amalgamated Copper	69¾
American Beet Sugar	23
American Car & Foundry	50⅛
American Cotton Oil	38¾
American Ice Securities	28
American Locomotive	29⅝
American Smelting & Ref. Co	65⅛
American Sugar	
Anaconda Copper Mining	30¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	97⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	83⅞
Bethlehem Steel Co	40
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90⅜
Canadian Pacific	186½
Central Leather	35¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼
Chicago & Great Western	13⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	97½
Chicago & Northwestern	131
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25
Consolidated Gas, N. Y.	
Corn Products	8⅛
Delaware & Hudson	
Denver & Rio Grande	
Denver & Rio Grande, pfd	9
Distillers' Securities	
Erie	26
Erie, 1st pfd	40
General Electric	
Goldfield Consolidated	
Great Northern, pfd	121¾
Illinois Central	
Interborough Metropolitan	13⅝
Interborough Met., pfd	62½
International Paper	
Louisville & Nashville	134
Lehigh Valley	136
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, pfd	28⅜
Missouri Pacific	11¼
National Lead	46
New York Central	85⅛
New York, Ontario & Western	20
Norfolk & Western	103⅞
Northern Pacific	108¾
Pacific Mail	
Pennsylvania Railroad	109¾
People's Gas, Chicago	
Pressed Steel Car	42⅛
Reading	161
Rep. Iron & Steel	21
Rep. Iron & Steel, pfd	
Rock Island	
Rock Island, pfd	2¼
Southern Pacific	95½
Southern Railway	20½
Southern Railway, pfd	77¼
Tennessee Copper	
Texas Pacific	
Union Pacific	156⅜
U. S. Steel	60¼
U. S. Steel, pfd	109⅞
U. S. Rubber	56½
Utah Copper	56⅜
Virginia Car. Chem	
Western Union	58¼
Westinghouse Electric	77⅝

Standard Oil Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-Amn. Oil	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	575	585
Buckeye Pipe Line	126	129
Cheseboro Mfg. Co	640	660
Colonial Oil	102	108
Continental Oil	213	217
Crescent Pipe Line	48	50
Cumberland Pipe Line	54	56
Eureka Pipe Line	254	260
Galena Signal Oil	173	175
Indiana Pipe Line	115	117
National Transit	38	39
New York Transit	268	273
Northern Pipe Line	103	105
Ohio Oil	176½	177½
Prairie Oil and Gas	430	440
Solar Rfg	293	298
Sou. Penna. Pipe Line	214	217
Sou. Penna. Oil	278	282
Sou.-west Pa. Pipe Line	143	148
Stand. Oil of Calif	321	323
Stand. Oil of Ind	463	467
Stand. Oil of Kansas	395	405
Stand. Oil of Ky	267	270
Stand. Oil of Neb	336	348
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	215½	216
Stand. Oil of N. J.	401	403
Union Tank Line	84½	86
Vacuum Oil	217	219

Public Utility Securities.

	Bid.	Asked
Am. Lt. & Tr. Co. com	328	333
Am. Lt. & Tr. Co., pref	109	112
Cities Service Co., common	77	79
Cities Service Co., pref	70½	72½
Denver Gas & Elec. Co., 5s	90	92
Elec. Bond Dep't Co., pref.	66½	68½
Empire District Elec. Co., 5s	72	76
Empire Dist. Elec. Co., pref.	74	77
Gas & Elec. Securities, com.	95	105
Gas & Elec. Securities, pref.	75	85

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. R. H. S. McCurdy will be the hostess at the Twaalfskill Club this afternoon.

Ulster Garden Club.

It may come as a surprise to many people to learn that right here in the city of Kingston there are many gardens of much more than ordinary beautiful and having rare as well as quaint flowers and plants within their borders. These gardens are for the most part the pride and interest of the women of the homes, who realize their aesthetic and inspirational value and who further appreciate that every dooryard might be made beautiful and a pleasure to all who might come within its influence. Having these ideals in mind, about fifteen women gathered at the home of Mrs. William Carter on Manor avenue one afternoon this week to consider the possibility of creating a Garden Club. As Mrs. Carter has herself a beautiful garden, overlooking the city at an enchanting distance, her home was an ideal place of meeting for the initiation of such a project. The fifteen ladies present elected the following officers of The Ulster Garden Club: Honorary president, Mrs. Julia Dillon; president, Mrs. John D. Schoonmaker; first vice president, Mrs. William Carter; second vice president, Mrs. George Washburn; third vice president, Mrs. Charles Spaulding of Saugerties; secretary pro tem, Miss Mary Haldane; treasurer, Mrs. George Hutton. The objects of the club are to improve such gardens as are already established in the city and county, through the mutual exchange of experiences and horticultural discoveries, and to spread abroad a desire for gardens small and large, so that every home may have added to its charm that of blooming flowers and shrubs, with the wholesome work in the soil as one of the greatest advantages of the plan. For be it known, real gardening must be, not only supervised by those who love flowers, but much of it must be done by one's own hands, if the best results are to be obtained. As one of the ladies said, Old Ulster has forged ahead in so many worthy ways that it should be a county noted for the beauty and richness of its gardens, and the Ulster Garden Club proposes to do all in its power to create such a state of affairs. Furthermore, it aspires to go into the civic realm, with the hope of interesting school children in gardening with the ultimate aim of making our entire city more attractive. Surely the enthusiasm of the club ought to accomplish much. The next meeting of the club will be held on August fourth at the home of Mrs. Spaulding in Saugerties, at which time committees will be appointed. Before adjourning the last meeting fifteen other members were elected, making the charter membership thirty.

Appeal in Boyce Case.

A notice of appeal and order to show cause in the case of Frank M. Boyce, former city treasurer, were filed in the county clerk's office this afternoon by A. H. Van Buren, attorney for Boyce. The order was granted by Judge Howard, and is returnable at Troy on July 25. A new law firm, Coughlin, Fitzsimmons & Archibald of Albany, appears in the case as counsel for Boyce. Mr. Van Buren still remains the attorney of record.

San Luis Potosi Captured.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Saltillo, Mex., July 17.—San Luis Potosi, one of the most important railroad centers of Mexico, has been captured by revolutionary forces, according to an announcement made at Constitutionalist headquarters early today. It was stated that the Federals evacuated the city Wednesday morning and that the Constitutionalists occupied it without any hard fighting.

A Marlborough Pear.

Albert Pear, an Austrian, was brought to jail today from Marlborough, where he was convicted before Justice of the Peace Northrup of being drunk and disorderly, and was committed to jail for ten days.

New Postmaster at Gardiner.

Albert E. Moran has been appointed postmaster at Gardiner. He succeeds Dr. M. E. Stephens, who has been postmaster there about fifteen years.

DIED.

Adaline Carle, aged 80 years.

Funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock from her late residence, 133 O'Neil street. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Mt. Marion at convenience of the family.

SWEENEY—In Weehawken, N. J., Thursday, July 16, Bartley Sweeney.

Funeral will be held from train arriving at West Shore station Saturday, July 18, at 2:35 p. m. Interment at St. Mary's cemetery.

FRIERY—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Van Gaasbeek, in Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, July 16, 1914, Rose, widow of the late Michael Friery.

Funeral from the West Shore station on arrival of the 2:28 train on Saturday afternoon. Interment in St. Mary's cemtery.

DAILEY—In this city, Friday morning, July 17, 1914, Cornelius Dailey.

Funeral services will be held from St. Peter's Church at Rosendale, on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment in St. Peter's cemetery at Rosendale.

HUERTA MAY GO TO JAMAICA

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Puerto Mexico, Mex., July 17.—The special train bearing General Huerta to this city has been delayed at several points, according to word received by the local officials today and may not arrive until late this afternoon. This word was immediately transmitted to Senora Huerta, who had been anxiously awaiting news of her husband's safety in her cabin on board the British cruiser, Bristol.

The German cruiser Bremen moved closer to shore today. It is believed that this is the vessel on which Huerta will seek asylum. A member of Senora Huerta's party intimated today that Huerta would go to Jamaica instead of to Europe. General Blanquet probably will accompany him.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

Henry Stryker, agent for the Chevrolet automobile, has received notice that at the Richfield hill climb at Richfield Springs, the Royal Mail Roadster with self starter, defeated all cars entered in its class and also made better time than the Cole, Haynes, Abbott-Detroit, Cutting and Model 17 Buick. The car was driven by E. J. Adams of Fort Plain.

Automobile Directory Out.

"Who's Who in the Automobile," is the title given a book which is the official automobile directory of the state of New York. The publishers are J. R. Burton & Company, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York city. The book has been adopted by the police department, detective agencies and insurance companies, and is known among these people as the "Sherlock Holmes" of the automobile. All automobiles licensed by the state of New York are listed in numerical order. By comparing the license number any machine with the same number in the book, the name and address of the owner, and make of car is easily found. Besides the detective and many commercial uses, the book is also a social guide for ladies, who are curious enough to want to know whose machine is stopping in front of a neighbor's house. The book is published in pocket edition size and is sold to the public for $2.00. Constables and police officers throughout the state are using the book to catch the speed maniacs, and garage owners to identify people seeking credit and for tracing stolen automobiles.

LOCAL BASEBALL DOINGS.

Games Played or to be Played by the Home Teams.

On Monday evening the Red Monogram baseball club will hold a moonlight sail on the steamer E. B. Gardner to Poughkeepsie. On arriving there a dance will be held in Columbus Hall.

In the Sunday School Athletic League, the baseball team of the Clinton Avenue M. E. Sunday school will cross bats with the Rondout Presbyterian team at the athletic field at six o'clock this evening.

The baseball game between the Leader team and the senior team of the Y. M. C. A. finally was played on the Athletic Field late Thursday evening. The game was scheduled to be played at six o'clock but as some of the players were late in arriving it did not start until 6:30, and then but five innings were played, which resulted in a score of three to two in favor of the Y. M. C. A. The Leader team scored five clean hits off Wenzel, while the other team was only able to garner but one from Leitz. Batteries for Y. M. C. A., Wenzel and Newkirk. For Leader, Leitz, Voigt and DuBois. The Leader team will play the Kingston Gas and Electric Company team on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE CLOVE.

The Clove, July 17.—Arthur Stokes, who has been ill, has recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Powell and little daughter, Helen, of Kingston spent the Fourth of July with her brother, Ernest Coddington, of this place.

Dr. C. E. Merrill and son, Orlo, of Elmira, N. Y., visited Mr. and Mrs. C. Coddington last week.

Myron DuBois is ill.

Mr. Niech and family went to the huckleberry woods one day this week.

Paul Miller of Hyde Park spent a couple of days with Ernest Coddington this week.

Mrs. M. E. Sheeley of High Falls is staying with her brother, Lorin Coddington, for a few days.

The Misses Jeanette and Mary Garrison of Alligerville were in this place on Monday picking huckleberries for Lorin Coddington.

The Misses Anna and Bessie Cornell drove to High Falls on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Edna Coddington spent Thursday with Mrs. John Yeaple.

Mrs. Wesley Benjamin and friends were blackberrying on Thursday.

John Sheeley and lady friend of New Paltz spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Yeaple.

Miss Elizabeth Whearvill of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. J. L. Van Laer.

Lorin Coddington was in Kingston on Wednesday.

Chicago Grain Market.

Wheat.—July, 79⅝c bid; September, 79½c asked; December, 82½c asked.

Corn.—July, 70¼c asked; Old, 68½c bid; September, 67⅛c asked; Old, 66½c bid; December, 56⅝ @ 56½c.

Oats.—July, 36¾c asked; September, 35⅛c bid; December, 36½c asked.

Folks. . . . . xbgk . . . . . o . . . .

Henry Kolts of Pittsburgh, Pa., has returned home after spending two weeks with his father on Garden street. Mr. Kolts holds a responsible position with a large automobile concern in that city.

MRS. CARMAN IS HELD IN $20,000

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 17.—Mrs. Florence Carman was arraigned in the Nassau county supreme court at Mincola this afternoon and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging manslaughter in the first degree, which had been voted against her yesterday in connection with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey in Dr. Edwin Carman's office at Freeport on June 30.

Justice Van Siclen fixed bail at $20,000 and Attorney George M. Levy, representing Mrs. Carman said it would be furnished at once.

"I have no objection to the release of Mrs. Carman" said District Attorney Lewis J. Smith.

Two weeks time was given counsel for Mrs. Carman in which to file a demurrer to the indictment.

LOCAL DEATH RECORD.

Recent Deaths and Funerals of Persons in This Vicinity.

Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Lemister, died last on Thursday night at her home, No. 8 Cordts street, aged 8 years.

The funeral of John Ford, formerly of this city, who died at his home in Yonkers on Thursday, will be held on the arrival of the Rhinebeck ferry on Saturday at 12:10. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery.

The funeral of Albert Bower was held this morning at 8:30 o'clock at his late residence on the Boulevard and at 9:30 o'clock at St. Peter's Church, where mass was celebrated by the Rev. George J. Wermuth. The interment was in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Mrs. Rose Friery, widow of Michael Friery, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Van Gaasbeek, 1317 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon upon the arrival of the 2:28 train. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Mrs. Adaline Carle died on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her home, 133 O'Neil street, aged 80 years. The funeral will be held from the late residence on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock with interment in Mt. Marion at the convenience of the family.

The funeral of Sister M. Wendelin Vohler, who died Wednesday morning at the Benedictine Sanitarium, was held in the chapel of that institution this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The Rev. John J. Hickey, rector of St. Mary's Church, celebrated the mass. The bearers were E. T. McGill, Thomas J. Diamond, M. Dipple, Jacob Rice, William Roach and James F. Dwyer.

Walton E. Stoddard, a well known fruit dealer of Poughkeepsie, dropped dead in front of Washington Market in New York on Thursday. He was 58 years old and a son of Dr. Amsey Stoddard of Hyde Park. The body was taken to Poughkeepsie. Mr. Stoddard married Miss Ida Gass, formerly of this city. He is survived by his wife, who is critically ill, one son, Charles, and two daughters, Mrs. Fred Murphy, of Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. John J. Linson, Jr., of this city.

Bartley Sweeney, a former resident of this city, died in Weehawken on Thursday. He is survived by his widow, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret Murphy of this city, a sister of Andrew J. Murphy, the Strand newsdealer; his mother, Mrs. Margaret Sweeney, and one brother, Patrick Sweeney, residing on Newkirk avenue in this city, and one sister, Mrs. Lawrence O'Reilly, of New York city. The funeral will take place on Saturday on the arrival of the 2:35 West Shore train. Interment in St. Mary's cemetery.

Cornelius Dailey, for many years a resident of Rosendale, died this morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Vetter, No. 79 Hunter street, this city, aged 80 years. He is survived by three children, Debbie of New York city, Charles of Rosendale and Mrs. John Vetter of this city. Mr. Dailey was a native of Ireland and came to Rosendale when three years of age, residing there during the greater part of his long life. He was a veteran of the Civil war and for about 10 years was an inmate of the soldiers' home at Bath, N. Y. For the past three years he had resided with his daughter, Mrs. Vetter. Last February he was stricken with paralysis and for the past seven weeks he had been confined to his bed. The funeral will be held on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Rosendale.

THE JOINERS.

News of Interest to Members of Fraternal Societies.

The following lodges hold regular meetings this evening:

Kingston Lodge, No. 413, I. O. O. F., in Odd Fellows' Hall, 36 East Strand.

Atharhacton Rebekah Lodge, No. 357, I. O. O. F., in Pythian Hall, corner of Wall and John streets.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 251, at 635 Broadway.

Wawarsing Tribe, No. 323, Improved Order of Red Men, at 5 Railroad avenue.

Kingston Tent, No. 397, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, at 635 Broadway.

Colonial Camp, No. 13, Woodmen of the World, at 720 Broadway.

Overlook Court, No. 4,870, Independent Order of Foresters, corner of Broadway and Thomas street.

These Films Not Stolen.

A man selling moving picture films was suspected of having been trying to dispose of reels stolen from a theater in Rutherford, N. J., some time ago when he approached a local theater manager this morning. He gave his name and business address and the manager got into touch with police headquarters. A telegram to New York quickly settled the matter as it was stated that the suspect was all right and the films were not part of a lot stolen.

SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST NEW HAVEN

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Boston, July 17.—The threatened suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and its directors to recover millions of dollars alleged to have been looted from the stockholders was filed today in the supreme court by Sherman L. Whipple,, of the firm of Whipple, Sears and Ogden. The action is a bill of complaint brought by the trustees under the will of Ole A. Bull Vaughan, late of West Lebanon, Maine. They are owners of fifty shares of capital stock of the New Haven Railroad which belonged to the deceased daughter of the famous violinist.

They bring the suit "in order to enforce certain liabilities which they are informed and believe have accrued in favor of the corporation against certain of its present and former directors which claims said directors of the corporation have hitherto failed and neglected and now decline to protect. They bring this suit in behalf of all the stockholders of said corporation who may desire to join therein and become parties thereto."

The suit is returnable July 24 when the defendants are ordered to appear to show cause why a master should not be appointed to take charge of the New Haven Railroad and its affairs, and attachments filed.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Lotta M. Crabtree is the richest actress in the world.

Miss Katherine B. Davis, commissioner of corrections in New York city, is a baseball fan.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman says that "man has put an aura of myth and poetry about the home, but did you ever see a man who would stay there for any length of time?"

Mrs. Ernest Hart, a woman scientist of England, who invented washable banknotes, is the head of a factory erected in London to carry through one of the chemical processes she has perfected.

Mrs. Carolyn B. Shelton is the only woman who has been acting governor of a state. Mrs. Shelton was secretary to Senator Chamberlain when he was governor of Oregon, and when it was necessary for him to be out of the state she took his place temporarily.

Home Helps.

To clean the wire of a milk strainer when the holes get filled up rub salt into it thoroughly, then wash with hot water.

On the tread of your sewing machine fasten a piece of carpet. Brussels carpet is best. You will find it much more comfortable and easy to run.

If the bamboo furniture has a tendency to crack rub it over with a polish made of equal parts of spirits of turpentine and linseed oil, using a soft rag.

If wooden ware must be left unused, instead of putting water in it to grow stagnant paint it all over inside with glycerin. It will not shrink until the glycerin dries out, which will not be for months.

Town Topics.

As has been said before, Terre Haute just will be Terre Haute, and you can't really expect anything else.—Indianapolis News.

The debt of the city of London is $192,328,947. Such a trifle! Why, New York's debt is nearly a billion!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Maybe the pleasing unanimity with which Cleveland has taken to eastern time is not entirely independent of the fact that it costs nothing.—Cleveland Leader.

An exchange says that 12,000 persons daily contemplate suicide in Chicago. The estimate must be low, considering that nearly 2,000,000 people seem obliged to live there.—Detroit Free Press.

Flippant Flings.

Of course Europe is sending us some undesirables, but just think of some of the people we are sending over there every summer.—Cleveland Leader.

A polite bellboy gets $30,000 in the will of a former hotel guest. Is this the size of a tip necessary to win politeness from a bellboy?—New York Sun.

A Philadelphia man has a bottle of rum 215 years old. The dispatches fail to state whether he is a teetotaler or merely a man of remarkable self restraint.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pert Personals.

Levi P. Morton is almost enjoying a posthumous fame, it is so many years since he retired from public life.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A newspaper headline informs us that Edison obeys his wife. This increases our admiration for the wisdom of the wonder worker.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday recently. And yet he wants to enter the freshman class in the next congress.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

George V. is said to buy only forty-five suits of clothes a year. It must be great to be a king and have the word "only" appropriately used in this connection.

Proof that the world is growing better is found in the fact that the number of young men who imagine they can sing tenor is much less than it used to be.

POULTRY

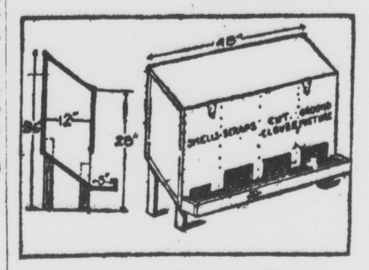
SELF-FEEDER FOR POULTRY

Automatic Device Shown in Illustration Allows Fowls to Balance Their Own Ration.

With the automatic feeder herewith illustrated, the fowls can balance their own ration. It saves care and work for the poultryman. In winter the compartments should be kept filled with crushed oyster shells, meat scraps, cut clover and ground feed.

Grit can be kept in the feeder or fed separately from a smaller one-compartment feeder, and whole grain should be fed in straw to induce exercise. In summer when fowls are on free range, whole grains can be kept in the automatic feeder instead of the clover and ground mixture.

It can be made exactly of the dimensions and plan in the cut, or the idea can be adopted with modifications, writes J. G. Allshouse in the



Plan and Details of Self-Feeder.

Farm and Home. There are four equal compartments, three having openings 8x10 inches and one 5x5 inches, the latter for crushed shells. Openings for scraps and ground feed are covered with three-eighths-inch mesh netting, and those for shells and clover with one-half-inch mesh.

When used for whole-grain feeding, strips of wood can be tacked over part of openings if grain feeds too freely. The cover and bottom slant as illustrated, and cover is hinged at lower edge. The trough in front is one and one-half inches deep, and a narrow wooden strip should project over into trough about an inch to prevent the feed being wasted. Cover the bottom of trough with tin.

EXPERIMENTS IN INCUBATION

Results of Series of Tests Made With Hatching Eggs by the Pennsylvania Station.

At the Pennsylvania station a series of experiments in incubation were conducted from which the following conclusions were drawn:

Under natural conditions eggs not promptly incubated are subject to daily warming by contact with the hen's body which appears to have an important influence on the life and vigor of the embryo chick.

Warming for 60 minutes gives better result than for 30 or 120.

Eggs held for incubation gave better results when laid flat and turned daily.

No especial difference due to position was noted in eggs held for less than 16 to 18 days.

In both tests poorest results were secured with eggs placed on end and turned daily, as compared with eggs laid flat, or placed on either end and not turned.

Influence of age of eggs on hatchability varied greatly, presumably due to season or conditions of breeding pen.

Washing eggs for hatching materially reduced hatchability.

Eggs placed on end in incubator for first three days of incubation suffered no perceptible injury.

Eggs turned twice daily generally gave better results than those turned once daily.

SHELTER FOR EARLY CHICKS

Successful Brooding Is Subject That Needs More Attention Than Given It by Poultryman.

Don't try to raise early chicks unless you have a place to properly care for them. It is a waste of time and money. A good many think if they can hatch the chicks, brooding them is a small matter. Such is not the case. Brooding the early chicks successfully is a subject that needs more attention than is usually given it. Hatching early chicks is comparatively easy.

To artificially brood the early-hatched chicks successfully, warm comfortable quarters that are not subject to sudden change of fitful winter and early spring weather must be provided. More people fail in the brooding than in the hatching, and no doubt for the reason stated. Give the brooding more attention and see if the result will not be better.

Must Exercise Care.

Nothing will pay better returns for the money invested than chickens, if they are properly handled; but to be profitable, much care must be exercised.

Shipping Poultry.

For shipping poultry, fruit or vegetables a Mississippi inventor has patented a crate that folds completely for shipping when empty.

They Beget Failure.

Carelessness and laziness will never do in the poultry yard.

Merry Time on the George.

Captain Walter C. Hudler entertained a party of seventeen couples on a trip to Hudson Thursday on his motorboat, the good ship George, which has recently been rejuvenated after being sunk in the slip. A merry time was reported by all on board.

BEEF SOARS AND LAMB LEAPS

The local wholesale price on beef has jumped one cent a pound and lamb has jumped three cents a pound owing to the fact that the large wholesale dealers declare there is a shortage in the meat supply and that they have not enough beef and lambs to fill the demand. One of the local wholesale dealers said this morning that he had received orders from Chicago to order only what beef was absolutely necessary to supply the demand. Beef is now selling at 15 cents a pound wholesale, and last week could be bought for 14 cents a pound. The wholesale price on lambs has jumped from 15 cents to 18 cents a pound.

A few weeks ago Morris & Company on Broadway received a car load of Argentine beef which sold at 12½ cents a pound wholesale. This was the first car of Argentine beef ever received in Kingston. Since then no more Argentine beef has reached the local market.

Pork prices remain about the same and it is selling at wholesale at from 17 to 18 cents a pound.

Despite the fact that there is an apparent shortage of beef the local wholesale dealers are receiving enough to supply the trade.

ABOUT THE FOLKS.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Styles are spending their two weeks vacation at Atlantic City.

Miss Elizabeth Miller of Green street is spending some time with friends in Dutchess county.

Miss Mary Slater of Briarcliff, N. Y., is visiting at the home of her aunt, Mrs. Asa. Budington on Prince street.

C. V. A. Decker and the Misses Bonestell are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Inness at there home at Cragsmoor.

Mrs. Abram Hasbrouck of St. James street is visiting her daughter, Mrs. William B. F. Rogers, at her home in New York city.

The Misses Mildred and Mary Lawrence are visiting the Misses Elsie and Gertrude Grant at their summer home in Fishkill village.

Miss Louise Tillson of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., who has been the guest of Miss Elizabeth Goodrich at The Huntington, has returned to her home.

Miss Emma Van Wagner of Brooklyn and Claude Francais of Yonkers are the week end guests of Miss Helena Clearwater at her home on Washington avenue.

The Rev. J. J. and Mrs. Dean leave Saturday morning for a month at Chautauqua, guests of E. C. Dean of Delhi, N. Y., via of New York Central empire express from Albany to Buffalo, via Lake Shore to Westfield, reaching Chautauqua in time for supper.

Action on a Note.

A hearing was had today before Frederick E. W. Darrow, as referee, in the suit brought by Peter Yates against James E. Snead. The action is to recover on a promissory note for $400. The defendant admits the note but makes a counterclaim for goods sold and delivered amounting to $563. The controversy grows out of transactions at Brown's Station when Mr. Snead ran a restaurant there. Testimony was taken and the case was adjourned for further hearing until September 11. Brinnier & Canfield represent Mr. Yates and Jenkins & Shufeldt represent Mr. Snead.

Mrs. Eighmey Cuts His Hand.

While Ferris W. Eighmey was chopping wood at his home on Furnace street this morning the axe slipped and cut so large a gash in his left hand and wrist that Dr. Daniel Connelly was obliged to take him to the Kingston City Hospital and take five stitches to close the wound.

Old Homestead Clambake.

Saturday is the last day on which tickets can be purchased for the eleventh annual clam bake of the Old Homestead Club, which will be held Sunday, July 26, at Ulster Landing. Arrangements have been made to secure the famous cabaret of Prof. McLean to accompany the excursionists.

Great Demand for Ice.

The tug Baker is bound down the river with a tow, as well as the Osceola. The tug Cornell is coming up the river from New York with the ice tow. There is a great demand for ice in New York at present and the ice tows are very heavy.

Six Killed in Collision.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Norfolk, Va., July 17.—Six persons were killed and twenty-two were seriously injured early today in a collision between an electric train and a coal train on the Virginian R. R. at a crossing three miles from Norfolk.

ONE CENT A WORD

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

FIVE cooks, seven chambermaids and waitresses at once. Call this evening or tomorrow. 48 Garden st., City.

WANTED—Girl for general housework. 210 Washington ave.

WAITRESSES for mountain. Call Enty. 26 Chambers st.

FOR SALE.

THREE-BURNER gas plate, cheap. 104 Main st.

FOR SALE—Cheap, gas range, 6 dining room chairs, mirror, stands, old fashioned pictures, rag carpet and Mason quart jars. 166 Elmendorf st.

LOST.

CRANK handle for automobile. Reward. Return to Van's Garage.

POSITION WANTED.

ELDERLY lady wishes position in hotel or boarding house in Catskills. Can do any kind of household work, except laundry and kitchen. Address "Position," Uptown Freeman.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 17.—Trading in New York, New Haven and Hartford was the feature at the opening of the stock market today. The transactions were heavy and were accompanied by considerable excitement. New Haven opened at 52 for the loss of ⅜, but while sales were being made in one part of the room at 52 the stock was changing hands in another quarter at 51¾. Although the supply was heavy the demand was equal to it and within a few minutes the price had risen to 52½. Then it went to 52¾, and at the end of 20 minutes had sold up to 53 for a net gain of ⅝. The display of strength in New Haven issues was induced by the statement given out by the directors after the close of the stock market yesterday to the effect that the company is solvent and that the directors are not thinking of a receivership. The demand was brisk. Union Pacific opened ⅜ higher at 156½ but quickly increased this advance, selling up to 156¾. The pressure which has been exerted against B. & O. since the handing down of the court decision allowing the Union Pacific to dispose of the B. & O. shares it holds in its treasury, continued. This issue declined ½. Outside of the three stocks mentioned trading was light. Amalgamated Copper declined ⅛. Steel Common opened unchanged, then gained ¼. Southern Pacific advanced ⅛ and Reading was unchanged on first sales. B. F. Goodrich was fractionally higher and so were Canadian Pacific, California Petroleum and American Smelting. The curb was steady. Americans in London were unsettled on account of New Haven.

Noon.—After the initial trading the demand became less vigorous and for the remainder of the forenoon prices held about steady. Baltimore and Ohio continued dull, selling at 83⅞, a net loss of 1⅛. A loss of about a point was sustained in Denver and Rio Grande which sold at 4⅞, a new low record. Amalgamated Copper was off ¼. New Haven advanced ⅝. Call money loaning at 2¾ per cent.

2:30 p. m.—The price level in the last hour was not much changed from that which had prevailed at noon. Amalgamated Copper showed firmness, going to 69¾ against 69¼ early in the afternoon. Baltimore & Ohio failed to rally and held around 83⅞ against 85 at the opening. New Haven sold around 52¼. The tone was quiet but steady.

The stock market closed dull; governments unchanged; other bonds firm.

Quotations furnished by John D. Kline, Broadway and Strand, Kingston, N. Y., Tel. 93. Correspondent of C. H. Van Buren & Company, members of Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Amalgamated Copper	69⅛
American Beet Sugar	23
American Car & Foundry	50½
American Cotton Oil	38¾
American Ice Securities	28
American Locomotive	29¾
American Smelting & Ref. Co	65⅛
American Sugar	
Anaconda Copper Mining	30¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	97½
Baltimore & Ohio	83⅞
Bethlehem Steel Co	40
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	90⅜
Canadian Pacific	186½
Central Leather	35¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	46¼
Chicago & Great Western	13⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	97½
Chicago & Northwestern	131
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25
Consolidated Gas, N. Y.	
Corn Products	8⅛
Delaware & Hudson	
Denver & Rio Grande	
Denver & Rio Grande, pfd	9
Distillers' Securities	
Erie	26
Erie, 1st pfd	40
General Electric	
Goldfield Consolidated	
Great Northern, pfd	121¾
Illinois Central	
Interborough Metropolitan	13¾
Interborough Met., pfd	62½
International Paper	
Louisville & Nashville	134
Lehigh Valley	136
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, pfd	28⅜
Missouri Pacific	11¼
National Lead	46
New York Central	85½
New York, Ontario & Western	20
Norfolk & Western	103⅞
Northern Pacific	108¾
Pacific Mail	
Pennsylvania Railroad	109¾
People's Gas, Chicago	
Pressed Steel Car	42⅛
Reading	161
Rep. Iron & Steel	21
Rep. Iron & Steel, pfd	
Rock Island	
Rock Island, pfd	2¼
Southern Pacific	95½
Southern Railway	20½
Southern Railway, pfd	77¼
Tennessee Copper	
Texas Pacific	
Union Pacific	156¾
U. S. Steel	60¼
U. S. Steel, pfd	109¾
U. S. Rubber	56½
Utah Copper	56⅜
Virginia Car. Chem	
Western Union	58¼
Westinghouse Electric	77⅜

Standard Oil Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Anglo-Amn. Oil	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	575	585
Buckeye Pipe Line	126	129
Cheseboro Mfg. Co	640	660
Colonial Oil	102	108
Continental Oil	213	217
Crescent Pipe Line	48	50
Cumberland Pipe Line	54	56
Eureka Pipe Line	254	260
Galena Signal Oil	173	175
Indiana Pipe Line	115	117
National Transit	38	39
New York Transit	268	273
Northern Pipe Line	103	105
Ohio Oil	176½	177½
Prairie Oil and Gas	430	440
Solar Rfg	293	298
Sou. Penna. Pipe Line	214	217
Sou. Penna. Oil	278	282
Sou.-west Pa. Pipe Line	143	148
Stand. Oil of Calif	321	323
Stand. Oil of Ind	463	467
Stand. Oil of Kansas	395	405
Stand. Oil of Ky	267	270
Stand. Oil of Neb	336	348
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	215½	216
Stand. Oil of N. J.	401	403
Union Tank Line	84½	86
Vacuum Oil	217	219

Public Utility Securities.

	Bid.	Asked
Am. Lt. & Tr. Co. com	328	333
Am. Lt. & Tr. Co., pref	109	112
Cities Service Co., common	77	79
Cities Service Co., pref	70½	72½
Denver Gas & Elec. Co., 5s	90	92
Elec. Bond Dep't Co., pref.	66½	68½
Empire District Elec. Co., 5s	72	76
Empire Dist. Elec. Co., pref.	74	77
Gas & Elec. Securities, com.	95	105
Gas & Elec. Securities, pref.	75	85

SOCIETY NOTES.

Mrs. R. H. S. McCurdy will be the hostess at the Twaalfskill Club this afternoon.

Ulster Garden Club.

It may come as a surprise to many people to learn that right here in the city of Kingston there are many gardens of much more than ordinary beautiful and having rare as well as quaint flowers and plants within their borders. These gardens are for the most part the pride and interest of the women of the homes, who realize their aesthetic and inspirational value and who further appreciate that every dooryard might be made beautiful and a pleasure to all who might come within its influence. Having these ideals in mind, about fifteen women gathered at the home of Mrs. William Carter on Manor avenue one afternoon this week to consider the possibility of creating a Garden Club. As Mrs. Carter has herself a beautiful garden, overlooking the city at an enchanting distance, her home was an ideal place of meeting for the initiation of such a project. The fifteen ladies present elected the following officers of The Ulster Garden Club: Honorary president, Mrs. Julia Dillon; president, Mrs. John D. Schoonmaker; first vice president, Mrs. William Carter; second vice president, Mrs. George Washburn; third vice president, Mrs. Charles Spaulding of Saugerties; secretary pro tem, Miss Mary Haldane; treasurer, Mrs. George Hutton. The objects of the club are to improve such gardens as are already established in the city and county, through the mutual exchange of experiences and horticultural discoveries, and to spread abroad a desire for gardens small and large, so that every home may have added to its charm that of blooming flowers and shrubs, with the wholesome work in the soil as one of the greatest advantages of the plan. For be it known, real gardening must be, not only supervised by those who love flowers, but much of it must be done by one's own hands, if the best results are to be obtained. As one of the ladies said, Old Ulster has forged ahead in so many worthy ways that it should be a county noted for the beauty and richness of its gardens, and the Ulster Garden Club proposes to do all in its power to create such a state of affairs. Furthermore, it aspires to go into the civic realm, with the hope of interesting school children in gardening with the ultimate aim of making our entire city more attractive. Surely the enthusiasm of the club ought to accomplish much. The next meeting of the club will be held on August fourth at the home of Mrs. Spaulding in Saugerties, at which time committees will be appointed. Before adjourning the last meeting fifteen other members were elected, making the charter membership thirty.

Appeal in Boyce Case.

A notice of appeal and order to show cause in the case of Frank M. Boyce, former city treasurer, were filed in the county clerk's office this afternoon by A. H. Van Buren, attorney for Boyce. The order was granted by Judge Howard, and is returnable at Troy on July 25. A new law firm, Coughlin, Fitzsimmons & Archibald of Albany, appears in the case as counsel for Boyce. Mr. Van Buren still remains the attorney of record.

San Luis Potosi Captured.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Saltillo, Mex., July 17.—San Luis Potosi, one of the most important railroad centers of Mexico, has been captured by revolutionary forces, according to an announcement made at Constitutionalist headquarters early today. It was stated that the Federals evacuated the city Wednesday morning and that the Constitutionalists occupied it without any hard fighting.

A Marlborough Pear.

Albert Pear, an Austrian, was brought to jail today from Marlborough, where he was convicted before Justice of the Peace Northrup of being drunk and disorderly, and was committed to jail for ten days.

New Postmaster at Gardiner.

Albert E. Moran has been appointed postmaster at Gardiner. He succeeds Dr. M. E. Stephens, who has been postmaster there about fifteen years.

DIED.

Adaline Carle, aged 80 years.

Funeral on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock from her late residence, 133 O'Neil street. Relatives and friends invited. Interment at Mt. Marion at convenience of the family.

SWEENEY—In Weehawken, N. J., Thursday, July 16, Bartley Sweeney.

Funeral will be held from train arriving at West Shore station Saturday, July 18, at 2:35 p. m. Interment at St. Mary's cemetery.

FRIERY—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Van Gaasbeek, in Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday, July 16, 1914, Rose, widow of the late Michael Friery.

Funeral from the West Shore station on arrival of the 2:28 train on Saturday afternoon. Interment in St. Mary's cemtery.

DAILEY—In this city, Friday morning, July 17, 1914, Cornelius Dailey.

Funeral services will be held from St. Peter's Church at Rosendale, on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited to attend. Interment in St. Peter's cemetery at Rosendale.

HUERTA MAY GO TO JAMAICA

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Puerto Mexico, Mex., July 17.—The special train bearing General Huerta to this city has been delayed at several points, according to word received by the local officials today and may not arrive until late this afternoon. This word was immediately transmitted to Senora Huerta, who had been anxiously awaiting news of her husband's safety in her cabin on board the British cruiser, Bristol.

The German cruiser Bremen moved closer to shore today. It is believed that this is the vessel on which Huerta will seek asylum. A member of Senora Huerta's party intimated today that Huerta would go to Jamaica instead of to Europe. General Blanquet probably will accompany him.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

Henry Stryker, agent for the Chevrolet automobile, has received notice that at the Richfield hill climb at Richfield Springs, the Royal Mail Roadster with self starter, defeated all cars entered in its class and also made better time than the Cole, Haynes, Abbott-Detroit, Cutting and Model 17 Buick. The car was driven by E. J. Adams of Fort Plain.

Automobile Directory Out.

"Who's Who in the Automobile," is the title given a book which is the official automobile directory of the state of New York. The publishers are J. R. Burton & Company, No. 1 Madison avenue, New York city. The book has been adopted by the police department, detective agencies and insurance companies, and is known among these people as the "Sherlock Holmes" of the automobile. All automobiles licensed by the state of New York are listed in numerical order. By comparing the license number any machine with the same number in the book, the name and address of the owner, and make of car is easily found. Besides the detective and many commercial uses, the book is also a social guide for ladies, who are curious enough to want to know whose machine is stopping in front of a neighbor's house. The book is published in pocket edition size and is sold to the public for $2.00. Constables and police officers throughout the state are using the book to catch the speed maniacs, and garage owners to identify people seeking credit and for tracing stolen automobiles.

LOCAL BASEBALL DOINGS.

Games Played or to be Played by the Home Teams.

On Monday evening the Red Monogram baseball club will hold a moonlight sail on the steamer E. B. Gardner to Poughkeepsie. On arriving there a dance will be held in Columbus Hall.

In the Sunday School Athletic League, the baseball team of the Clinton Avenue M. E. Sunday school will cross bats with the Rondout Presbyterian team at the athletic field at six o'clock this evening.

The baseball game between the Leader team and the senior team of the Y. M. C. A. finally was played on the Athletic Field late Thursday evening. The game was scheduled to be played at six o'clock but as some of the players were late in arriving it did not start until 6:30, and then but five innings were played, which resulted in a score of three to two in favor of the Y. M. C. A. The Leader team scored five clean hits off Wenzel, while the other team was only able to garner but one from Leitz. Batteries for Y. M. C. A., Wenzel and Newkirk. For Leader, Leitz, Voigt and DuBois. The Leader team will play the Kingston Gas and Electric Company team on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

THE CLOVE.

The Clove, July 17.—Arthur Stokes, who has been ill, has recovered.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Powell and little daughter, Helen, of Kingston spent the Fourth of July with her brother, Ernest Coddington, of this place.

Dr. C. E. Merrill and son, Orlo, of Elmira, N. Y., visited Mr. and Mrs. C. Coddington last week.

Myron DuBois is ill.

Mr. Niech and family went to the huckleberry woods one day this week.

Paul Miller of Hyde Park spent a couple of days with Ernest Coddington this week.

Mrs. M. E. Sheeley of High Falls is staying with her brother, Lorin Coddington, for a few days.

The Misses Jeanette and Mary Garrison of Alligerville were in this place on Monday picking huckleberries for Lorin Coddington.

The Misses Anna and Bessie Cornell drove to High Falls on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Edna Coddington spent Thursday with Mrs. John Yeaple.

Mrs. Wesley Benjamin and friends were blackberrying on Thursday.

John Sheeley and lady friend of New Paltz spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Yeaple.

Miss Elizabeth Whearvill of Philadelphia, Pa., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. J. L. Van Laer.

Lorin Coddington was in Kingston on Wednesday.

Chicago Grain Market.

Wheat.—July, 79⅝c bid; September, 79½c asked; December, 82½c asked.

Corn.—July, 70¼c asked; Old, 68½c bid; September, 67⅛c asked; Old, 66½c bid; December, 56⅝ @ 56½c.

Oats.—July, 36¾c asked; September, 35½c bid; December, 36½c asked.

Folks. . . . . xbgk . . . . . o . . . .

Henry Kolts of Pittsburgh, Pa., has returned home after spending two weeks with his father on Garden street. Mr. Kolts holds a responsible position with a large automobile concern in that city.

MRS. CARMAN IS HELD IN $20,000

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 17.—Mrs. Florence Carman was arraigned in the Nassau county supreme court at Mincola this afternoon and pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging manslaughter in the first degree, which had been voted against her yesterday in connection with the murder of Mrs. Louise Bailey in Dr. Edwin Carman's office at Freeport on June 30.

Justice Van Siclen fixed bail at $20,000 and Attorney George M. Levy, representing Mrs. Carman said it would be furnished at once.

"I have no objection to the release of Mrs. Carman" said District Attorney Lewis J. Smith.

Two weeks time was given counsel for Mrs. Carman in which to file a demurrer to the indictment.

LOCAL DEATH RECORD.

Recent Deaths and Funerals of Persons in This Vicinity.

Catherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Lemister, died last on Thursday night at her home, No. 8 Cordts street, aged 8 years.

The funeral of John Ford, formerly of this city, who died at his home in Yonkers on Thursday, will be held on the arrival of the Rhinebeck ferry on Saturday at 12:10. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery.

The funeral of Albert Bower was held this morning at 8:30 o'clock at his late residence on the Boulevard and at 9:30 o'clock at St. Peter's Church, where mass was celebrated by the Rev. George J. Wermuth. The interment was in St. Peter's Cemetery.

Mrs. Rose Friery, widow of Michael Friery, died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. H. Van Gaasbeek, 1317 Washington street, Hoboken, N. J. The funeral will be held on Saturday afternoon upon the arrival of the 2:28 train. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery.

Mrs. Adaline Carle died on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock at her home, 133 O'Neil street, aged 80 years. The funeral will be held from the late residence on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock with interment in Mt. Marion at the convenience of the family.

The funeral of Sister M. Wendelin Vohler, who died Wednesday morning at the Benedictine Sanitarium, was held in the chapel ot that institution this morning at 9:30 o'clock. The Rev. John J. Hickey, rector of St. Mary's Church, celebrated the mass. The bearers were E. T. McGill, Thomas J. Diamond, M. Dipple, Jacob Rice, William Roach and James F. Dwyer.

Walton E. Stoddard, a well known fruit dealer of Poughkeepsie, dropped dead in front of Washington Market in New York on Thursday. He was 58 years old and a son of Dr. Amsey Stoddard of Hyde Park. The body was taken to Poughkeepsie. Mr. Stoddard married Miss Ida Gass, formerly of this city. He is survived by his wife, who is critically ill, one son, Charles, and two daughters, Mrs. Fred Murphy, of Poughkeepsie, and Mrs. John J. Linson, Jr., of this city.

Bartley Sweeney, a former resident of this city, died in Weehawken on Thursday. He is survived by his widow, who before her marriage was Miss Margaret Murphy of this city, a sister of Andrew J. Murphy, the Strand newsdealer; his mother, Mrs. Margaret Sweeney, and one brother, Patrick Sweeney, residing on Newkirk avenue in this city, and one sister, Mrs. Lawrence O'Reilly, of New York city. The funeral will take place on Saturday on the arrival of the 2:35 West Shore train. Interment in St. Mary's cemetery.

Cornelius Dailey, for many years a resident of Rosendale, died this morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Vetter, No. 79 Hunter street, this city, aged 80 years. He is survived by three children, Debbie of New York city, Charles of Rosendale and Mrs. John Vetter of this city. Mr. Dailey was a native of Ireland and came to Rosendale when three years of age, residing there during the greater part of his long life. He was a veteran of the Civil war and for about 10 years was an inmate of the soldiers' home at Bath, N. Y. For the past three years he had resided with his daughter, Mrs. Vetter. Last February he was stricken with paralysis and for the past seven weeks he had been confined to his bed. The funeral will be held on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Rosendale.

THE JOINERS.

News of Interest to Members of Fraternal Societies.

The following lodges hold regular meetings this evening:

Kingston Lodge, No. 413, I. O. O. F., in Odd Fellows' Hall, 36 East Strand.

Atharhacton Rebekah Lodge, No. 357, I. O. O. F., in Pythian Hall, corner of Wall and John streets.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Local No. 251, at 635 Broadway.

Wawarsing Tribe, No. 323, Improved Order of Red Men, at 5 Railroad avenue.

Kingston Tent, No. 397, Knights of the Maccabees of the World, at 635 Broadway.

Colonial Camp, No. 13, Woodmen of the World, at 720 Broadway.

Overlook Court, No. 4,870, Independent Order of Foresters, corner of Broadway and Thomas street.

These Films Not Stolen.

A man selling moving picture films was suspected of having been trying to dispose of reels stolen from a theater in Rutherford, N. J., some time ago when he approached a local theater manager this morning. He gave his name and business address and the manager got into touch with police headquarters. A telegram to New York quickly settled the matter as it was stated that the suspect was all right and the films were not part of a lot stolen.

SUIT BROUGHT AGAINST NEW HAVEN

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Boston, July 17.—The threatened suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and its directors to recover millions of dollars alleged to have been looted from the stockholders was filed today in the supreme court by Sherman L. Whipple,, of the firm of Whipple, Sears and Ogden. The action is a bill of complaint brought by the trustees under the will of Ole A. Bull Vaughan, late of West Lebanon, Maine. They are owners of fifty shares of capital stock of the New Haven Railroad which belonged to the deceased daughter of the famous violinist.

They bring the suit "in order to enforce certain liabilities which they are informed and believe have accrued in favor of the corporation against certain of its present and former directors which claims said directors of the corporation have hitherto failed and neglcted and now decline to protect. They bring this suit in behalf of all the stockholders of said corporation who may desire to join therein and become parties thereto."

The suit is returnable July 24 when the defendants are ordered to appear to show cause why a master should not be appointed to take charge of the New Haven Railroad and its affairs, and attachments filed.

DAMES AND DAUGHTERS.

Lotta M. Crabtree is the richest actress in the world.

Miss Katherine B. Davis, commissioner of corrections in New York city, is a baseball fan.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman says that "man has put an aura of myth and poetry about the home, but did you ever see a man who would stay there for any length of time?"

Mrs. Ernest Hart, a woman scientist of England, who invented washable banknotes, is the head of a factory erected in London to carry through some of the chemical processes she has perfected.

Mrs. Carolyn B. Shelton is the only woman who has been acting governor of a state. Mrs. Shelton was secretary to Senator Chamberlain when he was governor of Oregon, and when it was necessary for him to be out of the state she took his place temporarily.

Home Helps.

To clean the wire of a milk strainer when the holes get filled up rub salt into it thoroughly, then wash with hot water.

On the tread of your sewing machine fasten a piece of carpet. Brussels carpet is best. You will find it much more comfortable and easy to run.

If the bamboo furniture has a tendency to crack rub it over with a polish made of equal parts of spirits of turpentine and linseed oil, using a soft rag.

If wooden ware must be left unused, instead of putting water in it to grow stagnant paint it all over inside with glycerin. It will not shrink until the glycerin dries out, which will not be for months.

Town Topics.

As has been said before, Terre Haute just will be Terre Haute, and you can't really expect anything else.—Indianapolis News.

The debt of the city of London is $192,328,947. Such a trifle! Why, New York's debt is nearly a billion!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Maybe the pleasing unanimity with which Cleveland has taken to eastern time is not entirely independent of the fact that it costs nothing.—Cleveland Leader.

An exchange says that 12,000 persons daily contemplate suicide in Chicago. The estimate must be low, considering that nearly 2,000,000 people seem obliged to live there.—Detroit Free Press.

Flippant Flings.

Of course Europe is sending us some undesirables, but just think of some of the people we are sending over there every summer.—Cleveland Leader.

A polite bellboy gets $30,000 in the will of a former hotel guest. Is this the size of a tip necessary to win politeness from a bellboy?—New York Sun.

A Philadelphia man has a bottle of rum 215 years old. The dispatches fail to state whether he is a teetotaler or merely a man of remarkable self restraint.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Pert Personals.

Levi P. Morton is almost enjoying a posthumous fame, it is so many years since he retired from public life.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A newspaper headline informs us that Edison obeys his wife. This increases our admiration for the wisdom of the wonder worker.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Uncle Joe" Cannon celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday recently. And yet he wants to enter the freshman class in the next congress.—New Orleans Times-Picayune.

George V. is said to buy only forty-five suits of clothes a year. It must be great to be a king and have the word "only" appropriately used in this connection.

Proof that the world is growing better is found in the fact that the number of young men who imagine they can sing tenor is much less than it used to be.

POULTRY

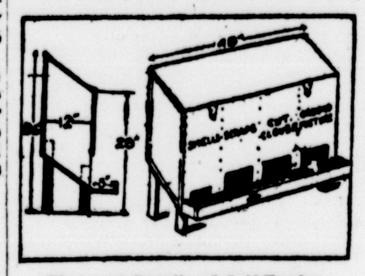
SELF-FEEDER FOR POULTRY

Automatic Device Shown in Illustration Allows Fowls to Balance Their Own Ration.

With the automatic feeder herewith illustrated, the fowls can balance their own ration. It saves care and work for the poultryman. In winter the compartments should be kept filled with crushed oyster shells, meat scraps, cut clover and ground feed.

Grit can be kept in the feeder or fed separately from a smaller one-compartment feeder, and whole grain should be fed in straw to induce exercise. In summer when fowls are on free range, whole grains can be kept in the automatic feeder instead of the clover and ground mixture.

It can be made exactly of the dimensions and plan in the cut, or the idea can be adopted with modifications, writes J. G. Allshouse in the



Plan and Details of Self-Feeder.

Farm and Home. There are four equal compartments, three having openings 8x10 inches and one 5x5 inches, the latter for crushed shells. Openings for scraps and ground feed are covered with three-eighths-inch mesh netting, and those for shells and clover with one-half-inch mesh.

When used for whole-grain feeding, strips of wood can be tacked over part of openings if grain feeds too freely. The cover and bottom slant as illustrated, and cover is hinged at lower edge. The trough in front is one and one-half inches deep, and a narrow wooden strip should project over into trough about an inch to prevent the feed being wasted. Cover the bottom of trough with tin.

EXPERIMENTS IN INCUBATION

Results of Series of Tests Made With Hatching Eggs by the Pennsylvania Station.

At the Pennsylvania station a series of experiments in incubation were conducted from which the following conclusions were drawn:

Under natural conditions eggs not promptly incubated are subject to daily warming by contact with the hen's body which appears to have an important influence on the life and vigor of the embryo chick.

Warming for 60 minutes gives better result than for 30 or 120.

Eggs held for incubation gave better results when laid flat and turned daily.

No especial difference due to position was noted in eggs held for less than 16 to 18 days.

In both tests poorest results were secured with eggs placed on end and turned daily, as compared with eggs laid flat, or placed on either end and not turned.

Influence of age of eggs on hatchability varied greatly, presumably due to season or conditions of breeding pen.

Washing eggs for hatching materially reduced hatchability.

Eggs placed on end in incubator for first three days of incubation suffered no perceptible injury.

Eggs turned twice daily generally gave better results than those turned once daily.

SHELTER FOR EARLY CHICKS

Successful Brooding Is Subject That Needs More Attention Than Given It by Poultryman.

Don't try to raise early chicks unless you have a place to properly care for them. It is a waste of time and money. A good many think if they can hatch the chicks, brooding them is a small matter. Such is not the case. Brooding the early chicks successfully is a subject that needs more attention than is usually given it. Hatching early chicks is comparatively easy.

To artificially brood the early-hatched chicks successfully, warm comfortable quarters that are not subject to sudden change of fitful winter and early spring weather must be provided. More people fail in the brooding than in the hatching, and no doubt for the reason stated. Give the brooding more attention and see if the result will not be better.

Must Exercise Care.

Nothing will pay better returns for the money invested than chickens, if they are properly handled; but to be profitable, much care must be exercised.

Shipping Poultry.

For shipping poultry, fruit or vegetables a Mississippi inventor has patented a crate that folds completely for shipping when empty.

They Beget Failure.

Carelessness and laziness will never do in the poultry yard.

Merry Time on the George.

Captain Walter C. Hudler entertained a party of seventeen couples on a trip to Hudson Thursday on his motorboat, the good ship George, which has recently been rejuvenated after being sunk in the slip. A merry time was reported by all on board.

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Sun rises, 4:37; sets, 7:34.
Weather, clear. Humidity, 65 to 70.

The Temperature.

The lowest point registered by The Freeman's thermometer last night was 76 degrees. The highest point reached up until noon today was 87 degrees.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, July 17.—Eastern New York: Fair tonight, except showers in the extreme south portion, cooler in north portion. Saturday fair, cooler in interior, fresh southwest winds.

Remarkable Record of Service.

Reading (England) corporation has in its employ three brothers named Stevens, whose combined ages amount to two hundred and nine years, and whose total service for the corporation amounts to 124 years. Except for illness, they have not lost one hour between them the whole of the time.

A bird census is to be taken up by Uncle Sam. It is to be hoped that the migrant birds will give their correct addresses.

For one man who can't stand prosperity there are a hundred who never have a chance to find out whether they can or not.

When a distillery sells its list of customers' names to a drink cure establishment it catches them coming and going.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOME-SEEKER'S CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Applications for stock in the 26th series of this association, which opens on Monday, August 3rd, are now being received by the secretary at the office of the association, No. 23 Broadway. In January, an annual dividend of 5¾ per cent was declared and the 14th series of stock will mature shortly. This association has completed twenty-five years of successful operation, is under the control of the state banking department and offers an exceptional opportunity for systematic saving or the purchase of a home. Information will be cheerfully furnished by the secretary or any of the officers or directors.

1,000 PIECES OF PRESSED CUT GLASS—REGULARLY 39c. 35c, 29c. 25c, 15c, 10c.—AT 5c, AT CARLS.

Something is soon going to happen at the Up-To-Date Cloak Mfg. Co's. store, 303, 305 Wall street. Watch the newspapers for further information.

All fiber furniture at reduction prices during July.
GREGORY & CO.

1,000 PIECES OF PRESSED CUT GLASS—REGULARLY 39c. 35c, 29c. 25c, 15c, 10c.—AT 5c, AT CARLS.

CELERY PLANTS.

All the leading varieties ready now. VALENTINE BURGEVIN'S SONS, Fair and Main streets.

Something is soon going to happen at the Up-To-Date Cloak Mfg. Co's. store, 303, 305 Wall street. Watch the newspapers for further information.

Kodak and Camera supplies at McBride's Pharmacy, 634 Broadway.

SOUVENIRS.

Pennants, leather and wood novelties, souvenir pins and match boxes, post cards.
O'REILLY, Broadway.

1,000 PIECES OF PRESSED CUT GLASS—REGULARLY 39c. 35c, 29c. 25c, 15c, 10c.—AT 5c, AT CARLS.

Awnings, Upholstering, Furniture Repairing, Auto Tops Recovered. HENRY EIGHMEY, 94 Highland avenue.

Something is soon going to happen at the Up-To-Date Cloak Mfg. Co's. store, 303, 305 Wall street. Watch the newspapers for further information.

GRAND CIRCUIT OPENS MONDAY

(By Frank G. Menke.)

New York, July 17.—They pry the lid off the 1914 trotting season at Cleveland next Monday, and indications are that the grand circuit meetings this year will be the most successful in the history of the harness game.

Ed Geers, the veteran "silent reinsman," is back this year with the largest and most likely looking string of horses he has had in his entire career. He gave some of his green horses some fast workouts during the spring, while in Memphis and since he has been at the North Randall, O., track, he has sent his pacers and trotters through some fast practice miles. Judged from the number of high class performers in Geers's string and by the fact that he has more horses than any of the other grand circuit drivers, it looks now as if Geers will be not only the greatest money winner of the coming season, but that his winnings may reach a record total.

The other trainers, most of whom have been at the North Randall track for over a week, also have some fast horses in their strings, and it looks as if the brushes on all the tracks this year will be speedier and closer than ever before.

There has been a noticeable revival of the enthusiasm and interest concerning the doings of the trotters and pacers this year, and there is every reason to believe that every one of the meetings will bring out a record crowd. The harness "fan" impatiently awaits the opening of the season in Cleveland on the 20th. And it is quite likely that at least 2,000 horse lovers from all parts of the country will be in Cleveland during the coming meeting, and that at least half of that number of enthusiasts will follow the performers all through the circuit.

The purses for which the horses will battle this year are on the average, richer than ever before. In most of the standard classes an addition has been made to the prize money, and this will bring about some entries, and, of course, some keener competition.

The meeting at Detroit from July 27 to August 1, is exciting more interest than any of the other meets, because of the three big features of that meeting. Two of them are the historic Chamber of Commerce stake for 2:13 pacers for $5,000 on the 28th, and the M. & M. stake of $10,000, which will be fought for on the 29th by the 2:14 trotters. The third feature is the free-for-all trot, best 2 in 3 on the 31st, in which all entries must have a record better than 2:07. This race will bring together the fastest trotters in the world, and it is likely that some of the existing trotting records will go to smash.

The rules of this free-for-all trot provide that no less than four horses and no more than nine can race. It is likely that there will be about seven starters. The entry fee is $200 for each horse, to which the association will add $150. The purse will be divided 50, 25, 15 and 10.

Fourteen regular events will make up the card for the five days' Cleveland meeting. There will be nine trotting events and five in the pacing. Each will be for a $1,000 purse, to be split 50, 25, 15 and 10, according to the new rules. In addition to the regular events there will be some special ones and some exhibition miles.

Here is the grand circuit program for this season:

Track.	Racing Dates.
Cleveland	July 20-25
Detroit	July 27, Aug. 1
Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug. 10-15
Pittsburgh	Aug. 17-22
Buffalo	Aug. 24-29
Syracuse	Aug. 31, Sept. 5
Hartford	Sept. 7-12
Columbus	Sept. 20, Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

Sheep as Weather Prophets.

What animal is more sedate than a sheep? And what more frolicsome than a lamb? The gamboling of lambs and the fighting of their elders is an old sign of a change in the weather. Thus, in a spell of frost, if lambs are frolicking and skipping, while the sheep butt one another, sedately fighting, the weatherwise see a certain sign of a thaw where none other is visible.

Origin of "Uncle Sam."

The name Uncle Sam was first used in Troy, N. Y., in 1812, when some goods bought for the government and marked U. S. were inspected by Samuel Wilson, a government employe, whose nickname was Uncle Sam. The similarity of the initials suggested the adoption, and the familiar picture was soon created.

Health Tip.

Worrying is a bad mental habit. There is only one cure and that is training oneself into good mental habits. To do this, persistence and patience are all needed. A week or a month is not likely to suffice. Keep at it just as you would train a vine to g up stead of down.

If at all Particular Drink MOXIE

BIG LEAGUE GAMES.

Baseball Scores of Yesterday and Games Scheduled for Today.

Results in National League.

Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 3; first game.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 2; second game.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati-Boston, postponed.
Other teams not scheduled.

National League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.
New York	44	31	.587
Chicago	43	37	.538
St. Louis	42	40	.512
Cincinnati	39	40	.494
Philadelphia	37	38	.493
Brooklyn	35	38	.479
Pittsburgh	34	40	.459
Boston	33	43	.434

Results in American League.

New York, 6; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 6.
Cleveland, 2; Washington, 0.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 2.

American League Standing.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Philadelphia	46	32	.590
Detroit	46	37	.554
Washington	43	37	.538
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Boston	44	39	.530
St. Louis	42	39	.519
New York	31	47	.397
Cleveland	27	53	.337

Results in Federal League.

Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburgh, 2; first game.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 2; second game.
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Baltimore, 8; Buffalo, 1.
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Baltimore	41	37	.526
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Kansas City	36	45	.444
St. Louis	35	45	.437
Pittsburgh	30	45	.400

Games Scheduled Today.

National League.

New York at Pittsburgh, cloudy.
Boston at Cincinnati, clear.
Brooklyn at Chicago, clear.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, cloudy.

American League.

St. Louis at New York, part cloudy.
Detroit at Boston, clear.
Chicago at Philadelphia, clear.
Cleveland at Washington, clear.

State League.

Troy at Syracuse, two games, rain.
Wilkes-Barre at Elmira, clear.
Scranton at Binghamton, cloudy.
Albany at Utica, cloudy.

International League.

Jersey City at Providence, clear.
Baltimore at Newark, cloudy.
Buffalo at Toronto, cloudy.
Rochester at Montreal, clear.

Federal League.

Indianapolis at St. Louis, cloudy.
Chicago at Kansas City, threatening.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, cloudy.
Baltimore at Buffalo, cloudy.



A WOMAN SUES EXPLORER SHACKLETON.

Sir Ernest Shackleton.

London, July 17.—Miss Josephine Brown has made Sir Ernest Shackleton defendant in a suit to recover $5,000. The explorer's brother, Francis R. Shackleton, was in prison on a charge of obtaining money from this woman by fraud.

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(By Frank G. Menke.)

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If the Feds ever get together a real ball team in Brooklyn the Ward family's team will outdraw the Dodgers 3 to 1, no matter what the attraction the Dodgers are staging. The Wards have made a hit with the Brooklyn fans. They gave away some souvenirs to both sexes of the fans that attended the Fourth of July games there. They have reduced the prices and instead of forcing the bleacherite to sit in the uncovered seats originally designed for them the Wards have invited the 25 cent fan to sit in the covered stands where he can enjoy a game without being broiled.

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A fan has just issued forth with the suggestion that sliding into the bases be eliminated from baseball. He points out that many of the games greatest stars have been forced out of the lineup for days and weeks because of injuries received by the spikes of the opposing base runners.

The suggestion, although good in one sense, cannot be adopted. To eliminate sliding from baseball would eliminate one of the best features of the game. It would reduce base stealing to a minimum because a player who was barred from sliding the final eight or ten feet of his pilfering journey, wouldn't take the chance of making the base.

Some years ago it was suggested that the sharp steel spikes used by ball players be replaced with little leather blocks on the soles of the shoes, on much the same style that golfers and football players use. But experiment with these showed that they were almost without value as they did not dig into the ground deep enough to aid the base runner. In fact they burrowed only the slightest fraction of an inch because of their rather blunt points, and the base runner found that instead of being aided his speed was retarded.

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Every time an Organized Baseball player jumps to the Feds or begins flirting with the Feds, the O. B. magnates at once shriek about his "traitorous actions." They assert that this player owes a certain loyalty to the fans and to his owners and that he's committing a horrible crime by quitting them, or even thinking about it.

The O. B. magnates always lay particular stress upon the disloyalty shown to the fans by the player who jumps—which is a bit of grandstand play that fans can see through without the aid of their spectacles. When the magnate sees a chance to trade or sell one of his stars, he doesn't consult the fans as to whether they want the deal put through. He just swaps. He figures that the deal will serve his own interests. And that's the way the jumping player feels.

If a player can get about twice as much money for his services from one man as he is getting from another, why shouldn't he change jobs? This "loyalty to the fans" is a lot of bunk. He's their hero one day, if he performs well. And the very next day, if he fails to hit in a pinch, or bobbles at a crucial moment, he is hissed and hooted. No one knows this better than the ball player, and that's why the player doesn't take the fans into consideration when he is tempted by a larger offer from the Federal League.

A wise man may be above his fellow men, but he will not look down on them.

It's more difficult for a man to keep a secret after his wife discovers that he has one.

We lose a world of opportunities waiting by the roadside for our dreams to come true.

At any rate, worrying about the ball team will keep your mind off many other troubles.

"Singers are cranks," rules a supreme court justice. Well, most of them do a turn.

One of the rarest surprises in life is to find that your bank balance is larger than you expected.

Women dress to please the men, but some men are so all fired contrary they refuse to be pleased.

Pluck is the inside stuff that tells a fellow to stand up when the outside is advising him to quit.

The wireless telephone is almost here. Inventors should go to work on the wireless dictaphone.

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Roll Your Own



Millions of smokers *prefer* the cigarettes they roll for themselves from ripe, mellow

GENUINE
"BULL" DURHAM
SMOKING TOBACCO

to any ready-made cigarettes they can buy.

(Enough for Forty Hand-made cigarettes in Each 5-cent Sack)

"Bull" Durham hand-made cigarettes are a *distinctive form* of tobacco enjoyment. Their smoothness, mildness and freshness are a revelation. Their rich fragrance and mellow flavor afford complete, healthful and lasting *satisfaction.*



Ask for FREE book of "papers" with each 5c sack

"Roll your own" and enjoy the most satisfying luxury in the world.

FREE An Illustrated Booklet, showing correct way to "Roll Your Own" Cigarettes, and a Book of cigarette papers, will both be mailed to you *free* on postal request. Address "Bull" Durham, Durham, N. C.

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Value 25c to 50c.

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Ladies' Hosiery 17c
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Ladies' Vests 17c
Ladies' Pants 17c
Ladies Corset Covers 17c
Ladies' Drawers 17c
Ladies' White Aprons 17c
Ladies' Gingham Aprons 17c
Ladies' Shirt Waists 17c
Fancy Collars 17c
Plain Ribbon 17c
Fancy Ribbon 17c
Fancy Lace 17c
Box Colgate's Soap 17c
Fine Wisk Brooms 17c
Hair Brushes 17c
Coin Purses 17c

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Value 25c to 35c.

Mercerized Poplin 17c
Irish Pongee 17c
Printed Crepe 17c
Printed Voile 17c
Rice Cloth 17c
Zephyr Crepe 17c
Seco Silk 17c
Ricrac Cloth 17c
White Batiste 17c
Dress Linen 17c
White Pique 17c
Stripe Madras 17c
Curtain Scrim 17c
Huck Towels 17c
Turkish Towels 17c
Pillow Cases 17c
Scarfs and Shams 17c
Table Doilies 17c

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Men's Suspenders 17c
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Boys' Underwwear 17c
Boys' Overalls 17c
Boys' Leather Belts 17c
Boys' Shirts 17c
Children's Corset Waists 17c
Children's Drawers 17c
Children's Underwear 17c
Children's Stockings 17c
Children's Gloves 17c

THE ALWAYS PROGRESSIVE DOWNTOWN STORE **S. E. EIGHMEY** THE ALWAYS PROGRESSIVE DOWNTOWN STORE

Have You the Correct Time?

If you are a busy man you count every moment worth so much to you. To do that you must depend on your watch.

Is Your Watch Dependable?

For thoroughly reliable, accurate time-keepers, you cannot beat our watches. They are guaranteed.

OPPENHEIMER BROTHERS

578 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILROAD

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 12th, 1914.
Trains are due to leave this city as follows

Kingston Point, †2:22 p. m.
Rondout Sta., *7:00 a. m.
Union Sta., *7:38 a. m.; *2:12, *2:20, †2:50, †3:55, †6:45 p. m.

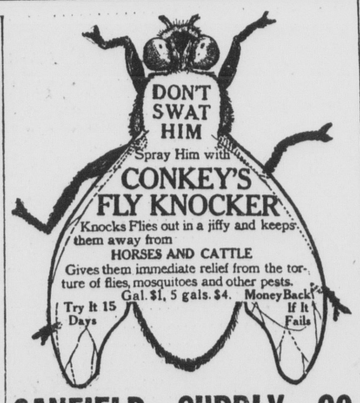
Trains are due to arrive as follows:

Union Sta., †8:50, †11:45 a. m., †1:05, †1:15, s4:55, *5:15, †7:30, †8:38, s8:45 p. m.
Rondout Sta., †12:05; †7:45, †8:50 p. m.
Kingston Point, †12:10 noon.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. sSundays only.

For full information see large time table or secure folder at ticket offices.

N. A. SIMS,
General Passenger Agent.



CANFIELD SUPPLY CO

Wholesale Dealers in Supplies for Plumbers, Tinners, Heating, Engineers' and Farm Machinery. 16-18 Strand, 35-37 Ferry St. Downtown.

VACATION TRIPS.

Go To **BERMUDA**

Temperature Cooler than at the Middle-Atlantic Coast Resorts.

Tours Inc. Hotels, Shore Excursions, Lowest Rates.

Twin Screw **S.S. "BERMUDIAN"** 10,518 tons displ'm't. Fastest, newest and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.

To **QUEBEC**

via Halifax, N. S., most delightful cruise of 1500 miles. Magnificent Scenery: Gut of Canso, Northumberland Straits, Gulf and River St. Lawrence and far-famed Saguenay River. S. S. "Trinidad" from New York July 4th, 18th; Aug. 1st, 15th. From Quebec July 10th, 24th; Aug. 7th, 21st.

For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 Broadway, New York

FRIDAY, JULY 17.

Sun rises, 4:37; sets, 7:34.
Weather, clear. Humidity, 65 to 70.

The Temperature.

The lowest point registered by The Freeman's thermometer last night was 76 degrees. The highest point reached up until noon today was 87 degrees.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, July 17.—Eastern New York: Fair tonight, except showers in the extreme south portion, cooler in north portion. Saturday fair, cooler in interior, fresh southwest winds.

Remarkable Record of Service.

Reading (England) corporation has in its employ three brothers named Stevens, whose combined ages amount to two hundred and nine years, and whose total service for the corporation amounts to 124 years. Except for illness, they have not lost one hour between them the whole of the time.

A bird census is to be taken up by Uncle Sam. It is to be hoped that the migrant birds will give their correct addresses.

For one man who can't stand prosperity there are a hundred who never have a chance to find out whether they can or not.

When a distillery sells its list of customers' names to a drink cure establishment it catches them coming and going.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HOME-SEEKER'S CO-OPERATIVE SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Applications for stock in the 26th series of this association, which opens on Monday, August 3rd, are now being received by the secretary at the office of the association, No. 23 Broadway. In January, an annual dividend of 5¾ per cent was declared and the 14th series of stock will mature shortly. This association has completed twenty-five years of successful operation, is under the control of the state banking department and offers an exceptional opportunity for systematic saving or the purchase of a home. Information will be cheerfully furnished by the secretary or any of the officers or directors.

1,000 PIECES OF PRESSED CUT GLASS—REGULARLY 39c, 35c, 29c, 25c, 15c, 10c.—AT 5c, AT CARLS.

Something is soon going to happen at the Up-To-Date Cloak Mfg. Co's. store, 303, 305 Wall street. Watch the newspapers for further information.

All fiber furniture at reduction prices during July.
GREGORY & CO.

1,000 PIECES OF PRESSED CUT GLASS—REGULARLY 39c, 35c, 29c, 25c, 15c, 10c.—AT 5c, AT CARLS.

CELERY PLANTS.
All the leading varieties ready now. VALENTINE BURGEVIN'S SONS, Fair and Main streets.

Something is soon going to happen at the Up-To-Date Cloak Mfg. Co's. store, 303, 305 Wall street. Watch the newspapers for further information.

Kodak and Camera supplies at McBride's Pharmacy, 634 Broadway.

SOUVENIRS.
Pennants, leather and wood novelties, souvenir pins and match boxes, post cards.
O'REILLY, Broadway.

1,000 PIECES OF PRESSED CUT GLASS—REGULARLY 39c, 35c, 29c, 25c, 15c, 10c.—AT 5c, AT CARLS.

Awnings, Upholstering, Furniture Repairing, Auto Tops Recovered. HENRY EIGHMEY, 94 Highland avenue.

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GRAND CIRCUIT OPENS MONDAY

(By Frank G. Menke.)

New York, July 17.—They pry the lid off the 1914 trotting season at Cleveland next Monday, and indications are that the grand circuit meetings this year will be the most successful in the history of the harness game.

Ed Geers, the veteran "silent reinsman," is back this year with the largest and most likely looking string of horses he has had in his entire career. He gave some of his green horses some fast workouts during the spring, while in Memphis and since he has been at the North Randall, O., track, he has sent his pacers and trotters through some fast practice miles. Judged from the number of high class performers in Geers's string and by the fact that he has more horses than any of the other grand circuit drivers, it looks now as if Geers will be not only the greatest money winner of the coming season, but that his winnings may reach a record total.

The other trainers, most of whom have been at the North Randall track for over a week, also have some fast horses in their strings, and it looks as if the brushes on all the tracks this year will be speedier and closer than ever before.

There has been a noticeable revival of the enthusiasm and interest concerning the doings of the trotters and pacers this year, and there is every reason to believe that every one of the meetings will bring out a record crowd. The harness "fan" impatiently awaits the opening of the season in Cleveland on the 20th. And it is quite likely that at least 2,000 horse lovers from all parts of the country will be in Cleveland during the coming meeting, and that at least half of that number of enthusiasts will follow the performers all through the circuit.

The purses for which the horses will battle this year are on the average, richer than ever before. In most of the standard classes an addition has been made to the prize money, and this will bring about some entries, and, of course, some keener competition.

The meeting at Detroit from July 27 to August 1, is exciting more interest than any of the other meets, because of the three big features of that meeting. Two of them are the historic Chamber of Commerce stake for 2:13 pacers for $5,000 on the 28th, and the M. & M. stake of $10,000, which will be fought for on the 29th by the 2:14 trotters. The third feature is the free-for-all trot, best 2 in 3 on the 31st, in which all entries must have a record better than 2:07. This race will bring together the fastest trotters in the world, and it is likely that some of the existing trotting records will go to smash.

The rules of this free-for-all trot provide that no less than four horses and no more than nine can race. It is likely that there will be about seven starters. The entry fee is $100 for each horse, to which the association will add $150. The purse will be divided 50, 25, 15 and 10.

Fourteen regular events will make up the card for the five days' Cleveland meeting. There will be nine trotting events and five in the pacing. Each will be for a $1,000 purse, to be split 50, 25, 15 and 10, according to the new rules. In addition to the regular events there will be some special ones and some exhibition miles.

Here is the grand circuit program for this season:

Track.	Racing Dates.
Cleveland	July 20-25
Detroit	July 27, Aug. 1
Grand Rapids	Aug. 3-8
Kalamazoo	Aug. 10-15
Pittsburgh	Aug. 17-22
Buffalo	Aug. 24-29
Syracuse	Aug. 31, Sept. 5
Hartford	Sept. 7-12
Columbus	Sept. 20, Oct. 3
Lexington	Oct. 5-17

Sheep as Weather Prophets.

What animal is more sedate than a sheep? And what more frolicsome than a lamb? The gamboling of lambs and the fighting of their elders is an old sign of a change in the weather. Thus, in a spell of frost, if lambs are frolicking and skipping, while the sheep butt one another, sedately fighting, the weatherwise see a certain sign of a thaw where none other is visible.

Origin of "Uncle Sam."

The name Uncle Sam was first used in Troy, N. Y., in 1812, when some goods bought for the government and marked U. S. were inspected by Samuel Wilson, a government employe, whose nickname was Uncle Sam. The similarity of the initials suggested the adoption, and the familiar picture was soon created.

Health Tip.

Worrying is a bad mental habit. There is only one cure and that is training oneself into good mental habits. To do this, persistence and patience are all needed. A week or a month is not likely to suffice. Keep at it just as you would train a vine to g up ...stead of down.



BIG LEAGUE GAMES.

Baseball Scores of Yesterday and Games Scheduled for Today.

Results in National League.

Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburgh, 3; first game.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburgh, 2; second game.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Cincinnati-Boston, postponed.
Other teams not scheduled.

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New York	44	31	.587
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Cincinnati	39	40	.494
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Philadelphia, 10; Chicago, 6.
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Zephyr Crepe	17c
Seco Silk	17c
Ricrac Cloth	17c
White Batiste	17c
Dress Linen	17c
White Pique	17c
Stripe Madras	17c
Curtain Scrim	17c
Huck Towels	17c
Turkish Towels	17c
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Boys' Underwwear	17c
Boys' Overalls	17c
Boys' Leather Belts	17c
Boys' Shirts	17c
Children's Corset Waists	17c
Children's Drawers	17c
Children's Underwear	17c
Children's Stockings	17c
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If you are a busy man you count every moment worth so much to you. To do that you must depend on your watch.

Is Your Watch Dependable?

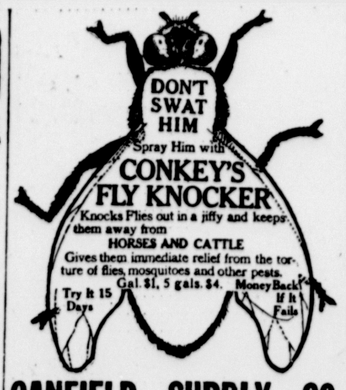
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TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JULY 12th, 1914.
Trains are due to leave this city as follows
Kingston Point, †2:22 p. m.
Rondout Sta., *7:00 a. m.
Union Sta., *7:38 a. m.; *2:12, *2:20, †2:50, †3:55, †6:45 p. m.
Trains are due to arrive as follows:
Union Sta., †8:50, †11:45 a. m., †1:05, †1:15, s4:55, *5:15, †7:30, †8:38, s8:45 p. m.
Rondout Sta., †12:05; †7:45, †8:50 p. m.
Kingston Point, †12:10 noon.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. sSundays only.
For full information see large time table or secure folder at ticket offices.
N. A. SIMS,
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